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ANNALS OF
WINCHESTER COLLEGE

T. F. KIRBY

Oxford

HORACE HART, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

ANNALS
OF
WINCHESTER COLLEGE

From its Foundation in the year 1382
to the Present Time

WITH AN APPENDIX
CONTAINING
THE CHARTER OF FOUNDATION, WYKEHAM'S
STATUTES OF 1400, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS
AND AN INDEX

BY

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1892



PREFACE

THIS compilation is a result of the unrestricted access which the compiler has enjoyed to the muniment room of the College for some years past. The work is mainly of an antiquarian nature, and was intended to stop at the death of Warden Barter in 1861; but it is thought convenient to add a few pages, containing a summary of the principal changes introduced by the ordinances of the Oxford University Commissioners and by the Statutes of the Governing Body. There is also a Table of Dates, a list of Headmasters, and an Appendix, containing the Charter of Foundation and some other documents referred to in the body of the work, and the Statutes of the Founder, now no longer in force. The compiler's thanks are gratefully tendered to the Rev. Dr. Sewell, Warden of New College, and to the Rev. Professor Bartholomew Price, F.R.S., for perusing the proof-sheets, and for many valuable hints and corrections during the period preceding publication.

T. F. K.

WINCHESTER, *Dec.* 3, 1891.

ERRATA

Page 18, line	9 from top,	<i>for es read est</i>
„ 34, lines 7, 8	„	<i>omit and dice</i>
„ 48, line 4	„	<i>for 1780 read 1770</i>
„ 65, „ 1	„	<i>for publication read promulgation</i>
„ 110, lines 9, 12	„	<i>for ' Extrane ' read ' Extranei '</i>
„ 280, line 4 from bottom,	<i>for Nicholas read Nichols</i>	

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1324.	.	.	.	Birth of William of Wykeham.
1367.	<i>Oct.</i>	10.		He is consecrated Bishop of Winchester.
1368-9.	<i>Jan.</i>	3.		First allusion to 'our scholars.'
1373.	<i>Sept.</i>	1.		Engagement of schoolmaster.
1378.	<i>June</i>	1.		Bull of Urban VI.
1380.	<i>May</i>	9		Papal license to found a College.
1381.	"	30.		Appropriation of Downton Rectory.
1382.	<i>Oct.</i>	10-13.		Purchase of site.
"	"	20.		Charter of Foundation.
1386.	<i>Mar.</i>	26.		First stone laid.
1389.	<i>June</i>	19.		License to acquire possession of alien priories.
1393.	<i>Mar.</i>	28.		Opening day.
1395.	<i>Sept.</i>	28.		Charter of Privileges.
"	<i>Dec.</i>	13.		Altars, &c., consecrated.
1395-6.	<i>Jan.</i>			First allusion to commoners.
1397.	<i>Nov.</i>	26.		Fellows admitted.
1400.	<i>Sept.</i>	11.		Statutes published.
1404.	"	27.		Death of Wykeham.
1437.	<i>Aug.</i>	26.		Fromond's chantry consecrated.
1440.	<i>July</i>	29.		First visit of Henry VI.
1443.	.	.	.	Waynesflete removed to Eton.
1470.	.	.	.	Reredos erected.
1474-80.	.	.	.	Thurbern's chantry and tower built.
1544.	<i>April</i>	18.		Purchase of site of St. Elizabeth's College.
"	<i>July</i>	11.		Exchange with Henry VIII. Scholars at Moundsmere.
1548.	.	.	.	Altar demolished and rebuilt.
1551.	.	.	.	Altar demolished again. First communion table.
1553.	.	.	.	Altar rebuilt.
1562.	.	.	.	Altar demolished.
1572.	.	.	.	Rood loft taken down and pulpit erected.
1603.	<i>Nov.</i>	14.		Sir Walter Raleigh's trial. Scholars at Silkstead.

Table of Dates.

1636.	.	.	.	Second communion table and rails.
1639.	.	.	.	Choir screen. Choir wainscoted.
1649.	.	.	.	Parliamentary Visitation.
1662.	.	.	.	Altar rebuilt.
1666.	.	.	.	The Plague. Scholars at Crawley.
1683-87.	.	.	.	'School' built.
1687-92.	.	.	.	Antechapel wainscoted.
1727.	.	.	.	'Superannuates' Fund' established.
1750.	.	.	.	'Commoners' founded.
1778.	.	.	.	Visit of George III.
1834.	.	.	.	School Library founded.
1839-42.	.	.	.	New Commoners built.
1857.	.	.	.	Statutes of University Commissioners.
1860.	.	.	.	First Boarding House.
1861.	.	.	.	Death of Warden Barter.
1871.	<i>April 22.</i>	.	.	New Governing Body of Winchester School established.
1873.	.	.	.	Statutes made by Governing Body.

HEADMASTERS OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE

	A.D.
JOHN MILTON OR MELTON ¹	1393
THOMAS ROMESYE	1393
JOHN POLE	1407
THOMAS ROMESYE (again)	1414
RICHARD D'ARCEY	1418
THOMAS ALWYN OR WALLWYN	1424
WILLIAM WAYNFLETE ²	1429
THOMAS ALWYN (again)	1442
WILLIAM IVE, D.D.	1444
JOHN BARNARDE	1454
JOHN GRENE	1459
CLEMENT SMYTH, M.A. ³	1464
RICHARD DENE, M.A.	1466
JOHN REDE, B.D. ⁴	1484
ROBERT FESCAM, M.A.	1490
WILLIAM HOREMAN, M.A. ⁵	1494
WILLIAM FARLYNGTON OR DARLINGTON, M.A.	1502
EDWARD MORE, B.D. ⁶	1508
THOMAS ERLISMAN ⁷	1517
JOHN TWYCHENER, M.A.	1526
RICHARD TWYCHENER, M.A.	1531

¹ Retired at Michaelmas, 1393.

² Headmaster of Eton, 1442; Provost, 1443; Bishop of Winchester, 1447.

³ Headmaster of Eton, 1453.

⁴ Warden of Winchester College, 1501.

⁵ Headmaster of Eton, 1485; Fellow of Eton, 1502.

⁶ Warden of Winchester College, 1526.

⁷ Headmaster of Eton.

JOHN WHITE, D.D. ¹	1537
THOMAS BAYLIE, B.A.	1542
WILLIAM EVERED, M.A.	1546
THOMAS HYDE, M.A. ²	1552
CHRISTOPHER JONSON, M.D. ³	1560
THOMAS BILSON, D.D. ⁴	1571
HUGH LLOYD or FLOYD, D.C.L.	1580
JOHN HARMAR, D.D. ⁵	1588
BENJAMIN HEYDON, D.D.	1596
NICHOLAS LOVE, D.D. ⁶	1601
HUGH ROBINSON, D.D.	1613
EDWARD STANLEY, D.D.	1627
JOHN POTENGER, D.D.	1642
WILLIAM BURT, D.D. ⁷	1654
HENRY BEESTON, D.C.L. ⁸	1658
WILLIAM HARRIS, D.D. ⁹	1679
THOMAS CHEYNEY, D.D. ¹⁰	1700
JOHN BURTON, D.D.	1724
JOSEPH WARTON, D.D. ¹¹	1766
WILLIAM STANLEY GODDARD, D.D. ¹²	1793
HENRY DISON GABELL, D.D.	1809
DAVID WILLIAMS, D.C.L. ¹³	1823
GEORGE MOBERLY, D.C.L. ¹⁴	1836
GEORGE RIDDING, D.D. ¹⁵	1866
WILLIAM ANDREWES FEARON, D.D. ¹⁶	1884

¹ Warden of Winchester College, 1542; Bishop of Lincoln, 1554; of Winchester, 1556.

² Prebendary of Winchester, 1556; retired to Louvain, 1558.

³ Physician in London, 1571.

⁴ Warden of Winchester College, 1580; Bishop of Worcester, 1596; of Winchester, 1597.

⁵ Warden of Winchester College, 1596.

⁶ Warden of Winchester College, 1613.

⁷ Warden of Winchester College, 1658.

⁸ Warden of New College, 1679.

⁹ Prebendary of Winchester.

¹⁰ Canon of Wells.

¹¹ Prebendary of St. Paul's and Winchester.

¹² Prebendary of St. Paul's and Salisbury.

¹³ Warden of New College, 1840.

¹⁴ Bishop of Salisbury.

¹⁵ Bishop of Southwell.

¹⁶ Honorary Canon of Winchester.

ANNALS OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

I.

THE FOUNDATION.

Its origin and objects.—First Schoolmaster.—Bull of Urban VI.—Royal license to found a College.—Charter of Foundation.—Warden Cranlegh.—Bulls of Pope Boniface IX.—Western Schism.

WYKEHAM seems to have begun his great work of providing free education for the sons of people who could not afford to pay for it, as a means of supplying the exhausted ranks of an educated clergy, very soon after he became Bishop of Winchester. For in a commission dated January 3, 1368–9, for facilitating the provision of holy water for the use of poor scholars, quoted by Moberly from Wykeham's Register (III. 16), Wykeham mentions his own scholars (*nostri scolares*), an expression which cannot possibly refer to the boys of the ancient cathedral school, which, if it still existed, which is doubtful, belonged to the Priory of St. Swithun, and not to the See of Winchester. And in a petition which he addressed to Pope Urban VI for leave to found a college, he seems to have relied on the fact that he had been maintaining a number of poor scholars at his own expense for several years as a reason why his prayer should be granted¹. By the autumn of the year 1373, Wykeham's own school was so far established as to warrant the engaging of a permanent master. Wykeham's choice fell on

¹ In the Bull granting leave to found the college, Urban VI says that Wykeham 'ut asserit, *scolaribus in gramaticâ in eadem civitate studentibus pluribus annis vitæ necessaria ministravit.*'

Richard Herton, a *grammaticus*, or teacher by profession. Herton was engaged for the term of ten years from Michaelmas, 1373, to teach grammar, that is to say, the rudiments of Latin, to any poor boys whom Wykeham had in his school then, or might have in it during the term. Herton was to take none but these. If he fell sick, or went on a pilgrimage to Rome (which he was at liberty to do once during the ten years), he was to provide a substitute. Wykeham on his part agreed to provide at his own expense a competent assistant master. I quote the contract from Wykeham's Register. It is unfortunately silent upon two points on which we should like a little information—the extent of the holidays, if any, and Herton's stipend¹.

We hear no more of Herton, and cannot tell how the school throve under him, or whether it was kept open during the period of Wykeham's political disgrace in 1376–7². I imagine

¹ In Dei nomine amen. Anno ab Incarnacione domini secundum cursum et computacionem Ecclesie Anglicane millesimo trecentesimo septuagesimo tercio, indiccione undecimâ, mensis Septembris die primâ, pontificatûs sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri Gregorii divinâ providenciâ Pape undecimi anno tercio, constitutus personaliter coram reverendo patre domino Willelmo Dei Graciâ Wynton. Episcopo in aulâ manerii sui de Merewell Wynton. Dioceseos in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presenciâ venerabilis et discretus vir magister Ricardus de Herton gramaticus certam convencionem cum eodem Domino Wynton. Episcopo fecit iniit et firmavit pro hac formâ, videlicet, quod idem Ricardus per decem annos incipiendos in festo St. Michaelis proximè futuro instruet et informabit sub hac formâ pauperes scolares quos dictus dominus Episcopus suis sumptibus exhibet et exhibebit fideliter et diligenter in arte gramaticâ, et nullos alios sine licenciâ dicti patris ad doctrinam huiusmodi recipiet per tempus predictum : exceptit tamen tempus infirmitatis sue et tempus quo curiam romanam semel visitabit suis propriis sumptibus, et per idem tempus alium virum sufficientem et ydoneum pro doctrinâ dictorum scolarium substituet loco suo. Ad hec convenit cum dicto patre quod idem pater inveniet et exhibebit sibi unum alium virum ydoneum qui eum poterit adjuvare in labore discipline scolarium predictorum. Hec promisit firmiter idem magister Ricardus cum omni diligenciâ perficere et implere; et super firmitate illius convencionis tenende et servande idem Magister Ricardus per manum suam dextram in manu dextrâ dicti patris expressè posuit et dedit fidem suam ad premissa omnia perficienda in formâ supradictâ. Acta sunt hec anno indiccione mense die pontificatu et loco prenotatis presentibus discretis viris magistris Johanne de Bukyngham canonico Ebor. et dominis Joh. de Campeden Canonico Ecclesie Suthwellensis Ebor. dioces. et Henrico de Thorp ac Johanne de Keleseye, notariis publicis, testibus ad premissa rogatis specialiter et vocatis. Reg. III. a 98.

² Probably not, for we know from the chronicles that his school at Oxford

that Wykeham's application to the Pope was made as soon as he was restored to favour at Court. The Bull granting it bore date June 1, 1378. It reached Wykeham when he was intent on his design for New College, and was put aside until the first stone was laid there¹. He then² placed the Bull in the hands of Roger de le Chambre, a confidential body-servant³, with instructions to deliver it forthwith to the Bishop of Rochester, Thomas de Brinton, who was named the Pope's delegate for the special purpose of granting the license. Away went Roger de le Chambre from Southwark, where Wykeham was at the time, along the road traversed by the Canterbury pilgrims, and crossing the Straits, found the Bishop at Guisnes, and obtained the license on May 9, 1380⁴.

The next step was to obtain the concession from Richard II. Having, we may be sure, obtained a promise of this, Wykeham saw no great occasion to move further in the matter, until he had secured the site on which he meant to build. The royal license to found the college bears date October 6, 1382. It empowers Wykeham to acquire the site and build a hall or college to the honour and glory of God and Our Lady; to settle in it a warden and seventy scholars, who should study grammar within its walls; to grant them a charter; to vest the site in them and their successors; and endow them with the rectory of Downton in Wiltshire, the Statute of Mortmain notwithstanding⁵. Within a fortnight after the date of this license, Wykeham completed the purchase of the site, and published the Charter of Foundation, dated October 20, 1382⁶. In an eloquent preamble Wykeham affirms his belief in the importance of free education in Latin to the sons of poor people; a knowledge of Latin being (he says) the *janua et origo omnium liberalium artium*, which many poor students have failed to reach solely from lack of means. He then founds the College, nominating Thomas de Cranle⁷ first warden, admitting seventy

was closed during that period, and the scholars sent home. *Introd. Chron. Angl.* App. B, p. lii, quoted by Moberly, p. 137.

¹ March 5, 1379-80.

² May 6, 1380.

³ Appendix I.

⁴ Appendix II.

⁵ Appendix III.

⁶ Appendix IV.

⁷ Or Cranlegh, a Fellow of New College. He resigned in 1389, and John Westcote succeeded him. Cranlegh became Warden of New College in 1397, and Archbishop of Dublin in the following year. Henry IV made him Chancellor, and Henry V made him Chief Justice of Ireland. Returning home in

scholars¹, and incorporating the warden and them by the name of 'Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre²,' with a common seal, to live together in collegiate fashion (collegialiter), obeying the statutes and holding the site in frankalmoign³ of Wykeham and his successors in the See of Winchester.

This completed the work of foundation. With the object of strengthening the position of the College and benefiting its members, Wykeham obtained twelve Bulls from Boniface IX, who succeeded Urban VI in 1389:—

I. A Bull enabling the Warden to hold a benefice with cure of souls in addition to the Wardenship. Urban VI had granted the same privilege to the Warden of New College.

II. A Bull enabling the Warden and scholars to let their lands on lease.

III. A Bull granting the right of free sepulture within the College. Boniface IX had granted the same right to New College.

IV. A Bull enabling the Warden to exchange one benefice for another.

V. A Bull allowing the Warden and scholars to have masses performed *cum notâ et altâ voce*, and the sacraments administered within the precincts of the College.

VI. A Bull declaring that all oblations, legacies, &c., given to the Warden and scholars do and shall *de jure* belong to them and not to the diocesan.

ill-health, he died at Faringdon in 1417, and was buried in New College Chapel.

¹ Whose names, he says, are recorded in the archives of the College, where alas, they are not now to be found. The existing register commences with the names of the seventy scholars whom Wykeham admitted on the morning of the opening day in 1393.

² 'The warden and scholars-clerks of St. Mary College of Winchester near Winchester' is the present corporate name, the words 'near Winchester' being added to distinguish Winchester College from the other St. Mary College of Winchester in Oxford, which is more commonly called New College now, just as Winchester College was called down to the middle of the last century. The real corporate name was of importance; for an error in it might lead to serious consequences. In 1 Eliz. a lease by Eton College was held to be void by all the judges for no other reason than that a puritanical generation had purposely omitted the words 'beatae Mariae' from the corporate name of the college. See *Eaton College Case*, Dyer, Rep. 150 a.

³ Or free alms, the tenure by which the Church holds most of its lands.

VII. A Bull enabling the Warden and scholars to retain all oblations and burial fees made and received within the precincts of the College.

VIII. A Bull empowering the Warden and scholars to have a belfry and bells.

IX. A Bull declaring that the chapel and graveyard of the College may be purified or 'reconciled' from any manner of canonical defilement by any clerk in holy orders without the intervention of the diocesan, provided that the holy water has been blessed by him or some other bishop.

X. A Bull granting one hundred days relaxation of penances and an indulgence and remission of forty years to all who should visit the chapel or lend helping hands (*manus ad fabricam et eius consecracionem porrexerint adjutrices*) to the completion and maintenance of the fabric.

XI. A Bull permitting the Warden and members of the foundation to receive holy orders at the hands of any bishop.

XII. A Bull granting to the College in view of its object, the advancement of learning and religion, all manors, advowsons, lands and tenements in England belonging to the monasteries of Tiron and Mont St. Katherine near Rouen, the whole exceeding the yearly value of three hundred marks (£200 per annum), with a proviso that compensation should be given if and whenever the monasteries should return to their allegiance.

The great Western schism was raging at the time. There was a pope (Boniface IX) at Rome, and another (Clement VII) at Avignon. Richard II sided with him of Rome¹. The French religious houses, as a rule, sided with him of Avignon. It was to punish these Frenchmen for siding with one whom Boniface IX unamiably calls in this Bull '*Robertus Basilice XII apostolorum presbyter cardinalis, iniquitatis alumpnus*,' as well as to confer a benefit on Wykeham's foundation, that Boniface IX issued this Bull. Wykeham accepted it; but paid the price asked for the estates of the monasteries notwithstanding². In grateful remembrance, no doubt, of the fact that they

¹ Cf. Stat. 2 Ric. II, i, 7, declaring that Urban VI was duly chosen Pope and ought to be accepted and obeyed as such.

² See Chapter III.

owed the acquisition of the property of these monasteries to the Western schism, the Society made a subscription in the year 1478 to a fund which was being then raised with the object of promoting the union of the churches of England and France:— ‘In allocat. bursariis de debito Joh. Okeborne xx^s solut. per eosdem ad subsidium cleri existentis ultra mare pro unione ecclesie faciendâ,’ is the entry in the computus of that year.

These Bulls are no longer to be found in the muniment room, where they seem to have been at the time when Charles Blackstone compiled his MS. Book of Benefactions rather more than a century ago. Copies of the first and third Bull, and of nine others granted to New College by Urban VI and Boniface IX, are still preserved there.

CHAPTER II.

THE SITE.

Why chosen.—Its extent.—Boundaries.—The Prior's Garret.—The Susterne Spital.—The Lockburn.—Former owners of the site.—The litigious tailor.—Provision against incumbrances.—Contract with the monks of St. Swithun.

THE site was wisely chosen in the Soke or suburb of Winchester, without the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Corporation¹, within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, as lord of the Soke Liberty, and not more than a bowshot from Wolvesey Castle, one of Wykeham's numerous residences. The original site contains nearly five acres. The site of New College, within the ancient walls of Oxford which bound its north and east sides, contains upwards of six acres. The greater part of the site of Winchester College was bought of the monks of St. Swithun, the great Benedictine Priory environing the Cathedral Church of Winchester. From the monks of this convent Wykeham acquired a messuage, an acre and a half of garden ground (*terrae*), and a meadow of three acres, which was divided at the time by a fence running east and west into two paddocks or closes, known as Dumeres mede and Oterbornes mede, after Dummer and Otterborne, their occupiers at some former period. The purchase deed or feoffment², which is dated October 10, 1382, describes this portion of the site as bounded by the precinct of the Sustrane Spitele or Susterne Spital on the west, the garden and closes of the Carmelite Friars inhabiting King's Gate Street on the south, and the 'Prior's garet' and monks' private way to Priors Barton on the east. The highway from the King's Gate to Wolvesey bounded it on the north, but the fact is not stated in the feoff-

¹ Thus escaping the *octroi* levied on goods entering the city gates.

² Appendix V.

ment, probably because it was a matter of notoriety. The Susterne Spital, or Sisters' Hospital, an ancient foundation of Sisters of Mercy dependent on the Priory of St. Swithun, stood where Commoners now stands. The division between it and the western boundary of the land which Wykeham acquired from the monks was (and still is) marked by a drain or sewer, then open, now covered, called the Lockburn¹. This historic stream issues from the close under the house occupied by the subwarden, Mr. Gilbert Heathcote, crosses College Street, runs under the old slaughter-house at the western end of the brew-house, and so southwards past the principal buildings of Chamber Court, ultimately joining the river which it left some way above the city².

The convent of Carmelite Friars stood on the site of Sick-house. Its garden and closes form Sickhouse mead and the southern portion of Meads; and its graveyard lay where the racquet court and gymnasium stand now. The Prior's Garret—le Garitè it is sometimes called—was at the north-eastern corner of the site, at the foot of the bridge in College Street. It seems to have been a loft³ over a doorway in a structure of some kind

¹ Vulgarly 'Logpond.' The word occurs in the Bursars' books, e.g. 'pro purgando ly lokborne iii^d' as early as the year 1584. 'Le Logborne' occurs in the accounts of 1649. 'Lock' is 'lake,' a running stream. Locally, 'Lady Lake' is the name of a stream in the confines of Wolvesey. The little streams which remain at low tide in Portsmouth harbour are called 'lakes.' Lacus is the word used in the computus rolls. The 'lacus exterior,' the open ditch along the north side of College Street, was dug in 1495 for the purpose of flushing the Lockburn. 'Sol. H. Zilforde et Robto. Awdley laborant. in rammyng in le flodegate in lacu exteriori per ij dies, xij^d' is an entry in that year's computus, referring to the hatch nearly opposite Commoner Gate. 'Lurteborne,' the name for the Lockburn in the agreement quoted in the next note is meaningless, and must surely be an error of the scribe.

² An indenture made December 3, 1398, between Wykeham and the Prior (Thomas Nevyle) of St. Swithun, in the presence of Roger, Archbishop of Canterbury and Legate of the Holy See, for the purpose of adjusting divers matters in dispute, contains the following clause:—'Whereas a watercourse called Lurteborne running from the city of Winchester under the dormitory, cloisters, cellar, brewhouse, kitchen, and court of the Priory, is often made the receptacle of dung, carcases, and putrid entrails which are thrown into it in the city and offices of the Priory to the great nuisance and danger of the bishop as well as of inhabitants and wayfarers, and contrary to the laws of the realm—It is agreed that the Prior and Convent shall place an iron grating at the point where the stream issues from the close sufficient to prevent any of the aforesaid nuisances from passing out of the close.'

³ Resembling, possibly, the loft over the outer or entrance gateway of St. Cross

or other, probably a dead wall, as it is nowhere particularly described. In the time of Edward I, the house of Peter the Cobbler stood there; but in Wykeham's time it was much as I have described it. Facing this doorway was another in the wall of the Close. These doorways opened on a path which ran along the western side of the 'riparia' or mill-stream to the monks' grange at Prior's Barton. It was their private way to their home farm, by means of which they avoided passing under the King's Gate with its unpleasant associations¹.

Next College Street, between it and the ground acquired from the monks of St. Swithun, stood in 1382 a row of houses extending from the precincts of the Susterne Spital to the Prior's Garret. The first of these houses, counting from the Prior's Garret (which apparently remained the property of the monks), Wykeham bought of a man named Thomas Lucas, *alias* Tanner². It belonged temp. Edward I to Drogo (Drew) the Cellarer, who had it by descent or purchase from Isabel Garlek. From Drew the Cellarer it went to his son William, who was *hostiarius cellarii et refectorii* to the convent of St. Swithun. In 15 Edward III, it belonged to John de Meones, a carpenter by trade; whose will devising it to his widow is dated April 14, 1341. His widow sold it to Roger le Archer, of Sparkford³. Roger le Archer's devisees sold it to William atte Hole, who parted with it to Lucas in 49 Edward III. Wykeham acquired this house, and the one next to it⁴, on October 13, 1382. A man named Lavyngton was the vendor of the last-mentioned house. It belonged to Ralph de Antioch—one who had a crusader in his Hospital. I see no reason to suppose that it was a watch tower, as has been suggested.

¹ A year or so before the battle of Evesham, the monks of St. Swithun treacherously let the forces of young Simon de Montfort into the Close through a window in the wall, and they sacked the city. After the battle of Evesham (August 4, 1265), the citizens' turn came, and they forced the monks to enter into a solemn covenant admitting 'the treason they had been guilty of, and binding themselves and their successors in memory of it to keep in repair for ever afterwards the South and King's gates of the city, together with the drawbridge (*pons versatilis*) at the former gate. The indenture of covenant, dated on St. Edmund's Day (November 20), 1266, and sealed by the monks of St. Swithun, exists in the archives of the city of Winchester.

² Appendix VI.

³ The real name of the village a mile south of Winchester commonly called St. Cross, after the famous hospital there founded by Henry de Blois.

⁴ Appendix VII.

family perhaps—temp. Edward I, and afterwards to Antony de Saulton, of whom Lavyngton bought it. Next to this house stood a block of three houses¹ belonging to the See of Winchester, which Wykeham was empowered by the charter to annex to the College. These houses were held of the bishop by Roger Halyborne and Maud, his wife, for their respective lives at that time. The first of them seems to have been in the occupation of Antony de Saulton, the others were void, the tenants having doubtless had notice to quit. Last of the row, separated from the precinct of the Susterne Spital by the Lockburn, stood the house which Wykeham acquired from the monks of St. Swithun. I pause here to tell the true story of the litigious tailor, which Moberly criticizes with justice. It originated in a misapprehension on the part of Mr. Charles Blackstone, who was a painstaking antiquarian, but no lawyer, and Cockerell gave it currency. The facts are these. The meadows which Wykeham acquired from the monks had been granted by them at some former time, most likely for lives, to Amice, the wife of Drew the Cellarer. Her interest, whatever its nature may have been, descended through her daughter, Parnel (Petronilla) Pershore, to her granddaughter Agnes Deverose, the wife of the tailor. She was in possession, and consequently had to be bought out before Wykeham could build. The price paid for her interest—£20—was high; it generally is under similar circumstances. The so-called litigation was merely the levying of the necessary fine—a fictitious action commenced and then compromised by leave of the court—which was in use until the fourth year of the reign of William IV for the purpose of enabling a married woman to alienate her interest in real estate². The proceedings

¹ They are described in the title-deeds as ‘near the flodestok.’ This flood-stock was a hatch in the river hard by the present bridge in College Street, by means of which Dummers Mede and Otterborne’s Mede were irrigated at the time when Wykeham bought them.

² I cannot resist quoting the statute 18 Ed. I, c. 4, *modus levandi fines* :— ‘When the writ original is delivered in presence of the parties before the justices, a pleader shall say this, ‘Sir Justice leave to agree,’ and the Justice shall say to him What saith Sir R. ? and shall name one of the parties. And when they be agreed of the sum of money that must be given to the King, then the Justice shall say “Cry the Peace.” And after the Pleader shall say, “The Peace licensed unto you is such that William and Alice his wife (the vendors) that here be do acknowledge the manor of B. with the appurtenances contained

were friendly throughout, and the fact of Deverose's name occurring in the rolls for many years afterwards as the recipient of small sums of money out of charity seems to show that this windfall did him no good, and that the Society bore no malice against him¹. He was occasionally a guest in Hall before he became an object of charity, but always at the servants' table.

Wykeham at one time owned the rest of the south side of College Street, but it was not wanted for the purposes of the foundation, and passed into other hands at his death².

The site thus acquired was incumbered to a degree which seems hardly credible. Dumeres mede rendered a quit rent of one mark (13s. 4d.) yearly to the See of Winchester; Oterborne mede paid a modus in lieu of tithe to the College of St. Elizabeth, on the other side of the mill-stream; and the Bishop's three houses paid a chief rent of 13s. 1d. yearly to the Convent, which sum, however, was a perquisite by custom of the almoner, infirmarer, and head cook of the Priory³. Wyke-
in the writ to be the right of R. as that which he hath of their gift, to have and to hold to him and his heirs of the said William and Alice, and the heirs of Alice, as in demesne, with the rents, seignories, courts, pleas, purchases, wards, marriages, reliefs, escheats, mills, advowsons of churches, and all other franchises and free customs to the said manor belonging, paying yearly to N. and his heirs, chief Lords of the fee, the services due and accustomed for all services. And if a woman covert be one of the parties, then she must first be examined by the said four justices; and if she does not assent to the fine, it shall not be levied. And the cause wherefore such solemnity ought to be done in a fine is, because a fine is so high a bar, of so great force and of so strong nature, that it concludeth not only such as be parties and privies to the fine, and their heirs, but all other people in the world, being in full age, out of prison, of whole memory, and within the four seas the day of the fine levied; if they make not the claim of their action within a year and a day.'

¹ 'In dato Thome Deverose scissori Wynton. nomine collegii intuitu charitatis hoc anno viij^d. . . in dato Thome Deverose pauperi ex clemenciâ per vices hoc anno viij^d,' are entries in the accounts for 1414 and 1415 respectively.

² He had bought the corner house, now Mrs. Cotterell's, of William Asshewelle and Alice his wife. Three messuages and a garden between that house and the garden of the Sustern Spital were bought by his agents, Nicholas Wykeham, Thomas Cranlegh, and William Ryngeborne, and transferred to Wykeham in 1393. These three messuages, and this garden may be identified with Nos. 8 to 15 College Street.

³ It appears by the Chamberlain's Rolls in the cathedral archives that the exact sum was 13s. 0²/₄d., payable

	s.	d.
To the almoner	9	4
To the infirmarer	3	6
To the cook	0	2 ³ / ₄
	13	0 ³ / ₄

ham was determined that the site of his future college should be free from incumbrances, and that no act of his should impair the revenues of the see. Accordingly by an indenture dated June 15, 1383,¹ after a preamble expressing that determination, Wykeham made over to the Convent some property in the parish of West Meon,² as a consideration for the site being for ever discharged from and indemnified against incumbrances. Two years later the monks of St. Swithun carried out their part of the agreement by granting to the Provost and Chaplains of St. Elizabeth's College a rent service of 2s. yearly in lieu of the tithe on Oterbornes mede³. Wykeham indemnified the see against the loss of the chief rent on Dumeres mede by annexing to it lands of equal annual value. Thus was the site made free from incumbrances, as Wykeham intended. I am sorry to have to record that in the year 1622 the Dean and Chapter of Winchester claimed a quit rent of 10s. on the site, on the authority of an entry in their register (*in libro domus suae*), and the college authorities were simple enough to pay it. This chief rent is now collected by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Another indenture, dated November 10, 1393, between Wykeham and the warden and scholars of the one part, and the prior and convent of the other, contains—

- (1) A release by the latter body of all claims on the site.
- (2) A grant to the warden and scholars of leave to make and use gutters, gullies, and spouts (*gutteras, voragines, et stillicidia*) in, under, and across the path leading from le Garitè to Prior's Barton, for the purpose of carrying away the rain water from the new buildings.
- (3) An undertaking on the part of the prior and convent not to do or sanction any damage to the fabric and appurtenances

¹ Appendix VIII.

² Two messuages, three tofts, two carucates of arable land, five acres of meadow, two acres of pasture, twenty-eight acres of wood, a rent of 11s. yearly, another rent of a rose, and one man's service in autumn, with the reversion expectant on the death of Elizabeth Langrysh, William atte Halle's widow, to two other messuages, two tofts, sixty acres of arable land, twelve acres of pasture, an acre of meadow, an acre of wood, and a yearly rent of 3s. 4d.

³ The deed by the provost and chaplains accepting this rent service in substitution for the tithe on Dumeres mede is in the possession of Winchester College. It is dated August 2, 7 Ric. II, and has a splendid example of the common seal of St. Elizabeth's College attached to it.

of the College on that, the east, side of it, and particularly not to do any injury to the foundations by digging too near them.

(4) A grant of leave to make use of this path for the purpose of drawing water, and carting timber, stone, mortar, and other materials ; also to erect scaffolding there when required. And a grant of permission to enter and be on this path, and (except after dark) in the precincts of the Susterne Spital, for the purpose of recovering any tools or other things which might fall or be thrown there ; with a stipulation that the warden should have a key of the postern under le Garitè, and not be accountable during the progress of building operations for any damage other than wilful to the trees growing along the path ¹.

(5) An undertaking by the prior and convent not to plant any trees along the path which might damage the foundations of the building, and not to allow any trees growing there to obstruct the access of light to the windows or injure the glass.

(6) An undertaking by the warden and scholars to allow the servants and workmen of the convent free ingress by the said path ² for the purpose of doing necessary repairs to the Susterne Spital.

¹ This is the last allusion to the path to Prior's Barton. It must have been stopped up soon after the building was finished, as it is treated as no longer existing in an acquittance by Prior Thomas Nevyle dated in the year 1398.

² This would enable them to get round the College buildings to the rear of the Susterne Spital.

CHAPTER III.

THE ENDOWMENT.

Downton.—Eling.—CoombeBisset.—Durrington.—Fernhamsdean.—Ropley.—
Meonstoke.—Alien Priories.—Felons' goods, deodands, &c.—Adequacy of
the provision.—No surplus contemplated.

THE first step in the direction of a permanent provision for the maintenance of Wykeham's poor scholars was taken more than a year before the College was founded. By a charter dated May 4, 1380, Wykeham appropriated the Church of Downton near Salisbury to his own table (*mensae episcopali*). A separate account was to be kept of the income, so that it might be applied in boarding the boys whom Wykeham educated. The Church of Downton, i.e. the advowson, glebe, and tithe, belonged to the See of Winchester. Kenwald, King of the West Saxons, gave it to that see, and to that see it continued to belong after the creation of the See of Sarum, rendering however a 'pension' or yearly payment of 3*s.* 4*d.* to the bishop of the latter diocese in recognition of his spiritual supremacy¹. The Bishop of Winchester presented the incumbents, and made them Rectors of Downton by allowing them to receive the tithe for their own use. The last rector having died or resigned in the year 1380, Wykeham appropriated the benefice with the sanction of the Crown and the Pope, in the way already stated. This appropriation of the profits of the benefice to secular purposes rendered it necessary that a vicarage or '*congrua porcio*' should be secured to the next incumbent

¹ This pension continues to be paid unto this day, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners being the recipients.

and his successors. The law of the land did not render this necessary, inasmuch as the Statutes of Vicarages (15 Ric. II, c. 6, and 4 Hen. IV, c. 12) had not yet been enacted, but the law of the Church required it. Accordingly we find Wykeham appointing a prelate whom we have heard of already, the Bishop of Rochester, to determine what the provision should be. His award (*ordinatio*) bears date May 18, 1383. Under it the incumbent got his '*congrua portio*' in the shape of his house, and the small tithe of the parish, and the right to all oblations at the altar of the parish church, and was to bear all burdens except the repairs of the chancel, and the pension of 3s. 4*d.* to the Bishop of Salisbury. Having seen the spiritual necessities of the parish adequately provided for in this manner, the Bishop of Salisbury (Ralph Ergham, 1375-88) and the respective Chapters of Salisbury and Winchester gave their formal consent to the appropriation, and Wykeham's object was attained¹. Nicholas de Alresford, the first vicar, was instituted forthwith, and a 'farmer' or resident agent was appointed to receive the great tithe and manage the demesne on behalf of Wykeham. This is how Downton became a vicarage².

After the above arrangement with regard to the rents and profits of the appropriation had lasted more than six years,

¹ The consent of the Chapter of Winchester was necessary, because in law the temporalities of the See of Winchester were regarded as held of them, and could not be alienated without their consent.

² The same thing occurred at Sydling in Dorsetshire. King Athelstan gave the church there to Milton Abbey, which he founded in the year 933, as a provision for the table of the monks. The monks presented a minister, who received the tithe as rector and paid a pension of 30s. yearly to the abbey. This went on till the year 1313, when the monks sought permission to appropriate the tithe on a plea of poverty, caused, as they alleged, by losses incurred through the tower of their church being struck by lightning and their church burnt, *circa* 1312. The Bishop of Salisbury (Simon of Ghent, 1292-1315) assented, on condition that a vicarage should be established. This could not be done until 1333, when Richard le English, the last rector, died. The appropriation then took place, the vicarage being endowed with the parsonage house, the right to feed so many cows, sheep, and pigs on the commons of the manor, and a pension of £12 a year charged on the tithe, subject to the obligation of keeping in repair the chancel (an unusual stipulation) and the ornaments of the church. If, however, the chancel needed to be re-built through any casualty or natural decay, the monks were to bear two-thirds of the cost of re-building it, and if the vicar failed to bear the remaining one-third, they might stop it out of the pension.

Wykeham put an end to it, and annexed the church and advowson to the College, which was incorporated by this time, to hold of him and his successors in pure and perpetual alms. The deed of grant bears date September 1, 1385, and I need scarcely add that the sanction of the Crown and the Pope had been regularly obtained. It was confirmed by the prior and convent of St. Swithun in the chapter house assembled on the fourth of the following month. A few years afterwards Wykeham completed the transaction by annexing to his see certain lands in the vill of Farnham, which he had caused to be thrown into the park of his castle there, as compensation for the loss of the income from the church of Downton, and from the churches of Adderbury and Steeple Morden which he had annexed to New College. The deed of grant bears date June 8, 1392.

Wykeham's next dotation was the manor of Eling near Southampton. The tenure is copyhold of inheritance, with this peculiarity, that lands on the north of the little stream called Bartley Water, which intersects the manor and runs into Southampton Water at Eling Mill, descend in cases of intestacy to the eldest son, whereas lands on the south side of the stream descend in like cases (with certain exceptions) to the youngest son. This peculiarity most likely arises from the fact of the manor being a consolidation of two manors, Eling and Winsor (Wyndesore), with customs differing in this respect. This manor is held of the Crown *in capite*. Wykeham acquired it in 46 Edward III without obtaining letters patent authorizing the alienation, and had to sue out a pardon under the Great Seal for the omission¹.

There is a tradition that Wykeham acquired this manor as a portion for his niece Alice, who became the wife of William

¹ Where land was held immediately of the Crown, an intending purchaser had to sue out a writ *ad quod damnum*, as it was called; and unless the sheriff made return that the alienation would be no loss to the Crown, a license to alienate would not be granted. All this took time, and cost money; and a purchaser in Wykeham's high position may very likely have elected to take the property without waiting for the sheriff's return to the writ, in confidence that he would have no difficulty in obtaining a pardon at his leisure. It came to the same thing in the long run. The fines on these licenses to alienate, and on pardons for the omission to obtain them, formed no inconsiderable portion of the revenues of the Crown down to the Restoration.

Perot. The Perots must at some time or other have had an interest in the manor, for they were 'vouched to warranty' of the title in 1407 when Sir Hugh Camoys laid claim to it. Possibly Wykeham gave the manor to the Perots, and took it away in order to give it to the College. If so, the settlement which he made on their eldest son William Wykeham and Alice Uvedale his wife¹ may have been intended as compensation. The title-deeds of the manor date back to King John's reign. That prince granted the manor to Emma de Staunton, widow, remainder to her daughter Cecily and her issue. Through Matthew Husee (Hussey), Cecily's eldest son and heir, it descended on his great-grandson, Henry Husee, from whom Wykeham purchased it. So far the title seems clear. But possession had not gone along with the title; for Sir Ralph Camoys, Knt., was *de facto* lord of the manor in the earlier part of the fourteenth century; and when Henry Husee sought to recover possession in 1344 he sued out a writ of *besaiei*, indicating that his family had been disseised upwards of two generations before. However, time was no bar in those days, and Husee recovered judgment on terms of allowing Sir Hugh Camoys, his opponent, to remain in possession for the rest of his life. Wykeham of course knew all this; and when he completed the purchase, Sir Hugh Camoys attorned tenant to him, thereby admitting the validity of his title to the reversion. Yet in 1406, after Wykeham's death, a Sir Thomas Camoys revived the litigation, relying on a deed bearing date in 44 Henry III (1250) by which a knight named Sir John de Gatesdene purported to grant the manor to his daughter Margaret in frank marriage with the son of a former Sir Hugh Camoys. The trial took place at the Winchester Assizes in 1406.

It had a dramatic termination. Sir John de Gatesdene's deed was pronounced to be a forgery, and judgment was entered for the College. The forged deed is preserved in the muniment room with a number of documents which accompanied counsel's brief at the trial. On the back of one of these documents is a pedigree of the Perots, which differs from the received one in making Frye, not

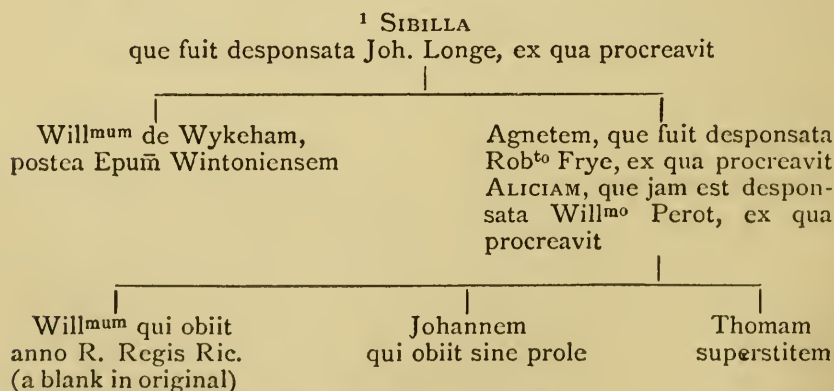
¹ *Post*, Chapter vi.

Champneys, the surname of the husband of Agnes, the sister of the founder¹.

The Perots came from Ash (qy. in Hampshire or Surrey?) and gave evidence at the trial. That they were obliged to warrant the title is evidence that the manor had once on a time belonged to them. Alice had a present of a sapphire ring for her coming: 'Dat. pro uno annulo aureo cum quodam zaphyro empt. et dat. Alicie Perot consanguinee Dñi Fundatoris, que vocata es ad warantizandum contra Thomam Camoys, militem, manerium de Elynge, preter unam bursam de panno aureo de dono Dñi custodis, xs.' is an entry in the computus of the year.

The Perots also had a barrel of white herrings and a 'frayle' of figs costing 13s. 6d., besides fresh fish and wine, value 23d., which were sent to their home at Ash. The trial therefore took place at the Lent assizes. Gratuities to their servants came to 2s. 4d., and provender for their horses on the journey to 4s. The computus roll of the year contains the following references to the forged deed:—'Sol. pro intrusione falsi brevis Thome Camoys, xijd. . . . Dat. Willō Wakfeld² pro iudicio intrando et copiā eiusdem habendā de dicto brevi falsato, xxd.'

In the same year (1386), Wykeham gave a moiety of the manor of Coombe Bisset, near Salisbury, to the College. He had bought it five years before of a burgess of Salisbury, named James de Beel de Lake, on whose wife Amice it had descended from her uncle, Hugh de Plessy, in whose family it had been since the reign of Henry II. The price was 275 marks. And



² Father of Wakfeld the Commoner; see Chapter vii. He was clerk to the Court of Common Pleas, and helped the society with loans of money more than once.

in 1399 he added the manor of Durrington, near Amesbury, and a moiety of the manor of Fernhamsdean (Vernham), midway between Andover and Hungerford, which he had bought of the devisees of Lord De la Warr for the sum of 1600 marks—an almost incredible price, only to be explained by the prosperity of the wool trade of the district at that period¹. The annual value of this estate at the date of the purchase was only £26 13s. 4d. beyond reprisals, not three per cent. on the purchase money.

Durrington is prettily situated upon the Avon, between Pewsey and Amesbury, and the fishery for trout and eels, especially the latter, was well worth preserving. The society paid 2s. 8d. in 1435 to Paul Gyles, an attorney at Salisbury, as a fee for issuing four writs of trespass against poachers in the College waters there.

The other moiety of the manor of Fernhamsdean, known as Botts', after Sir Henry de Botes, who held it temp. Hen. IV, was bought as an investment of benefaction money in Queen Elizabeth's time.

In 1392 Wykeham made over to the College three messuages, one toft, three carucates of arable land, ten acres of meadow, thirty-two acres of pasture, and three acres of wood, situate in the parishes of Ropley, Bishop's Sutton, Byketon (Bighton), and Drayton, together with the yearly rents of £10 sterling and one pound of cummin. He had acquired this property from Roger Gerveys² and Thomas de Wandelesworth in 49 Ed. III, (1376). And in 1399 he demised to the Warden and scholars six tofts, three yard lands, eight acres of wood, three half-yard lands, fifty-eight acres of arable land and wood, and four pieces of waste, situate in the parishes of Ropley and Bishop's Sutton, being parcel of the ancient possessions of the See of Winchester, for the term of one hundred years, reserving to himself and his successors the ancient yearly rents of assize, which amounted to 38s. 7½d., and a yearly rent of 40s. 7¼d., which was then paid in lieu of 'churcheatts'³, and all other services and payments,

¹ Cobbett, in his *Rural Rides*, comments on the number and size of the churches and manor-houses in the valley of the Avon between Pewsey and Salisbury, as evidence of the former populousness of the district.

² One of Wykeham's benefactors, for whom the Statutes direct that masses shall be said in the College Chapel, was named Andrew Gerveys. See Appendix XI.

³ Churchscot, a species of first-fruits.

including one of 18*d.* for 'tithing pence' at the half-yearly court of the manor of Bishop's Sutton. Bishop Fox renewed this lease in 1505. His lease has attached to it an interesting example of that prelate's episcopal seal. A sum of 30*s.* 10*d.* was paid to the Bishop 'pro le knowledge money,' i. e. for the fine or acknowledgment on the occasion of the renewal. Bishop Cooper renewed it again in 1592. The renewal was taken in the name of Queen Elizabeth, in consequence of the opinion of lawyers that Stats. 13 Eliz. c. 10 and 14 Eliz. c. 11, rendering such long leases of episcopal estates void, did not extend to the Crown¹. Consequently the Queen took the lease in her own name, and assigned it to the College. It may be gathered from Warden Bilson's 'Certain Remembrances to induce her M^atie to assign her share of such lands as the late Bishop demised unto her M^atie, with hope it may please her Highness to assign ye same unto ye Colledg of Winchester,' that there was some danger at the time when he wrote of her Majesty's kind intentions being frustrated by some needy courtier.

This lease ceased to be renewed, and the lands comprised in it passed away from the College thirty years ago. It is remarkable that as long as the lease lasted the Warden and Fellows treated these lands as parcel of their manor of Ropley—the freehold lands already mentioned and other freehold lands which they purchased—and granted all alike by copy of court roll for three lives, according, as the court rolls have it, to the custom of the manor, with a heriot payable on alienation as well as on death. This inclusion of leaseholds with freeholds in a manor under the same customs is remarkable, and more remarkable still is the *de facto* creation of a manor at a date long subsequent to the statute *Quia Emptores* (18 Ed. I. c. 1).

The manor of Meonstoke is a consolidation since Wykeham's time of the manors of Meonstoke Ferrand and Meonstoke Perrers. The tenure is copyhold of inheritance, and the lands descend to the youngest son in cases of intestacy. There never was, as far as we can tell, any demesne. Wykeham purchased Meonstoke Ferrand of his predecessor Bishop Edyngdon's executors in 1391. Edyngdon bought it of Henry Husee in 1353, and it is an interesting circumstance that Wyke-

¹ However, by Stat. 1 Jac. I. c. 3 no archbishop or bishop shall alienate his lands to the king.

ham, then only in his first tonsure, acted as proxy for the bishop to receive seisin of his purchase. Edyngdon's letter of attorney to Wykeham to receive seisin on his behalf is among the title-deeds of the manor in the muniment room. Meonstoke Ferrand had belonged to Sir John de Drogenesford (Droxford), who bought it of Sir Peter Ferrandi, a Gascon knight, in 1305.

Wykeham bought Meonstoke Perrers in 1381 for £200 of Sir William de Wyndesore. He had been Lieutenant of Ireland in the latter part of the reign of Edward III, and on one occasion offered to defray the entire charge of that kingdom for the yearly sum of £11,273 6s. 8d.; but he is better known to fame as the husband of Alice Perrers. Other lands in the parish of Meonstoke, known as Costard's and Weston's¹, were bought by Wykeham's agents in 1388 and thrown into the manor. A pardon under the great seal to his agents for acquiring these lands without a license (they being held of the Crown *in capite*), and a license in mortmain enabling Wykeham to annex these lands and others in the parishes of Ropley, Bishop's Sutton, Bighton, Drayton, Winnall, and Medstead to the College at Winchester in pure and perpetual alms, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding, bears date May 24, 14 Ric. II.

At the time when Wykeham was endowing the College at Winchester most, in fact nearly all, of the land around that city was already in mortmain, and he had to seek investments where the grasp of the 'dead hand' had not closed, or was relaxing. The latter was happening just at that time in the case of the alien priories. These were cells to monasteries on the Continent, chiefly of the Benedictine order, which Rome had been founding in England ever since the time of Edward the Confessor. Rome is pursuing the same course now, and many fair estates and historic sites are passing into her grasp, the law of mortmain being evaded by a system of secret trusts. Dugdale enumerates in the *Monasticon* more than one hundred and twenty of these cells, each of which held as much land as it had been able to acquire. Their estates, as a general rule, appear to have been vested, legally speaking, in the parent monasteries abroad. This circumstance led to their downfall; for on the breaking out of the war with France in the year 1346 Edward

¹ The name of Weston did not cease among the tenants of the manor until the year 1887.

III. took the constitutional step¹ of sequestrating the possessions of the alien priories, under a promise, it is said, that they should be restored if and whenever peace should be made. In taking this step Edward doubtless had public opinion, so far as there was such a thing, on his side, for those alien priories had rendered themselves odious through exporting specie,² in which they could not help themselves, the parent monasteries being entitled to any surplus income, and employing agents-general to look after them in this respect. What happened was almost exactly what happens when a living is sequestrated for the debts of the incumbent. Sequestrators, or 'farmers,' were put in possession, who managed the estates of the different priories, and, after deducting the outgoings and expenses of management, paid over any balance to the Crown. The alien priories remained in this state of suspended animation during the rest of the long reign of Edward III, and during the reigns of Richard II and Henry IV, and were finally dissolved, and their estates vested in the Crown, by an Act of the Parliament of Leicester in 2 H. V. In the meantime, an offer from a man in Wykeham's position to purchase any of these estates at a fair price must have seemed a godsend to the monks abroad, after the Bull enabling him to acquire them without compensation³. They proved willing enough to sell, but insisted that Wykeham should undertake to pay the costs of sale—a stipulation which churchmen too often make at the present day. Having, as has been said, the sanction of the Pope to what he was going to do, Wykeham sued out letters patent, enabling the College to acquire and hold in mortmain lands of the alien priories to the yearly value of 200 marks (£133 6s. 8d.⁴). In this charter, dated June 16, 12 Ric. II (1389), the singular merits and services of Wykeham are set forth as a justification for granting it. The King grants it in consideration of the advancement of God's glory and the prosperity of the human race, which is brought about by the cultivation of learning; and

¹ The Crown might at any time assert its right to land acquired by an alien, unless he were the subject of a friendly State, and merely rented the land for his occupation or for purposes of trade for a term not exceeding twenty-one years. The conveyance to an alien of any greater interest in land was a cause of forfeiture.

² Which was made penal afterwards by Stat. 5 Ric. II. c. 11.

³ *Ante*, p. 5.

⁴ Appendix IX.

of Wykeham's devotion to the Church, and to the honour of the name of Him crucified and of the most glorious Virgin His mother ; and for the support and maintenance of the Christian faith ; and for the advantage of God's holy church ; and for the increase of divine worship, and of all liberal arts, sciences, and faculties ; and for the support of the Church and realm of England, and the clergy thereof ; and in consideration of the masses and prayers which are offered daily, and by God's permission will for ever be offered within the College, according to the Founder's Statutes, for the prosperity of the King and Anne his consort, and of their souls after their death ; and for the souls of Edward III and his consort, of Edward their first-born, and of all their progenitors.

Wykeham then began to negotiate, employing John de Campeden as an intermediary. One treaty—with the Hospital on Mount St. Bernard, in Savoy—went off as far as regards Winchester College through the circumstance of the Prior insisting that room for one or two of his monks should be found in Chamber Court as part of the bargain¹. But in other cases the monks were not so unreasonable. The following list of Wykeham's purchases of this class of property is verified by a certificate dated February 12, 1393-4, under the seal of John de Campeden. The estates of which the names are printed in italics fell to the share of New College. The monks seem to have estimated their expenses on a liberal scale.

I.

MONASTERY OF ST. VALERY-SUR-MER, IN PICARDY.

Manors of <i>Takely, Easthall, Walles, Wodynton, Birchanger,</i>	FRANCS ² .
and <i>Lyndeshall</i>	17,600
Churches of Isleworth, Heston ³ , Twickenham, and Hamp-	
ton-on-Thames	750
Expenses :—The abbot, for the papal license to alienate .	200

¹ One may suppose that the parent monasteries were crowded with refugees from the cells in England at the time. But the College was full already, and could not easily have made room for them, even if the presence of such persons had been desirable. What Polydore Vergil says of Winchester College (*Ang. Hist.* lib. xix), 'Inde velut ex equo Trojano viri omni tempore virtute excellentes prodeunt,' is equally true of the congested state of its inside and of the distinguished men who issued from it.

² These were *écus* or French crowns, gold coins worth about 5s. each.

³ Heston is a parish between Harrow and West Drayton in Middlesex.

Prior John de Journalle's fee for negotiating the sale	FRANCS. 550
Friar John Carpenter, Treasurer of the Abbey, for stock and fixtures	CROWNS. 200
The same, for distribution amongst the monks, 10 crowns apiece	300

II.

MONASTERY OF THE HOLY TRINITY ON MONT ST. KATHERINE, ROUEN.

The churches and manors of Harmondsworth ¹ (Hermonds- worth) in Middlesex and <i>Tingewick</i> ² in Buckinghamshire, and the churches of <i>Saham Tony</i> and <i>St. Leonard's</i> <i>Hastings</i>	FRANCS. 8600
Expenses of the Prior coming to England to receive the purchase money	£ 60
Expenses of Friar John Fecent, Prior of Biriacum, on the same errand	£ 40

III.

MONASTERY OF TIRON OR TURON IN LA BEAUCE, A DISTRICT SOUTH-
WEST OF CHARTRES.

Manors of Hamblerice, St. Cross in the Isle of Wight, Titley, and Andwell, and churches of Hamblerice, Hound, and West Worldham	FRANCS. 1300
Fees of William de Siguenaux, Prior of Tichonderia, and Yterius Morini, his secretary (domicellus) for expediting the sale	100
The Prior of Tichonderia and Giles, Abbot of Gardens ³ , 'pro feodo sigilli' (sealing money) and conveying the writings to Rouen for confirmation by the High Court there, and then to Paris	30

According to Fuller, the best wheat in England 'groweth in the vale lying south of Harrow-on-the-Hill, nigh to Hessen' (*sic*), 'so that the King's bread was formerly made of the fair flour thereof.'

¹ The subinfeudations of Ludyngton, Barnard's, and Padbury's were included in the purchase.

² The original title-deed of Tingewick, a grant by Hilbert de Lacy to the monks of St. Katherine's, with a nearly perfect impression of his seal, and the mark (a rude cross) of his patron, William the Conqueror, at its foot, is in the muniment room at Winchester. New College, however, has the estate.

³ Agents-general of the monastery.

IV.

HOSPITAL ON MONT ST. BERNARD IN SAVOY.

Church of *Hornchurch* . . . 4000 gold nobles and 500 francs ¹.

The churches of Isleworth, Heston, Hampton-on-Thames, and Harmondsworth ceased to belong to the College under Henry VIII. With the Priory of Hamblerice came the manor of that name, the churches of Hound and West Worldham, the tithes of Letteley (Netley), Bursledon, Hound, Sholing, and a portion of Allington Great Mead, near Bishopstoke; the manors of Huntborne and Flexland, in the parish of Soberton; Ridelond (Redlands), in the parish of Kingsclere, a gift of Herbert Fitzherbert in the twelfth century; two virgates of land at South Merston, in the parishes of Highworth and Stanton Fitzwarren, near Swindon; and pensions issuing out of the rectory of Bishopstoke, Chark, and Lee in the parish of Titchfield, and the manors of Manningford Bruce, All Cannings ², and Stanton Fitzherbert, near Devizes. The priories of St. Cross and Titley had property in the Isle of Wight and in Herefordshire. Andwell Priory, near Basingstoke, had a few hundred acres of indifferent land, chiefly wood and pasture ³, and the advowson of the rectory of Bradford Peverel, in Dorsetshire, which a Norman named Robert Fitzmartin gave to the priory in the eleventh century.

Having thus endowed his College, Wykeham obtained for it a Charter of Privileges ⁴. A better testimonial has seldom been given by the Crown to a subject. After a preamble lauding Wykeham's munificence, and insisting on the advantage to the Catholic faith of the extension of sound learning, the King, actuated, as he says, by affection for a faithful servant who had devoted the best years of his life to the service of his king, not without injury to his health, grants to the Warden and Scholars and their successors immunity from all aids, services, subsidies, tenths, and the like, as well ecclesiastical as civil, theretofore levied; the right to quiet enjoyment of the college buildings ⁵; and exemption from the exactions of purveyors ⁶ and from pen-

¹ The costs are not recorded in this instance.

² 'Al Canynges (Alice Canynges) land.'

³ The lessee used to send in a boar to the College yearly, on St. Andrew's Day.

⁴ Appendix X.

⁵ This might have been pleaded (had it been of the least use) in answer to James I in 1630. See Chapter xviii.

⁶ The clergy were exempt already from the burden of purveyance by virtue of the Statute *pro clero* 14 Ed. III. cap. 1, by which the King declares that he will not take any goods from people of Holy Church against their free will; but

sions, corrodies, and other incumbrances affecting the landed interest at that period.

This charter is tested at Westminster before most of the great officers of State, and bears date September 28, 1395. It was renewed in every subsequent reign, except under Edward VI and Mary, down to Charles II inclusive. There is also a charter of the Parliament, dated February 12, 1649-50, running in the name of 'Custodes Libertatis Angliae auctoritate Parliamenti,' which is attested by Attorney-General Wylde, and professes to confer similar privileges.

There was no occasion for this charter to be renewed after the Restoration, thanks to Stat. 12 Car. II. c. 34, entitled 'An Act for taking away Courts of Wards and Liveries, and tenure *in capite* and by knight service, and purveyance, and for settling a revenue upon his Majesty in lieu thereof.'

On St. Cuthbert's day (March 20), 1398-9, Warden Morys rode to Farnham and received the Charter of Privileges there at the hands of Wykeham. I know not to what I may attribute the delay except to Wykeham's state of health.

Under a charter of Henry IV the College is entitled to the goods of felons within its manors; and under a charter of Arthur Plantagenet¹ Viscount Lisle, as Lieutenant of Henry Duke of Richmond, Lord High Admiral of England, it has the right to all forfeitures, deodands (abolished by statute in the present reign), flotsam, jetsam, lagsam, and wreck within its manors of Hambleric, Eling, Andwell, St. Cross, and Barton.

The income arising from this endowment was barely sufficient to maintain the Society. Wykeham no doubt intended that the income should be exhausted by the appropriations of it which he directed; for the statutes prescribe what is to be done if the income shall fall short, and contain no provisions for the con-

the College was not, legally speaking, an ecclesiastical corporation; and the purveyors may be supposed to have relied on might as much as on right. In any case, such a charter as this was useful to show to purveyors. It appears, indeed, to have been kept at Harmondsworth with this object: for the society had to send a man thither to fetch it in the year 1445, when it was wanted at Andover to answer a purveyor who had seized forty quarters of oats belonging to a College tenant for the service of the royal stable.

¹ A natural son of Edward IV. In the year 1542 he died in the Tower of London (where he lay under a charge of conspiracy to betray Calais to the French), of joy, it is said, at the news of his approaching release.

trary, beyond a direction that any surplus is to be put into the chest. For many years after the opening day the College was the next thing to insolvent, and it owes its liberation from pecuniary difficulties and ultimate wealth to the generosity of benefactors and the progress of the country. Such a result cannot possibly have been contemplated by Wykeham.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FABRIC.

Commencement.—Materials.—A disaster.—How remedied.—More ground acquired.—Opening ceremony.—Who took part in it.—Milton the schoolmaster.—Outer court.—Warden's lodgings.—Porter's lodge.—Steward's Room.—Bursary.—Brewhouse.—Screen across Outer court.—'Paradise.'—Middle gate.—Election chamber.—Chamber court.—Scholars' and Fellows' lodgings.—Choristers' chamber.—Bakehouse.—Fellows' common room.—Scola choristarum.—Chaplains' chamber.—Kitchen.—Trusty Servant.—Conduit.—Hall.—Hatches.—Cellar.—Treasury.—Library.—Chaplains' chamber.—Chapel.—Roodloft.—Puritan alterations.—High altar.—Inferior altars.—Ornaments.—Reredos.—Stalls.—'Sepulchre.'—Choir screen.—Subsequent changes.—Lecterns.—Stained glass.—Organs.—Renatus Harris.—Organists.—John Reading.—Author of 'Domum.'—John Bishop. James Kent.—Drs. Chard and Wesley.—Sacristy.—Muniment rooms.—Vestibule.—Crimean and Stewart memorials.—Belfry.—Clock.—Cloisters.

THE completion of the fabric at New College in May, 1386, left Wykeham free to begin work at Winchester. The first stone of the fabric there was laid, according to Heete¹, at 9 A.M. on March 26, 1387. It was six years building, and the sum of £1014 8s. 3*d.*, equivalent perhaps to £20,000 in the present day, was spent on it prior to the opening day. The stone of which the chapel and hall are built came by sea, the coarser sort from a disused pit near Ryde, which Wykeham probably rented of the monks of Quarr Abbey², the finer sort for dressings from Beer, on the Devonshire coast. The quarry at Beer has been reopened, and much of the stone used about the scholars' chambers six or seven years ago came from it. The

¹ Cuius quidem primi lapidis posicio fuerat facta xxvj die Mensis Marcii horâ autem iij ante meridiem anno domini MCCCLXXXVII regni vero regis Ricardi Secundi xj.

² Wykeham resorted to the Binstead quarries for stone when he was rebuilding the Cathedral.

cargoes of stone, whether from Ryde or Beer, were beached at St. Denys, on the river Itchen, above Southampton, and then carted over the downs to Winchester, a distance of about ten miles. It seems as if the 'Old Barge,' Bishop Lucy's navigation between Southampton and Winchester, was not in working order at that time, or did not convey building materials¹. The flints, chalk, and 'burrees' of which the remaining buildings are composed, were close at hand. The lime may have come from Chilcomb, and the sand, if we may infer anything from the yellow colour of the mortar, came from Otterborne. The stone slates which covered the buildings, except the chapel, hall and towers, which have leaden roofs, came from the Isle of Purbeck. The timber, oak and beech, may have come from any of the bishopric manors.

The timber used after the opening day came from Ropley, near Alresford, or Allington, near Bishopstoke. It does not appear that chesnut was used in any part of the fabric; and fir was unknown.

¹ Building materials are not mentioned among the articles on which Bishop Lucy and his successors were authorised by King John's charter to levy tolls when conveyed by the canal or 'Old Barge' between Winchester and Southampton. (See Bp. Pontissara's Register, 201 v.) These articles were:—

Hides dried and salted, per last of 100	2d.
„ „ per two 'dacrae' of ten or a less number	$\frac{1}{4}d.$
Wool, cheese, lard, tallow, yarn, and other articles weighed by the last, per last	2d.
„ half last	1d.
„ quarter last	$\frac{1}{2}d.$
Any less quantity	$\frac{1}{4}d.$
Woollen, linen, or silken cloth, rabbit and other skins, and cordage, per truss	1d.
Pepper, per cask	$\frac{1}{2}d.$
Cummin, alum, dyestuff, incense, and almonds, per cask	$\frac{1}{4}d.$
Figs, per two frails	$\frac{1}{4}d.$
Wax, per thousandweight	2d.
„ „ hundredweight	$\frac{1}{4}d.$
Wine, beer, honey, and other liquids, per <i>dolium</i> of $1\frac{2}{7}$ quarts	$\frac{1}{4}d.$
Any grain, per sextarius of 2 quarts	$\frac{1}{4}d.$
Millstones, each	$\frac{1}{4}d.$
Herrings, per last	1d.
Garlic, onions, or nuts, per tub	$\frac{1}{2}d.$
Nuts, per <i>dolium</i>	$\frac{1}{4}d.$
Iron, per thousandweight	1d.
Any other metal, cast or not, per thousandweight	1d.
Bacon, per twenty fitches	$\frac{1}{2}d.$

As the fabric was approaching completion, a disaster occurred, which may have delayed the opening. A glance at the Outer Gate will show what it was. A subsidence of the western jamb of the gate, which, like the rest of the original building, stands on piles, took place. Work on the superstructure was stopped at once. The half-finished chamber over the gateway was covered in with thatch, and the massive buttresses on either side of the gateway, within and without, were erected. These buttresses stayed the progress of the mischief; yet it was not until more than four years had elapsed that the Society ventured to complete the superstructure, and then on a reduced scale, with one chamber instead of two.

Wykeham had built up to the very edge of his site, so that the outside buttresses necessarily encroached on the public highway. Other subsidences, too, might take place, in which case other buttresses would have to be built. So he enclosed a strip of ground, 12 ft. wide, along the whole front of the new building in College street. In a charter, dated March 1, 1392-3, which enabled him to do this, the strip of ground is described as part of the king's highway, extending from the wall of the Susterne Spital to the bank of the mill-stream, 200 ft. long and 12 ft. wide. The sidewalk from Commoners' Gate to the bridge represents it nearly enough. Within living memory it was enclosed with posts and rails, such as are depicted in Logan's view of the College, but these have been removed, and nothing remains to show that it is not part of the public highway.

By virtue of the same charter, Wykeham acquired about a quarter of an acre of ground (*roda terrae*) along the western boundary of the site. It was part of the garden of the Susterne Spital. The buildings at the western end of Outer court—the slaughter-house, wood-house and stables—stand upon it, and Wykeham by means of it got the way from the Outer court to the rear of the buildings under the archway in the south-west corner of Outer court, which was not provided in the original design.

The opening ceremony took place on Saturday, March 28, 1393. Early in the morning of that day, Wykeham received the new Warden and seventy scholars, whose names appear in the first leaf of the register, in his presence chamber at Wolvesey

and admitted them to the privileges of the foundation¹. The procession then set out with the blessing of Wykeham upon it, and entered at 9 A.M. the future home of the Society, preceded by a cross-bearer and chanting².

It does not appear that Wykeham took part in the opening ceremony. Very probably he was out of health at the time. Heete's description of those who took part in the procession is imaginative, for there were no fellows as yet. The Society consisted on the opening day of a Warden (Morys), a master (Milton), and usher (Huet or Hewet), and seventy scholars. There was also a lay-clerk (Hende) who became a Fellow afterwards. Milton may perhaps be identified with the Clerk of that name, whom Wykeham, a little later (May 10, 1393) made Warden of Magdalen Hospital, near Winchester³. He taught the school only half-a-year, and then made way for Thomas Romesye. Christopher Jonson assumed that he died:—

‘Causa latet, medio docuit non amplius anno
Miltonus, hunc vitae credo habuisse modum.’

But this is not the case, for he sold a copy of the *Lexicon of Papias*, a *grammaticus non ineruditus* of Lombardy (Fabricius, v. 576), to the Warden and Fellows several years after this. Some have endeavoured to identify him with a John Milton, who had a true bill found against him at the Assizes in the year 1393, on an indictment for stealing thirteen pieces of cloth, value £7, at Hursley. This Milton, being a churchman, did not take his trial, but got off, as churchmen might in those days, by declaring on oath that he was not guilty, and bringing compurgators to

¹ Warden Morys is called ‘*primus custos istius collegii*’ on his brass in front of the altar in the College chapel, for the reason that he was the first Warden with active duties to perform, his predecessors Cranlegh and Westcote having been ‘*custodes titulares*’ only. The heading of the register, ‘*Nomina scholarum a principio fundacionis huius collegii*,’ shows that the opening day in 1393, and not the incorporation day in 1382, was regarded as the real foundation day of the College.

² ‘*Quorum quidem custodis, sociorum, scholarum, ceterorumque omnium predictorum ingressus primus ad inibi habitandum fuit horā iij ante meridiem xxviiij die Mensis Marcii anno domini MCCCXCIIJ regni vero Regis Ricardi xvij* (this is an error, because the seventeenth year of King Richard II did not begin till June 22, 1393) *cum cruce erectā precedente solempni cantu processionaliter gradiendo*,’ Heete, § 12.

³ Wykeham's Register, v. 131.

swear that they believed his story. If Milton the schoolmaster was the Milton who stole the cloth, we have the reason why he retired when he did.

The design of the buildings which the procession entered on this memorable occasion—the birth-day of the public school system of England—is simple : an oblong outer court of offices opening into another, containing the chapel, hall, kitchen, butteries, sacristy, muniment-room, and chambers of the Society, and having behind it a cloister enclosing the burying ground. There is a general resemblance to the plan of New College, with an important difference consisting in the circumstance of the relative positions of the chapel and hall being reversed, to which Winchester College Chapel owes its glorious east window. In other respects the buildings undoubtedly yield the palm to those at Oxford, which were built with less regard to cost and are altogether more commodious. There were reasons why the buildings at Oxford should bear the palm ; and Wykeham may have spent less on the buildings at Winchester in view of the outlay he was about to make on the Cathedral.

The Outer court is next to College Street, and there is 'Outer gate,' the entrance gateway, which is placed exactly in the middle of the original frontage of two hundred feet. This gate is plain in design and has over it a statue of the Virgin Mary in a tabernacled niche between the two sash windows of the bursary, which were formerly oriels. The original statue appears, from an entry in the *Computus* of the year 1466, to have been in need of repair at that early period. It was replaced by the present one in the last century. Outer gate was plastered and white-washed in the year 1564, and in 1820 it received its present coating of Roman cement, and was otherwise repaired at a cost of £217.

The building to the east of Outer gate, facing the street (as far as the buttresses extend) was a store for corn and malt. In the year 1597 it was converted into rooms for the Warden, and the 'libraria' over Fromond's chantry became the granary¹. This is the oldest portion of the Warden's lodgings. It was raised a storey and extended further eastward over the site of the Prior's Garret in 1613-15, while Love was Warden.

¹ See Chapter ix.

Warden Nicholas built the garden front in 1692; Repton's front, containing the College picture gallery, was built in 1832-3. Underneath the part facing the street, entered by a door under the entrance archway, is the wine-cellar. This is first alluded to in the computus of 1420, when it was cleared of the rubbish which Wykeham's workmen had left in it, in order to receive a hogshead of Gascony wine for use at the Election of that year.

On the right hand, as you pass under the archway of the outer gate, is the porter's lodge, called 'barbaria' or 'domus barbitonsoris' in the computus rolls, because the porter was also the barber¹. The present efficient and intelligent porter, Mr. Lock, has made the lodge a museum of Wykehamical curiosities. The following inventory of its contents was taken in the year 1413:—One bed complete (integer), three planks, two forms, a press, a chair, a round chafer with lid, another holding one gallon, a pottlepot, three basins, six shaving cloths, four razors, a grapple pro aquâ purgandâ². For the first few years, so long in fact as the outer gate was considered insecure, the porter had a watch-box (la logge) of timber and thatched inside the court.

Over the porter's lodge, approached by a turret, is the so-called steward's room, where the clericus computi used to keep the books. It is now the clerks' office. Over the gateway, approached by the same staircase, is the bursary. This was originally the chamber of the senescallus terrarum, or steward of the manors, and, after an interval of many years, has come to be that again. The steward should have had a room over this, but the disaster already referred to prevented it, and he was provided instead with a second or inner chamber in the grain store. The following inventory of the contents of the steward's chamber in the year 1413, when Fromond was steward, contains a reference to this inner chamber, which was added long ago to the Warden's lodgings:—'Unus lectus bonus. Item le costerys paled de albo et viridi ad suspendend. ab hostio laterino ad hostium camere' (curtains striped white and green to hang across

¹ Every scholar had to receive the first tonsure by the end of his first year under pain of expulsion; and wearing the hair long (*nutrire comas*) was forbidden by the Statutes; consequently his was an important office.

² For clearing the millstream of weeds. A grapple is still kept for this purpose. The purchase for 4*d.* of an old scythe (zythe) for cutting the weeds (pro aboriginibus amputandis) is recorded in the computus of 1452.

from the side door of the inner chamber to the door of the principal chamber). ‘Item una pulcra mensa depicta cum diversis coloribus cum suis trescellis flexibilibus et unâ capsulâ pro eisdem custodiend. et continet scaccos et taxillos et alia pertinencia ad ludum scaccorum et alearum de every (*sic*) et cristalle’ (a board on folding legs or trestles, with a case, in it pieces, dice, and other things appertaining to the game at tables, and dice of ivory and crystal).

Next the porter’s lodge comes the brew-house, a long unornamented building built of chalkstones and flint, and roofed with Purbeck slates. Beyond it are the slaughter-house¹ (now a latrine) and the wood-house. Beyond these is a range of stabling, forming the western end of Outer Court.

Outer Court is sixty feet wide, and was about two hundred feet long before its fair proportions were curtailed by the erection of the modern front of the Warden’s lodgings. The two-arched screen of masonry which crosses it was erected in the year 1663, to screen certain edifices which stood over the Lockburn, then an open sewer. It serves no useful purpose now, and might be removed with advantage.

The wages of John and Thomas George and Richard Warden, who built this screen, amounted to £11 os. 5*d.*, but the particulars are not given. Other items are:—

	£	s.	d.
Fifteen hundred bricks from Otterborne	1	10	0
A rudder to screen sand	0	0	6
Wickham for eleven trestles and two centers	0	12	0
Thomas George, pointing the masonry	3	3	8
Mayor of Winchester for twenty-two loads of stone ²	8	8	0
Three dozen ridge tiles	0	7	6
Lawrence, tiling the wall	0	12	8
Jerome, carving and gilding the Founder’s arms, and colouring the lion’s head	0	8	0
Farmer Wells, carting flints and sand	3	3	0
Thirty-three quarters of lime	6	1	0
Fifield, five loads of stone	2	5	0
Pledger, carting away rubbish	0	2	0
	<hr/>		
	£26	13	4

¹ The Society ceased to kill their own meat in 1697.

² No doubt from the foundations of some monastic building. There is a tradition that the lion’s head in the wall came from St. Elizabeth’s College.

The clump of pollard limes in front of the screen is called 'Paradise,' possibly from a fancied resemblance to the fore-court of the Roman Basilica, which bears that name. The entrance to the inner or Chamber Court is by the archway under Middle Gate Tower. On either face of this will be seen in three tabernacled niches the figure of the Virgin Mary, flanked by figures of the archangel Gabriel and the founder on his knees, the attitude in which he is depicted in the east window of the Chapel. The figures looking south are dilapidated, and were mended with Roman cement in 1813. Middle Gate Tower contains two chambers, one over the other, which are approached by a turret staircase similar to the one in Outer Gate Tower. These chambers were assigned to the Warden, and he occupied them until he removed to his lodgings in the Outer Court. Warden Bilson (1580-96) was the first married warden, and the last who lived in these two chambers. Peter Martyr's wife (he followed Luther's example and married a nun) was the first woman that lived in any College or Hall at Oxford, and Mrs. Bilson was the first woman who lived in Winchester College. The lower one of these chambers is called Election Chamber, for the reason that the ceremony of electing scholars was performed in it until recent changes. It is wainscoted, and was warmed by means of a brazier until the year 1555, when a chimney was built and a fireplace added. The College tutor occupies it now, as well as the chamber above it, which was restored in 1887.

Chamber Court measures a hundred and fifteen feet from east to west, and a little less from north to south. It is paved with cobble-stones and flints, surrounded by a border of flag-stones known as 'Sands.' 'Pro novis lapidibus in ambulachro dicto ly Sands' occurs in the accounts of the year 1674. There is a tradition that the flints replace the cobble-stones which the juniors were made to carry for aggressive purposes to the top of Middle Gate Tower during the rebellion of 1793.

The chambers—the residential portion of the fabric—surround three sides of this court, and are entered by plain pointed arches with corbels of various designs. They were of two floors until the seventeenth century, when a third or attic floor was formed in the roof. The windows, of two lights, with

cinquefoiled heads and transoms, were modernised in the year 1812, and are now square-headed, with hood moulds and corbels of appropriate design¹.

Six of the ground-floor chambers, known as First, Second, &c., housed the scholars. These chambers were floored with chalk, rammed hard on a bottom of flints, like the floor of any old Hampshire barn. Floors of oak were laid over these in the year 1540 at the expense, according to tradition, of Dean Fleshmonger, an old Wykehamist. The present oak floors were laid early in the present century. In these six chambers the seventy scholars studied and slept. Quite recently, separate studies have been provided, and nearly all the boys sleep off the ground floor. The Statutes required that all except the youngest should have separate beds. Consequently sixty-four bedsteads were ordered at the opening of the College. These bedsteads were of oak and cost one shilling each. They seem to have been mere trays to hold the straw on which the scholars lay. 'Clean straw' is a 'notion' for clean sheets to this day. Dean Fleshmonger replaced these bedsteads at his own expense with others of oak, having heads or testers. One of this class of bedsteads is kept in Sixth Chamber as a curiosity. In memory of Fleshmonger's benefactions the Society ordained that a mass should be sung for him daily in each chamber at the sound of the second bell for matins. Every other article of chamber-stock the scholars provided for themselves. Consequently the inventories are silent as to the contents of the scholars' chambers.

The upstairs chambers bore the same numbers as the chambers underneath which they corresponded to. First, Second, and Third were designed for nine of the Fellows. Fourth was the *aula custodis* in which he entertained visitors officially and received the supervisors during Election week. Fifth Chamber was appropriated to the Commoners, until it was added to the schoolmaster's apartments under Dr. Burton².

¹ E. g. a head, with hand moulding a youth's head, over the doorway leading to Election chamber: a psaltery and bagpipe over the staircase leading to hall: Excess, a head vomiting, and a manciple with his cash box over the kitchen windows. The corbels of the windows of Fromond's chantry likewise repay examination.

² 'Sol. pro v modiis albedinis (of whiting) ij modiis sabuli et uno crinis (of

All these chambers, and the attics over them, are now dormitories. Sixth was assigned to the schoolmaster, usher, and remaining fellow. Every Fellow had a separate *museum* or study in the chamber which he lived in; and when the attics were made, each chamber became a set of chambers containing several rooms. The following particulars of Third (*tertia camera magistrorum*) come from an inventory of the year 1670. In addition to the great or common chamber, entered from the staircase, it contained a gallery on that floor, and on the second or attic floor a room over the gallery, which can have been no better than a passage, and the private studies of Chalkhill, Ken¹, and Coles, the three Fellows who occupied the set at that time.

These galleries were a feature in the original design. They afforded a passage on the first floor by means of which the occupant of any chamber on that floor, or the Warden himself, might pay a visit to any other chamber on that floor without going downstairs into the court.

A ground-floor chamber behind Sixth, known as Seventh chamber², was the abode of the choristers. It was approached by the doorway in the north-western corner of Chamber Court, which now leads to the Fellows' common-room, and in the early days of Dr. Burton gave access to the quarters of his commoners. References occur in the books to this chamber and to the '*scola choristarum*,' which was on the ground floor next the kitchen, with a window (now converted into a door), looking into Chamber Court. I find in the computus for the year 1543 the following entries:—'*Sol. Joh. Clement pro clave ostii camerae choristarum, iiijd. . . . Sol. praeposito domûs Ste. Crucis pro unâ lapideâ fenestrâ pro scolâ choristarum cum cariagio et comunis, xjs.*' A Fellow named William Nyghtyn-gale, who devised quit-rents amounting to 28s. 4*d.* yearly, and a tenement in Winnall, as a provision for his obit in the year 1467, directed that each of the six chambers should receive 6*d.*, and

cowhair) et clavis ad clathros (laths) absumptis in alligando et reparando cubiculum commensalium, iij*s.* ix*d.*' is an entry in the bursar's book of 1664.

¹ Afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells.

² Not the present Seventh chamber, which was originally the schoolroom, and began to be called 'Seventh' when the 'School' was built under Warden Nicholas.

the Seventh or choristers' chamber 4*d.* on the anniversary of his death. The will, dated in the year 1472, of Richard Rede, janitor or porter of Wolvesey Castle, who devised lands called Gordon's¹ in East Worldham to Winchester College, contains a similar provision. The situation of this Seventh chamber is fixed by the bursar's book of the year 1663, which describes the screen of masonry² in the Outer Court as '*murus transversus a brasino ad cubiculum choristarum.*' Early in the seventeenth century this chamber became a store for lime, &c., and the choristers were allowed to live with their friends in the town, with the result that one would expect. The supervisors say in the year 1631 that they

- (1) Run about in hats.
- (2) Come not to school.
- (3) Few if any of them have surplices.
- (4) Only two or three can sing.

This state of things continued until the year 1810, when the Warden and Fellows bought the lease of a house in College Street, and put the choristers into it under the superintendence of a person appointed for the purpose. Many Wykehamists remember the late Mr. William Whiting, who acted for so many years in that capacity, and is best known as the author of 'Eternal Father, strong to save,' the beautiful hymn for those at sea. This house, which had formed part of the old Cheyney Court, answered its purpose indifferently well until the year 1882, when the choir school in Kingsgate Street was built on the site of the old Crown Inn³.

The chamber over the scola choristarum was appropriated to the three chaplains. It is now the Second Master's drawing-room.

¹ One would scarcely expect to find a name which in Milton's opinion 'would have made Quintilian stare and gasp' localized in East Hampshire in the fifteenth century: but in fact Gordon or Gurdon was a common name in that quarter of England. Witness Adam de Gurdon, the outlaw, who had the single combat with Prince Edward in the forest between Selborne and Alton.

² *Ante*, p. 34.

³ The title to this site can be traced back to the year 1407, when Nicholas Kerby, the owner, devised it to his daughter Alice by the description of his messuage, '*Situm in occidentali parte Kyngatestrete inter venellam que ducit ad ecclesiam beati Michaelis ex parte australi et tenementum Walteri Botchere ex parte alterâ.*' It was held of the Sec of Winchester.

The bakehouse was a building with a skilling or lean-to roof, against the back of the choristers' chamber. It and the gateway at the south-west corner of Outer Court were built two or three years after the opening day. Over the bakehouse, abutting on the west end of the Sixth upstairs or schoolmaster's chamber, a benefactor named Thomas Watson, of whom nothing further is known, built in the year 1551 a Fellows' Common-Room (*domus pro aisiamento sociorum*), with flints and stone from the dissolved house of the Austin Friars¹ without the South-gate of Winchester, at a total cost of £106 3s. 2d.

The kitchen occupies the rest of the western side of Chamber Court. It is a lofty room reaching to the roof, with four windows to let out the smoke and smell of cooking. The lower halves of two of these windows were blocked up in the year 1514. Brick was used on this occasion for the first time :

'In sol. Will^{mo} Grawnte laboranti in coquinâ mense Junii circa obstructionem ij fenestrarum in parte occidentali coquinae per v. dies, capienti per diem iiij^d cum xv^d sol. uni servienti sibi, capienti p. diem iij^d et xx^d pro eorum comunis, iiij^s vij^d. Et sol. Colswayne pro breke ad id opus iij^s cum xij^d sol. pro j quarteriâ calcis adustae et viij pro j pott sabuli, iiij^s viij^d.'

The lobby and music room were carved out of the kitchen in the sixteenth century.

In this lobby hangs the painting of the Trusty Servant. This Abraxas of the sixteenth century wears a serving man's blue coat², with vest and bands ; and has the head of a swine, the ears of an ass, and the feet of a hart. A padlock is on his lips. The arms are upraised, the right hand is open, the left hand is closed on a broom, a shovel, and a fork ; a sword hangs by his side, and a buckler is on his left arm.

These attributes are described in the following lines on the wall :—

'Effigiem servi si vis spectare probati
Quisquis es haec oculos pascet imago tuos.

¹ One of the small religious houses which came to the College under the exchange with Henry VIII to be mentioned in Chapter xv. It stood as nearly as possible where St. Michael's Rectory now stands.

² Originally buff but painted blue, turned up with red, like the Windsor uniform, when George III visited the College in 1778.

Porcinum os, quocunque cibo jejunia sedat ;
 Haec sera, consilium ne fluat, arcta premit.
 Dat patientem asinus dominis jurgantibus aurem,
 Cervus, habet celeres ire, redire, pedes.
 Laeva docet multum tot rebus onusta laborem,
 Vestis, munditiem, dextera aperta, fidem :
 Accinctus gladio, clypeo munitus, et inde
 Vel se vel dominum quo tueatur habet.'

'A Trusty servant's portrait would you see?
 This emblematic figure well survey,
 The porkers snout, not nice in diet shows,
 The padlock shut, no secrets he'll disclose:
 Patient, the ass his master's rage will bear,
 Swiftmess in errand, the stag's feet declare;
 Loaded his left hand apt to labour saith;
 The vest, his neatness, open hand, his faith:
 Girt with his sword, his shield upon his arm,
 Himself and master he'll protect from harm.'

It is not known where the figure came from. The implements in the left hand, and the scenery in the background, indicate a German or Flemish origin, the broom being exactly that which the Flemish 'Buy a Broom' girls used to offer for sale in the streets of London seventy years ago. The first allusion to the figure in the bursar's books occurs in 1628. 'Hieronymo pictori pro reparandâ effigie Dñi Fundatoris in aulâ et servi ante culinam.' A similar figure is, or was lately, the sign of an inn at Minestead, in the New Forest.

The Rev. W. H. Gunner thought that the Latin lines were by Christopher Jonson (Head-master 1560-71)¹. The writer is indebted to Mr. Horace Kelway Pope, of Southampton, for the reference to *A Communicant Instructed*, by Robert Hill, D.D. (London, 1613), which contains the following dialogue:—

QUEST. How may a good manservant be described?

ANS. You told me that you had seen him thus described in print. He must have—

1. The snout of a swine to be content with any fare.
2. A locke on his mouth to keep his masters secrets.
3. The long ears of the ass, to hearken to his master's commandments.
4. Good apparell on his back, for his master's credit.

¹ *Notes and Queries*, Series I, Vol. vi. 417.

5. A sword and buckler on his right arm for his master's defence.
6. On his left arm a currycombe for his horse, a beesome for his chamber and a brush for his apparell, as one ready for any service.
7. The eyes of an eagle to see into that which may be for his master's good.
8. The feet of a hinde to go with speed about his master's business.

The kitchen had no chimney till 1520, when a chimney with two flues (tonnelli) was built, at the cost of John Webbe, one of the Fellows. Until then, the cooking was done over an open hearth, in the middle of the floor. An iron bar across the kitchen had a number of brass pots of all sizes hanging from it by iron crooks; and when the cook wanted to boil anything he put it into a pot of the right size, and drew the pot along the iron bar to its place over the fire. The biggest pot of all was called 'Colman,' for what reason does not appear. Any meat that was roasted was turned over the fire on a horizontal spit by the *garcio coquinae*.

The scholars washed under a penthouse in Chamber Court, against the wall of the kitchen. Marks on the wall show the height and pitch of the roof of this penthouse. William Ikenham, the carpenter, was paid 47s. in 1399 for making the original penthouse and a windlass (*machina*) to the well in the kitchen, which supplied the conduit under the penthouse. Baths (*lavacra*) of stone and basins (*pelves*) of lead under this penthouse are frequently referred to.

The conduit was rebuilt in 1651 of timber, with a portico supported by five wooden columns of the Ionic order¹. It was removed about fifty years ago, when the ordinary conveniences for washing were provided in Chambers. The penthouse is figured in the view of Chamber Court in Ball's *Historical Account of Winchester*, p. 154.

There was another conduit in the Cloisters for the use of the senior members of the Society. 'In reparacione lavacri in clauistro iij^d.' occurs in 9 H. VI.

A flight of stone steps, replacing the original fitches of oak,

¹ Cost of sawing nine hundred feet of timber for columns, &c., of the new conduit, 19s. 6d.; Colston, turning five columns, £1 2s. 6d.; Jerome, carving the capitals and the Founder's arms, 15 days, £1 10s.; an elm board to cut the arms on, 4s. 6d.; Bernard, mason, pulling down the old conduit and laying bases for the columns, &c., 25½ days, £1 14s.; painting and gilding the Founder's arms, columns, capitals and roof, £4 10s.

in the south-west corner of the quadrangle, leads to the Hall. As he ascends the Hall stairs, the visitor sees before him the remains of the lantern, carved in stone, which lighted the staircase. Here, too, was 'la Vyse,' the parvise, or porch, which is mentioned in the earliest computus rolls. The *valvae*, or folding-doors of oak, and the sliding bolt to secure them against force from without, should also be noticed. The Hall is sixty-three feet long by thirty wide. The dimensions of New College Hall are eighty feet by forty. It is lighted by three lofty two-light Perpendicular windows on the south side, and two on the north, divided by transoms. The ceiling is of oak, the groining ribs resting on corbels representing the heads of kings and prelates alternately. The middle of the roof was raised higher than the rest, and had apertures at the sides for ventilation, as in the roof of the brewhouse; but this bit of original work was not reproduced when the roof was renewed in 1817. Mr. Garbett, the architect who restored the Cathedral, was consulted at that time, and found that about one-third of the massive oak rafters were decayed where they rested on the plate, owing to defects in the lead letting in the wet, and he advised that the rotten timbers should be replaced with new; describing the roof as an admirable specimen, in design and execution, of the work of the Founder's period. He says at the conclusion of his report:—

'Upon the Survey of such a specimen of ancient Carpentry, the Reporter begs leave to embrace the opportunity it affords of paying his humble tribute of admiration of the simple elegance display'd in the design of this Roof, the scientific principles of its construction, the care with which the Materials must have been selected, and the accuracy with which the workmanship was executed. To this combination of excellence he attributes the preservation of the work nearly intire through four Centuries, while works of contemporary and of subsequent origin have ceased to exist, and have given place to others by no means favourable to a comparison of Modern with ancient Taste, and Art. It must not however be concealed that the Timbers which exhibit such a striking proof of the durability of that Material when properly selected and apply'd, are of such dimensions that the expence of renewing the whole according to the original design would be very great; but when it is considered that one third of the principal Timber, and nearly the whole of the inferior Timber and ornaments may be preserved throughout the greater part, if not the whole, of another Century, the circumstances appear favourable

for perpetuating so venerable an example of Carpentry according to its original design.'

Local influence, however, prevailed. A new roof was put on, and a costly job it proved to be. Thirty oak trees, measuring forty loads, were bought for £440 19s. 7*d.* The carpenter's bill was £1710, and the bricklayers' and plumbers' bills, with the cost of scaffolding, brought up the total to nearly £2900. The professional charges seem a mere fraction of what they would be nowadays. Mr. Garbett had only £5 5s. for his elaborate and valuable report, and £13 13s. for the drawings for the new roof; and Mr. Forder, the College surveyor, was paid only £20 for superintending the work, measuring it, and checking the tradesmen's bills.

The floor of the Hall was paved at first. Rushes to strew it at Christmas and on St. John the Baptist's Day and the Annunciation cost 6s. 3*d.* in 1393. Similar entries occur frequently. A charge for taking up and re-laying the pavement occurs in 1412. Hall was repaved in 1542, when a thousand feet of paving at 2*d.*, and a hundred and fifty-seven feet of gutter stone at 4*d.* were used. The present oak floor was laid in 1821, at a cost of £491 5s. 4*d.*

Warmth was provided in cold weather by a fire on an open hearth in the middle of the Hall. The Statutes contain a pleasant allusion to the scholars sitting round the charcoal fire after dinner on feast days in winter, and spending the time in singing and telling stories until curfew.

The walls are of flint and chalk, under a coating of plaster. In 1399 they were hung with four 'dorsals' of worsted, containing four bolts—a bolt measures twenty-four ells—at the cost of 28s., including the making and carriage from Staines. These hangings seem to have been frequently renewed. Dr. John Selott (admitted 1428) gave hangings of red worsted in the year 1470. 'Sol. Ric. Yordan pro vecturâ le rede worstede dat. Coll. per mag. Joh. Selott pro aulâ comuni x*vd.*' About the year 1540 Dean Fleshmonger gave the oaken panelling, which was in part renewed in 1820, when the screen in front of the hatches was erected, at a cost of £200.

The portrait of Wykeham which hangs at the upper end of Hall was bought in 1597 for £4 12s. 6*d.* Nothing is known of its previous history.

The lighting after dark seems to have been by means of oil lamps. A reference occurs in 1575 to a 'navis,' or pendant lamp, shaped like a boat, which was repaired in that year by one who was a prisoner for debt in the gaol of the Cheyney Court. Candles were used in the last century, and until gas came in.

The arrangement of the tables referred to in Rubric XIV—a middle table for the Warden, schoolmaster, and senior fellows, with their guests, and side tables for the junior fellows, chaplains, usher, and scholars—was soon discontinued, for the reason that the side tables did not seat so many comfortably. Before the year 1437 a high table was introduced, at which the former occupants of the middle table sat, leaving the middle table for the junior fellows, chaplains, and usher. An item of 4s. for twelve ells of table linen *pro mensis lateralibus scholarium* occurring in 1432 shows that the scholars' tables ran along the sides of Hall then as they do now.

The hatches or butteries are on the right hand as you enter Hall. The first, where tea is now made, was originally the serving bar, and was approached by a flight of steps in the kitchen through an archway, now built up, in the wall within the music room, a more convenient way of serving dinner than now, when the dishes are carried by staggering choristers up the common staircase. The next, or Middle Hatch, which now yields bread, butter, and cheese, was the *panetria*, or pantry¹. The further hatch is the *botellaria*, or buttery. A spiral staircase in the turret descends to the cellar underneath. Up this staircase the beer was brought in 'gispins,' or leathern jacks, some of which are preserved as curiosities in the porter's lodge and elsewhere. The tin cans now used for drawing beer are called 'coppers,' from the circumstance that cans of that metal were used for that purpose when the leather 'gispins' went out of fashion.

The cellar is a chamber on the ground floor under the hatches, with a vaulted stone ceiling in which the groining ribs spring from corbels and unite in a central stone shaft, 18 ft. 3 in. in height. The dimensions of the cellar, 30 ft. 8 in. by 24 ft. 3 in., show what space was considered necessary for the

¹ A window of glass *pulverizati cum rosis et liliis continent. viij pedes*, at 8d. per foot was put up here in 1453. The price of plain glass in the same year was 6d. per foot.

storage of beer in the days when beer (potus) was the only drink.

A spiral staircase in the same turret, which might be, but is not, a continuation of the cellar staircase, leads to the Treasury or audit-room. This chamber is divided into two by a timber partition of ancient date, the inner one being that in which the audit was held until twenty years ago. The floor is chiefly paved with Flemish tiles, of the sort described in Chapter VIII. Hung on the walls of the inner chamber are some pieces of arras, two of the fifteenth century, comprising a portion of the story of David and Abigail, with the following couplets:—

‘Jurare David tremuit in Nabal vindicare
Armigeros admonuit stultum extirpare
Abigail percipiens ineptiam mariti
Gravi David cupiens benigne reniti.’

Nothing is certainly known about these pieces of arras beyond the fact that they hung in the chamber of the Warden of New College¹ in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and were removed to the place where they now are about the year 1700. It is not at all unlikely that the pieces of arras containing the story of David and Abigail are the remains of a ‘mappa de aryse,’ or a set of hangings which Archbishop Warham gave on the occasion of his Metropolitanical Visitation in 1530. There are also two high-backed settles and one of the original archæ or coffers with three locks and keys, which were provided in obedience to the Statutes (Rubric XXXIII) for the safe keeping of valuables. It stands on one end in a corner of the chamber, and was used to receive the takings of the day as long as the audit continued to be held there.

The same spiral staircase ascends to the chamber in the roof above and thence to the roof. This chamber was the book room or library until Warden Pinke fitted up Fromond’s chantry for that purpose. It is known as the cheese room from the circumstance of the year’s stock of cheese having been stored there in the last century. It is now used as a lumber room.

Seventh Chamber, the study for twenty-eight boys underneath

¹ Cf. Inventory of 1651. ‘In the Warden’s lodgings. *Item.* Two old pieces of arras containing ye story of David, whereof one is used for a carpet. *Item.* One large piece of arras wrought with roses and crowns. *Item.* Five other pieces of arras, and a little piece over ye bedstead.’

Hall¹, is what is left of the ancient school-room. Before Seventh Chamber passage was taken out of it in 1689, in order to give access to 'School' then newly built, it was 45 ft. 6 in. in length. It is 28 ft. 10 in. wide and 15 ft. 3 in. from the present floor to the ceiling. These dimensions give a space of about 250 cubic feet for each of the 80 scholars and commoners who pursued their studies in it². The floor space, however, was only 15 square feet per scholar. The room was lighted—well lighted—by three windows, one of which has been taken to form the passage above referred to. It was without a fire-place until one was built at the time when it was converted into a dormitory. Christopher Jonson tells us that the ceiling, i. e. the floor of the Hall above, was supported on four oaken posts³; that the raised seats in the windows were designed for the prefects, to the intent that they might overlook the juniors; that there was a map of the world⁴ on the north wall, and some quotations from Quintilian on the east wall; and that the Wykehamical emblems now in School were painted on the west wall⁵. Beneath the emblems stood the rostrum, from which pieces were spoken. There were thrones or raised seats (desks is the Eton word) for the Schoolmaster and the Usher. A throne for the schoolmaster was bought in 1655 to replace an older one. 'Pro cathedrâ in schola pro Mro informatore vijs.' is the entry in the bursar's book for that year.

The chapel occupies the rest of the south side of the quadrangle. The reader should bear in mind that it was designed for a foundation of 105 persons only⁶. It is 93 ft. long, 30

¹ Which is called a sollar Hall once or twice in the computus rolls from the circumstance of its being over this chamber.

² In the case of Public Elementary Schools the Education Code requires a space of eighty cubic feet per 'unit of average attendance.'

³ 'Quatuor illicis fulcris schola nostra quiescit.'

⁴ A new one was bought in 1657 for £1 17s. 6d.

⁵ 'Murus ad occasum capit hoc insigne decorum *Aut Disce,*' &c.

⁶ Warden . . . 1

Fellows . . . 10

Masters . . . 2

Chaplains . . . 3

Lay Clerks . . . 3

Scholars . . . 70

Choristers . . . 16

105

There are sixty-four seats in the present choir, which is less than the original one by the breadth of one window.

wide, and 57 high internally. New College chapel, which was designed for a foundation of a similar number of persons, is 150 ft. long, and proportionably wider and higher.

Of the original design, little is left beyond the four walls and the roof. Even the level of the floor has been altered quite recently by elevating the east end, with the result of dwarfing the reredos and doorway leading to the sacristy. Fortunately the ceiling with its admirable fan tracery, which was imitated two generations later in stone by the architect of King's College, Cambridge, remains, and underwent merely necessary repairs when the outer roof of timber covered with lead was renewed in 1817.

The stalls in the choir, the stained glass in the windows, and the paintings on the walls, are alluded to in the Statutes¹; and there is no sufficient reason for doubting that the structure was roofed in, and so far completed by the opening day as to be fit for the performance of Divine service. It has been doubted whether this was the case, from the circumstance of the altar not being consecrated until the latter part of the year 1395; but consecration was regarded in the fourteenth century, more perhaps than now, as an act which might be postponed until a convenient season². The work of completion and improvement went on for several years after the opening.

The choir and sacristy were paved in 1397, and the ante-chapel was paved in 1399, partly with 'pavynston' and partly with a square red tile made of clay from Farnham, which was brought all the way to Otterborne, for the purpose of being made into tiles there.

The principal entrance to the chapel was by the arched doorway between the third and fourth buttresses in Chamber Court, which was built up in 1680. The arms carved on a stone over the arch are the arms of the Uvedale family. The old manor house belonging to that family at Wickham, in Hampshire,

¹ Rubr. xliii.

² As a general rule a church is to be consecrated as soon as may be. But the canon law supposes that with the consent of the bishop, Divine service may be performed and the sacraments administered in churches not yet consecrated (Gibson's *Codex*, 190). The Church of England, however, has always looked upon the rite of consecration as of the highest necessity. As early as the year 1075 a canon of a council at Winchester ordered ut in ecclesiis nisi ab episcopis consecratis missae non celebrentur (Wilkins, *Concilia*, i. 365).

became the property of Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., who pulled it down more than a hundred years ago, and gave the stone to Mr. Purnell, a Fellow of the College, who caused it to be inserted where it now is about the year 1780, and added the inscription Uvedallus Patronus Wiccami¹. The Statutes enjoin that a copy of the 'cedula'² or notice of a forthcoming election of scholars shall be posted on the *valvae* or folding-doors of this entrance to the chapel. There is another entrance through the sacristy, and a third—the principal one now—from the vestibule, of which presently.

The interior of the Chapel was parted into two unequal portions, the choir (chorus) and ante-chapel (capella) by the rood-loft. This was a gallery supported by a transverse beam of oak at a considerable height above the ground³. Access to the rood-loft was obtained by means of a spiral staircase in the turret on the south side of the building, leading ultimately to the roof. The doorway in the fourth window on that side fixes the exact situation and height of the rood-loft. It was wide enough to hold one of the two organs⁴. In the gallery stood a lofty rood or cross (patibulum), with the image of the Crucified Saviour upon it, flanked by images of our Lady and St. John. These images were set up in 1415. They were carved and coloured in London, and cost £11 9s., including the hire of a room while the paint was hardening, and the cost of packing sheets and carriage.

The following references to them occur in the computus of 1415:—

Sol. pro sculpturâ ymaginum B. Mariae Crucifixi et Sti
Johannis una cum meremio (timber) empt. pro eisdem
Londini quae stare debent in Capellâ lxviijs iiij^d

¹ See as to this, Chapter vii, *note*. Since the above sentence was written, the coat of arms has been carved afresh at the expense of G. W. G. Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A., the author of *Notices of the Family of Uvedale, of Tiltsey, Surrey, and Wickham, Hampshire*, which originally appeared in the *Surrey Archaeological Collections*.

² This word has come into use again within the last few years to denote bonds of the Argentine Government.

³ This beam was renewed in 1476, 'Sol. Will. Assh, Lathom, laboranti in ecclesiâ pro magno beme introducendo et locando le rodelofte, viij^d.

⁴ 'Sol. Robto Joyner venienti a Sarum pro reparacione organorum in pulpito iij^s. iiij^d,' occurs in the computus for 1477.

Et pro facturâ patibuli Crucifixi et pro meremio empt. pro eodem	xxij ^s
Et pro picturâ ymaginum et patibuli sive crucis prae- dictae	iiij ^l x ^s iiij ^d
Et pro portatione praedict. ymag. ad manus artificum ad diversa loca Londin. unâ cum expensis unius hominis pro dictis operibus.	vij ^s
Et pro domo conductâ ad conservandas ymages post depictionem	x ^d
Et in III 'Cases' factis de tabulis ad imponendas dictas ymages cum clavis pro eisdem empt. et pro panno lineo pro indemnitate tempore cariagii	xiv ^s ij ^d
Et pro cariagio praed. ymag. et crucis a Londin. usque Wynton	xvj ^s iiij ^d
Et sol. Will. Ikenham pro facturâ iij bases ligneorum pro dictâ cruce et p'dict. ymagin. ponend. unâ cum posi- tione earundem supra dict. bases	xx ^s

These were the 'ymages' which, in or about the year 1536, the iconoclast usher Master Ford, if we believe Strype's story¹, tied a cord to and pulled down when nobody was looking; leading, as Strype adds, a dog's life afterwards in consequence. These 'ymages' were destroyed in or about the second year of King Edward VI in consequence of Cranmer's mandate *ad amovendas et delendas imagines* of February 4, 1547-8². The rood-loft remained intact until 1572, when it was removed, and a pulpit and choir screen were erected. This pulpit stood against the north wall of the choir. It had a door with hinges and a bolt, and was lined with broad-cloth. The following references occur in the roll of 1572:—

'Sol. Prowtinge³ junctori laborant. per xij dies et famulum per xj dies circa pulpita vocat. rodelofte capient. inter se per diem xiv^d—xiv^s vij^d.

¹ *Eccles. Mem.* vol. i. pt. iii. 174. There is no allusion to the incident in the records of the College, and there is a savour of improbability about it into the bargain.

² Wilkins, *Concilia*, iv. 22. The following was one of the articles to be inquired of at the visitation of the diocese of Canterbury in 2 Ed. VI:—'Whether they have not removed, taken away, and utterly destroyed in their churches, chapels, and houses, all images, all shrines, all tables, candlesticks, trindles or rolls of wax, pictures, paintings, and all other ornaments of feigned miracles, pilgrimages, idolatry, and superstition, so that there remains no memory of the same in walls, glass windows, or elsewhere.'

³ Still a well-known surname in Winchester.

Item apprenticio suo per vj dies ij^s. Item pro glutino (glue) ij^d. Item M^{ro} Burton pro meremio (timber) ij^s iiij^d. Item Thomae Dowse pro sarratione eiusdem ij^d. Item Waltero Powell pro ij les gymmers (hinges) et le bolte et ij pannis ad pulpita. . . . Item Joh. Dawson pro amocione magnae trabis a muro¹ et pro sarracione meremii ad particionem chori ij^s. . . . Item Thomae Prowtynge pro composicione particionis predicte in partem solucionis ix^s. . . . item Radulpho junctori pro composicione xij virgat. celature (of panelling) in particione chori, per virgat. xx^d—xx^s.’

The high altar was built of chalk faced with hewn stone. From the circumstance of twenty-two ells of linen being required to make six altar-cloths, each of which would consequently be $3\frac{2}{3}$ ells or 13 feet 9 inches long, one may infer that this altar was from eleven to twelve feet in length. There were also three inferior altars in the ante-chapel. One must have been the altar of Our Lady. The dedication of the other two is uncertain. Two frontals of white fustyan worked in the centre with a crucifix, the Virgin Mary, and St. John, and powdered with roses, for the high altar, and three other frontals worked in like manner for the inferior altars were bought in 1410 for 65s. of John Hall, a mercer in London. Upon the high altar stood the tabernacle of gold given by Henry VI to the College, and an image of Our Lady flanked by two latten (brass) candlesticks, the gift of Robert Heete. Over it hung the customary pendant oil-lamp. Two tall candlesticks, also of brass, stood in front of the altar². Over it a diptych, or tablet of two leaves, recording the names of benefactors, was placed in 1408. It was renewed on a larger scale in 1471. ‘Sol. pro scripturâ trium tabularum stancium super altare in capellâ cum nominibus et cognominibus benefactorum tam vivorum quam mortuorum collegii, unâ cum viij^d sol. pro lymyng (limming) earundem, et vj^d sol. pro j pelle et dim. de veleme (vellum) empt. pro eisdem ij^s ij^d.’

Apparently in consequence of the visitation ordered by

¹ In the church of St. Cross Hospital the simpler course was adopted of sawing away the beam which carried the rood-loft. The two ends of this beam may still be seen sticking out of the jambs of the chancel arch.

² Inventory. ‘Item ij magna candelabra de laton stancia ante summum altare ex ordinacione Dⁿⁱ Fundatoris. Item ij alia candelabra mediocria stancia ex utraque parte summi altaris coram ymagine beate Marie ex dono Rob^{ti} Heete . . . item vj alia candelabra ex ordinacione Dⁿⁱ Fundatoris pro altaribus in Capellâ.’

Edward VI in September, 1547, the high altar was taken down in 1548, but was immediately rebuilt¹. This altar and the inferior altars were demolished in 1551, after Bishop Gardiner's deprivation. 'Sol. Mr^o Foxe et duobus aliis laborantibus per ij dies circa altaria demolienda vij^s.' They were rebuilt on Queen Mary's accession:—'Sol. lapidariis pro erectione altarium xij^s. vij^d. . . . pro veste canabinâ ad tegenda altaria x^s.' and were demolished again in 1562² by order of Bishop Horne³. Six days' labour 'in selyng loca altarium in nave templi'—in 'ceiling' or rendering in plaster the places where the inferior altars had stood, cost 6s. 8d. in that year. In the year 1567, a payment to Will. Joyner occurs of £5 12s. 0d. for seventy-two yards of wainscot (operis tabulati) at 17d. per yard, and 6s. 8d. additional for labour, used at the east end of the chapel. The crucifix which had been set up under Queen Mary was demolished at the time when the altars were done away with, Will. Joyner receiving 20d. for the job, which occupied two days; and a communion table was provided in obedience to the injunctions of Edward VI, which Queen Elizabeth renewed on her accession, 'such a one as might be set on sacrament days in some convenient place near where the altar formerly stood.' This table was replaced by another in 1636, and communion rails were provided, in obedience to Laud's injunctions. At the same time the whole of the east end of the chapel, up to the sill of the east window, was wainscoted over the reredos. 'Pro le Vindscot [*sic*] rail, et mensâ in capellâ, lxxij^{li}' is an entry in the bursar's book for 1637. The rails were taken down and put away out of sight before the time of the Parliamentary Visitation. In 1662 they were replaced, and the altar was rebuilt of stone. 'Sol. Wiccham removenti'

¹ 'Sol. Radulpho Smyth pro x bigat. albae terrae pro summo altari, per bigat. v^d.—iiiij^s. ij^d. Et eidem pro cariagio x bigat. lapidum xx^d. Item. Alex^{ro} Whyt pro cariagio x bigat. albae terrae js. Item Horker laborant. v dies et dim. circa compositionem muri ante summum altare (its facing of stone) capient. per diem ix^d. iiiij^s. ij^d. Item filio suo laboranti v dies capient. per diem v^d. ij^s. ij^d."

² Strype says that the altars in Westminster Abbey were demolished April 16, 1561.

³ The east end of the Chapel of New College was ordered by Bishop Horne as visitor of that College to be plastered over about the same time. The reredos remained hidden under its covering of plaster till the Society discovered it in 1789.

'le wainscot juxta sacram mensam j^s: George erigenti altare ij^l x^s: pro lapidibus in eodem opere xiv^s iiij^d: pro erectione les rayles juxta sacram mensam iiij^s vj^d' are entries in the accounts for that year.

The reredos, *frons summi altaris*, which the late Sir William Erle restored in the belief that he was restoring Wykeham's work, was erected in 1470-1. The donor's name is unknown. The workmen were allowed their commons in the College hall during the ninety weeks which it took to erect it, and Messyngham, the artist who decorated it and coloured the 'ymages' in the niches mainly at the expense of Thomas Hylle and Richard Rede, was paid £7 13s. 4d.¹

Thomas Hylle (Sch. 1457-63) was a Fellow of New College at the time, and became a Prebendary of Lincoln in 1486; Richard Rede was porter of Wolvesey Castle. Traces of Messyngham's colours are visible here and there on the reredos. It is not known what the images were. They had a coat of whitewash in 1560—'Sol. Joh. Sparkeford pro dealbatione ymaginum in templo vj^s'—and were removed in the Parliamentary Visitation. The crucifix over the central canopy was destroyed in 1562. The reredos itself was fortunately preserved, owing to its being concealed by the oaken panelling with which it was covered in 1567.

Of the original fittings, the row of black oak stalls with *miserere* seats² along each side of the choir, is all that remains. These had 'batylments' or pinnacled canopies originally. There were benches for the scholars and choristers, and a separate bench for the commoners is referred to. The occupants of the stalls knelt on 'buttes' or hassocks, the rest on *storeae* or mats of sedge. There were four *rectores chori* or rulers of the choir, of whom the sacrist for the time being was one, who knelt on 'rondelets,' and bore wands tipped with silver and painted with vermilion.

In the computus rolls of the fifteenth century allusions occur to the Sepulchre, a wooden structure draped with cloth, which was erected on the north side of the chancel near the altar at

¹ 'In solut. Messyngham in completâ solucione pro picturâ ymaginum in forulis summi altaris, ultra xx^s dat. per Thomam Hylle et vj^l dat. per Ric. Rede et solut. eidem anno preterito, xiiij^s iiij^d.'

² The various designs beneath the *miserere* seats are very curious both for the beauty of the carving and the ludicrous figures which some of them exhibit.

Eastertide¹ to represent the tomb wherein the body of Christ was laid for burial. The three-branched candlestick used for lighting it is referred to in the computus of 4 Hen. VI :—‘Sol. Thome Smyth pro xxiiij pynnes ferreis pro cruce triangulari ordinat. pro candelis infigend. tribus noctibus ante pascham, xij^d.’

In 1636 the walls on either side of the choir were cased in wainscot at a cost of £77 4s. 0d. The work was done by a joiner named John Harris, of Holywell in Oxford, under a contract which stipulated that the wainscot should be of the very best pollard oak, reaching up to the sills of the windows, and be similar to that covering the reredos at the east end. The price was 15s. per yard. Harris and his people had their diet in College, and 20s. was allowed toward the cost of carriage from Oxford.

A choir-screen, replacing the one which was put up when the rood-loft was demolished, was the work of another Oxford joiner, William Harris, in 1639-40. It was wrought in pollard oak to match the sides of the choir, and had a cornice and ‘taphrells’.² At the same time a border or skirting of oak 26 in. high was carried round the floor of the ante-chapel, and seats were provided there for the ladies of the College, who were accommodated with matting for their feet. ‘Pro storeâ seu mappâ ex ulvâ confectâ, substernendâ pedibus mulierum in sedili earum extra chorum in capellâ’ occurs in the accounts of 1647.

This choir screen was removed in the Parliamentary Visitation. It was replaced in 1658 by one which cost £70, and in the following year the cornice round the choir was renewed and a new pulpit of wainscot was erected at a total cost of £20 13s. 6d.

In 1687-92 Warden Nicholas removed the stalls to the ante-chapel, laid the floor with squares of black and white marble, wainscoted the ante-chapel, and erected a reredos of wainscot flanked by columns of the Ionic order; in short, converted the

¹ ‘For watching the sepulchre, a groat’ occurs in the accounts of Waltham Abbey for 1542. There is a beautiful example of a permanent one in stone at Heckington in Lincolnshire.

² Dutch *tafel*, ‘a table.’ A flat top or entablature. Hence the upper part of a ship’s stern, which is flat like a table at the top, is called the *tafferel*.

chapel into a comfortable seventeenth-century one. A view of it at this stage will be found in Ackerman's *History of the College of Winchester*. It was dealt with again in 1874-5, Mr. Butterfield being the architect employed. The whole of the seventeenth-century carved work and wainscot was removed on this occasion, and either given or sold to a gentleman who designed it for a private chapel of his own. It has recently found a resting-place in the private chapel of the Bishop of Winchester at Farnham Castle. The ancient *miserere* seats were replaced in the choir and new sittings in oak were provided throughout, those in the ante-chapel facing eastwards—an uncollegiate arrangement, and not conducive to supervision. Most of the ancient brasses disappeared at this time. Those which now lie on slabs of Florentine marble before the altar are from rubbings of the original brasses, and were given by Dr. Edwin Freshfield, a member of the Governing Body.

Sir William Erle restored the reredos on this occasion. The statues in the niches, representing St. Peter, St. John the Divine, St. Stephen, St. Augustine of Hippo, St. Benedict, St. Paul, St. James, St. Alban, St. Augustin of Canterbury, and St. Boniface, Archbishop of Maintz, with Wykeham facing the altar on the right, and Alfred the Great on the left, by Eardley of Westminster, were given by the assistant masters of Winchester School in 1876-8.

The first lectern mentioned in the inventories was of brass. Another, of which the stand is preserved in the porter's lodge, was made in London in 1686 by one Houseman for £6 18s. *od.* The present eagle was given by the College prefects in 1848.

The chief feature of the chapel at present is the great east window. It is 40 ft. high by 24 ft. wide, perpendicular in style, and of seven lights divided by a transom across the lower part. The mullions are carried from top to bottom, and the three lights on each side of the central one are made with an arch, the tracery in which resembles that of the other windows. The upper part of the central light is bisected, and in the head is a very irregular quatrefoil¹.

The figure of Jesse recumbent occupies the lowest part of the three lights. A vine springs from his loins, in whose branches

¹ Woodward's *Hampshire*, i. 182.

are his offspring in the faith. On the right are Richard II adoring St. John, and Wykeham doing homage to the Virgin and Child ; and on the left is Edward adoring the Holy Trinity and the Salutation. Little figures of Simon Membury, Wykeham's treasurer, William Wynford the chief mason, the master carpenter, and the master glazier, are introduced at the head and feet of Jesse. In the series above, the central light contains David with his harp, flanked by Absalom, Nathan, and Elisha on the right, and Ammon, Samuel, and Elijah on the left. In the series next below the transom are Solomon with a model of the temple in his lap (imitated in the statue of Henry VI in Eton College Chapel), with Abia, Jehoshaphat, and Micah on the right, and Rehoboam, Asa, and Isaiah on the left. The central light above the transom contains the Virgin Mary with the infant Jesus, and above them the Saviour crucified. On the right in three lines are Hezekiah, Joash, Amon ; Zerubbabel, Manasseh, Daniel ; St. John, Jeremiah, Malachi ; and on the left Joram, Jotham, Jeremiah ; Ahaz, Josiah, Ezekiel ; the Virgin Mary, Zedekiah, Zachariah. In the tracery above the Crucifixion are St. Peter, St. Paul, and the Resurrection.

The four windows on the north side, beginning at the west end, contain the following figures :—

First window : above, St. Nicholas, St. Mary, St. Thomas of Canterbury ; below, St. Swithun, St. Dunstan, St. Birinus. Second window : above, St. Christopher, St. Edmund, St. George ; below, St. Augustin of Hippo, St. Wulstan, St. Lawrence. Third window : above, Joel, Haggai, Zephaniah ; below, St. Philip, St. Bartholomew, St. Matthew. Fourth window : above, Ezekiel, Zachariah, Obadiah ; below, St. Matthias, St. Simon, St. Jude.

South side, beginning at the east end :—

First window : above, Isaiah, David, Jeremiah ; below, St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. James the Less. Second window : above, Daniel, Hosea, Amos ; below, St. John, St. Thomas, St. James the Great. Third window : above, St. Martin of Tours, St. Edward the Confessor, St. Athelwold ; below, St. Leonard, St. Oswald, St. Giles. Fourth window : above, St. Stephen, St. Timothy ; below, St. Anne, St. Mary Magdalen. Under each

figure is its name, and along the foot of each window runs the following inscription in medieval characters:—

ORATE PRO WILLŌ DE WYKEHAM
EPŌ WINTONIENSI
FFUNDATORE ISTIUS COLLEGII.

The computus rolls and bursar's books are full of items relating to the mending of these windows, which were not protected as now by wire screens¹; and by the time of the Commonwealth they were in a dilapidated condition, so much so that in 1650 an entry occurs of payments to a mason and glazier for mending them so as to keep out the starlings². But they never suffered from wilful violence, like the windows of the Cathedral in Puritan times.

The glass of the east window was taken out in 1821, packed in boxes and sent to Shrewsbury, to be restored by Sir John Betton. His firm of Betton and Evans renewed nearly all this glass at a cost of £400, and it was replaced in 1823 at a cost, including conveyance from Shrewsbury, of £102 15s. *od.*³ The eight side windows were renewed by the same firm in 1826-8 at a cost of £1067. The new glass is believed to be a very good copy of the old; but, if one may judge from a comparison with a little of the old glass that is left in the heads of the windows, it is inferior to it in richness of colour. One or two lights of the old glass are preserved in the South Kensington Museum.

The first organ or 'pair of organs' *aspirare et adesse choris erat utilis* . . . and no more. A notion of its size may be formed from the fact of six scholars carrying it to Bishop's Waltham in 1399, when Wykeham borrowed it during a stay of his there.

¹ It has recently been found necessary to 'double glaze' those on the south side in order to exclude the wet.

² 'Sol. vitreatori pro opere circa fenestras capellae excludendis sturnis ij^s. vjd. . . . pro visco capiendis iisdem sturnis ij^d. . . . Sol. Sharpe tegulatori adjuvanti vitreatorem in excludend. sturnis ij^s. vjd.

³ The glass which was taken out of the west window of New College chapel, when the window by Sir Joshua Reynolds was inserted, was sent to Winchester to be employed as far as practicable in the reparation of the chapel windows there. In consequence of the decision of the Society to renew instead of repairing the chapel windows, the chests containing the glass from New College remained in the cloisters unopened. Winston saw it there in 1845. It was granted in 1850 for the decoration of the east window of Bradford Peverel church, where some of it may now be seen.

It remained there till 1407, when William Wyke (afterwards a Fellow of the College) brought it back. In the mean time the Society had supplied its place with one which was bought in London for £6 13s. 4*d.*, so that from 1407 onwards they had two organs. One stood in the choir, the other in the rood-loft. Cardinal Beaufort borrowed one to go to Farnham Castle in 1415, and in 1420 one was sent to Highclere, another of the Bishop of Winchester's seats.

'In panno lineo empt. pro organis Coll. cöoperiend. et cariad. ad Clere xx^d. In ij bacillis fraxineis pro eisdem organis portand. viij^d. In rewardo servientibus cariant. dict. organa xx^s. In expensis Will. Wyke et aliorum portant. dict. organa a Clere xx^d.'

In 1498 both organs were repaired.

'Pro comunis Walteri organorum fabricatoris et servientis sui laborantium in emendacione ij parium organorum cum iiij follibus per viij septimanas, cum xx^d pro carbonibus et focalibus et xij^d pro candelis—xviij^s viij^d.'

In 1520 John Webbe, a Fellow of the College, gave an organ which cost £13 6s. 7*d.* It stood on the ground on the north side of the choir. There was a large outlay upon it in 1542:—

'Sol. Edmundo Poppingay pro diversis operibus pro organis et follibus eorundem xviij^s viij^d. Et pro xij pellibus ovinis pro organis ij^s viij^d. Et pro duobus serratoribus, cum iiij^d dim. pro j lb brasyll et auripigmenti (stain and gold paint) pro organis xj^d dim. Et pro vj lb glutini xvj^d. Item pro j boxe pro le stoppe organorum iiij^s. In solut. Nicolao junctori et famulo laborantibus v dies circa organa ij^s xj^d et pro eorum comunis xx^d. Et in solut. Will. Dore, organiste, pro renovacionibus organorum v^l. Et pro eius comunis a x die Februarii usque ad xvi diem Julii xxxi^s x^d. Et pro comunis famuli sui per xx septimanas xxij^s iiij^d.'

In 1567 this organ had to be mended, in consequence of damage done by the lay clerks and choristers.

'Sol. Gualtero Powell pro quibusdam ferramentis (clamps) ad preservacionem organorum in choro damnificatorum per clericos et choristas ix^s.'

Repairs to the amount of £3 6s. 8*d.* were done in the following year, and in 1637 it was repaired by Mr. Barrow, at a cost of £80 12s. 6*d.*, and beautified externally at a cost of £32. This, the great organ, as well as the choir organ, disappeared from the inventory in 1647, and remained concealed until the Restora-

tion. In 1661 there is an entry of £26 paid to one (name not given) who put the organ in order. Three years later it was rebuilt by Thomas Harris, of Salisbury, at a cost of £154 6s. 5*d.* The new pipes were cast on the floor of the upper muniment room:—

	£	s.	d.
Mason and labourer, two days erecting furnace, and for three loads of sand to place it on	0	6	8
Hayward, carpenter, making moulds for the pipes (<i>fistulae organicae</i>)	0	8	0
The same, mending the organ case	2	10	0

It was again rebuilt by Renatus Harris in 1684-5, in its present position in the second window on the north side of the choir, at a cost of £225. His autograph receipt for £75, the balance of this sum, is preserved in the muniment room. Further repairs were done by Green, of London, in 1804. The present organ was built by Bishop and Son in 1875, and has been enlarged and improved by Hill and Son since.

The Statutes make no provision for an organist. At first, one of the lay clerks seems to have played the organ¹. The first regular organist, Robert Mose, whose name occurs in the bursar's book of 1542, had a salary of £5 per annum; and a sum of £4 or £5 a year continued to be the salary of the organist for more than a hundred years. The name of Hawkyns occurs in the computus roll of 1548. The next organist whose name is recorded, Thomas Weelkes, published a volume of madrigals in 1600. His successor, William Emes, died in 1637. It is needless to add that there was no organist under the Commonwealth, when the organ itself was put out of sight. George King, who became organist on the Restoration, died in 1665, and is buried in the Cloisters. Pickaver, his successor, received £4 9s. 6*d.* in 1665 in payment for an instrument of music called '*le harpselen*,' in the bursar's book for that year; probably a harpsichord, or some form of the instrument referred to by Evelyn² thirty years later as a newly-invented instrument which was exhibited to the Royal Society, 'being a harpsichord with gut strings, sounding like a concert of viols with

¹ According to Christopher Jonson, '*Vindicat et trinum numerum sibi clericus unus organa qui facili percurrit dissona dextra.*'

² Diary, Oct. 5, 1694.

an organ, made vocal with a wheel and a zone of parchment that rubbed horizontally against the strings.' Mr. Pickaver died in 1678. His successor, Geffrys, died or retired in 1681. John Reading, who had been organist of the Cathedral, vice Randolph Jewett, since 1675, gave up that appointment in order to succeed Geffrys, and Daniel Rosingrave filled the vacancy at the Cathedral. In Reading's time the organist's salary was raised from £5 to £50 per annum. Reading composed the music of Domum¹, the Election Grace, and Jam lucis orto sidere. He died in 1692, and is believed to have been buried in the Cloisters. His successor, Jeremiah Clarke, resigned, and was followed by John Bishop in 1695. He composed the music of the every day Grace, and the hymn Te de profundis, summe Rex. In 1729 he succeeded Vaughan Richardson as organist of the Cathedral, and held both appointments till 1737, when 'ad caelestem chorum placide migravit,' in the language of his epitaph in the Cloisters. Bishop's successor, James Kent, whose portrait hangs in the Hall, was born in Winchester about the year 1700, and died in 1776. Some of his anthems are still performed. He retired shortly before his death in favour of his pupil, James Fussell, a native of Winchester, who composed variations to Domum, which are printed in *Harmonia Wykehamica*. His successor was that eminent composer, Dr. Chard, who died May 23, 1849, aged 84, and is buried in the Cloisters. After a short interval filled by Mr. Benjamin Long, who died November 20, 1850, and is also buried in the Cloisters, came that great musician, Samuel Sabastian Wesley, whom a salary of £80 per annum did not tempt to remain in Winchester when a vacancy for an organist occurred at Gloucester in 1865. All Wykehamists of the present generation appreciate the merits of his successor, Mr. William Hutt.

¹ 'Domum' was written, according to an old tradition, by a boy of the name of Turner, when for some offence he was confined to the College during the holidays. According to some he was chained to a pillar in the Cloisters (where there happen to be no pillars) or to a post which formerly stood on the spot where Domum tree was afterwards planted. Archdeacon Heathcote (*Harmonia Wykehamica*, 1811) says that the authenticity of the tradition may perhaps be doubted, for that a boy should write a song expressive of his joy at going home when he was confined for the holidays appears highly improbable. He thinks it more likely that, having been confined to the College during the whole of one vacation, the boy was so overjoyed at the approach of the next vacation that he wrote this song.

An arched doorway, now dwarfed by the raising of the east end of the choir, leads into the Sacristy. Over it, approached by a turret staircase leading ultimately to the roof, is the muniment room, a fireproof chamber, containing in oaken presses, ornamented with the linen pattern, the charters of the College and title-deeds of its landed estates. Ancient coffer round the walls contain the computus rolls and other records, some of them dating back to the opening of the College. The ceiling is vaulted, and springs from supporters representing an archbishop, a bishop, and a king, the fourth figure over the door being that of a guardian angel. The floor is of square tiles of the early part of the fifteenth century. Over this chamber is another, known to the boys as 'Bogey hole,' the upper muniment room, in which the organ pipes were cast in 1664, containing a quantity of steward's accounts, old counterpart leases, &c., and recent title-deeds.

The present entrance to the Chapel is through the vestibule¹ or porch (*la vyse*) which leads to the Cloisters. Here the vestments in every-day use were kept prior to the Reformation. Aumries or coffer for holding these vestments were provided in the year 1399, William Ikenham, the carpenter, receiving £2 for wages and materials, and 2s. 11*d.* more for 'zoundys' (fish sounds) '*pro glutino inde faciendo pro almariis*' to make glue for these coffer.

The Crimean Memorial on the west side of the vestibule was designed by Mr. Butterfield in 1858. It consists of a plinth with an arcade of five Early English arches. The shafts of the columns are of polished marble and the capitals are angels. I print the inscription, which is by Warden Barter, on the opposite page.

The way to the cloisters lies through the vestibule, past the base of the tower and the Stewart Memorial, which was erected in 1885 in memory of General Sir Herbert Stewart, one who had been a scholar and a commoner, and died of a wound received at the battle of Metammeh in that year.

It is in form a gateway from a design by Messrs. Bodley and Garner. The inscriptions on it are: '*In memoriam Herberti Stewart, anno domini MDCCCLXXXV*' and '*Lætare juvenis adolescentiâ tuâ et in bono sit cor tuum in diebus juventutis*'

¹ Vestibulum, vestiarium, sacristia. Ducange.

INSCRIPTION ON THE CRIMEAN MEMORIAL.

FAITH	VIRTUE	KNOWLEDGE	TEMPERANCE	PATIENCE	CHARITY
Samuel Twyford, R.N., Lieutenant H.M.S. 'London,' Killed in the Trenches while serving in the Royal Naval Brigade, 9th April, 1855, Aged twenty-five years.	Walter Trevelyan, Colonel Coldstream Guards, Died of Cholera at Varna, 21st August, 1854, Aged fifty-six years.	This Porch HAS BEEN PREPARED AND BEAUTIFIED BY William of Wykeham's Sons AS A SACRED SHRINE, IN WHICH THE MEMORIES OF THEIR THIRTEEN BRETHREN WHO DIED IN THE WAR OF THE CRIMEA, A.D. 1854-55, MAY BE PRESERVED FOR AN EXAMPLE TO FUTURE GENERATIONS. — Think upon them thou who art passing by to-day; Child of the same family, bought by the same Lord; Keep thy foot when thou goest into this house of God; There watch thine armour, and make thyself ready by prayer, To fight and to die, The faithful soldier and servant of Christ and of thy country.	John Jackson Lowth, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel 38th Regiment of Foot, Died on Landing at Portsmouth 28th July, 1855, from wounds received on the 18th June, Aged fifty-one years. John Charles Conolly, Captain 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Killed at the battle of the Alma, 20th September, 1854, Aged thirty-three years. Frank John Curtis, Lieut. 46th Regiment of Foot, Killed in the Trenches, 2nd May, 1855, Aged twenty-three years.	Arthur Francis Maine, Lieut. 77th Regiment of Foot, Died in Camp, 21st November, 1854, Aged twenty-two years. James Bullen Dennis, Lieutenant 3rd Buffs, Died 4th October, 1855, of wounds received in the Trenches before Sebastopol, 19th August, 1855, Aged twenty-one years. Charles Henry Beck, Lieutenant 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Died at Sea, 29th September, 1855, of wounds received at the Assault on the Redan, Aged nineteen years.	

the : is : not : a : God : of : the : Dead : but : of : the : Living : for : all : live : unto : Him.

tuæ ; et scito, quod pro omnibus his adducet te Deus in judicium¹.'

The chapel tower will be described in Chapter XIII. At the time when the College was opened, a clochier or belfry was in course of erection on its site. This clochier is a conspicuous object in the quaint birds-eye view of Winchester College circa 1465, that appears in the right hand top corner of the picture of Wykeham in the College Hall, and in Chandler's *MS. Life of Wykeham*, which is preserved in the Library of New College. It was a circular structure of stone or flint, apparently surmounted by a spire with a weather-cock, not unlike the spire of Old St. Paul's, which was erected in 1222. The substructure appears to have been finished and the timbers of the spire in their places on the opening day. It was leaded in 1397-8. Wykeham supplied the lead from his stores at Wolvesey. The plumber's wages for casting² and laying it, 18s. 5d., were paid by the College ; and four thousand 'led nayles,' three hundred 'bord nayles,' and thirty-four pounds of pewter (solder) were used. There were four bells at first in this belfry. A fifth, the great bell, was given by Warden Cleve. A sixth was added by Mr. J. D. Walford after the tower was rebuilt. All of them, except the last, have been recast, some more than once. The inscriptions on the present six bells are as follows :—

- I. DEO DANTE DEDIT. J. D. WALFORD, M.A. 1866. MEARS AND STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON.
- II. IF WITH MY FELLOWS I AGREE THEN LISTEN TO : FRANCES FOSTER. 1659: MY HARMONIE.
- III. I. W. 1593. CELESTES AUDITE SONOS MORTALES.
- IV. R. PHILLIPS. FECIT. 1737.
- V. A. U. E. G. R. A. C. I. A.
- VI. THE WARDEN. OF THE COLLEDGE. NEARE. WINCHESTER. JOHN HARIS [*sic*].

References also occur to the 'kettle-bell,' which appears to

¹ Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth ; but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment.'—*Ecc.* xi. 9.

² Milled lead is a modern invention. Roofing lead used to be cast, that is to say, melted and poured on a flat surface, then 'wiped' to the required thinness. Organ pipes are still made in this way. Cast lead for roofing purposes is preferred by many as more durable.

have hung over against the Hall staircase, and was used to call the Society to meals.

The original clock was fixed in this belfry. The first reference to it occurs in the year 1404. No doubt Wykeham gave it in that year :—‘ In cordulis empt. pro cloccâ iiij^d. Sol. cuidam clerico pro gubernacione cloccæ vj^s. viij^d.’ Quarterly charges for oiling and regulating it occur regularly from this date. It exhausted the patience of the Society, and in the year 1660¹ was replaced by the present clock, which, like its predecessor, has no face, and is wound daily. The belief of the juniors that it is made of wood is unfounded.

We now reach the cloisters. Their walls, like the rest of the original fabric, are founded on piles in consequence of the treacherous nature of the subsoil. They form a square, the length of each side being about one hundred feet, and the length of each side of the included area, or graveyard, being about eighty feet. The tracing in the open three-light windows round this area (nine on each side) is very good perpendicular². The roofs, which are covered with Purbeck stone-slates, are of plain segmental arched timber, ingenious in design, but needing to be kept from spreading by transverse iron ties. It is stated in Messrs. Warren and Sons’ excellent *Handbook to Winchester*, that the absence of cob-webs (which is a fact) has been attributed to the circumstance of the timbers being Irish oak ; but the spiders are kept down by the bats and swallows which haunt the place, and there seems to be no great occasion to ascribe to Irish oak a virtue which the oak of the sister island is not known to possess³. Beneath the windows on the four sides of the square are the stone seats on which the boys sat when school was held there during the summer months. The summer term is called ‘ cloister time ’ for this reason. Holes for a game resembling nine men’s morris, or fox and geese, will be found here and there on the seats where

¹ ‘ Sol. M^{ro} Davies automatario (clockmaker) pro novo confecto horologio et pro concentu campanili (the chiming apparatus) xxxiiij^{li}.’

² Woodward, i. 185.

³ Ribadaneira affirms that St. Patrick did so free Ireland of all venomous beasts that none could ever since breed or live there ; and that even the very wood has a virtue against poison, ‘ so that it is reported of King’s College, Cambridge, that being built of Irish wood no spider doth ever come near it.’ Fuller says that Westminster Hall is built ‘ of cobwebless beams, because conceived of Irish oak.’

the scholars sat. The stone-work bears many carved names of former scholars, but none of a very early date. 'Thos. Ken, 1656,' occurs twice; 'Francis Turner', 1655,¹ was cut on another stone close by, which has been taken out. These cloisters have been the burial-place of those connected with the College for nearly five centuries. They are full of brasses and mural tablets, the oldest brass being one to the memory of William Clyff, first chaplain of Fromond's Chantry Chapel, who died March 24, 1433-4. This chapel, which stands in the green of the cloisters, will be described in Chapter IX. It was planted round with fir trees in 1674. A doorway (now walled up) in the south-west corner led into Meads by a descent of two or three steps, showing how much the level of the ground within has been raised artificially. In the year 1450 nine tons (*dolia*) of ragstone for these steps were bought of one Henry Philpotts. They cost 23^d. including boatage from the Isle of Wight to Wood Mill ².

¹ Bishop of Rochester, 1683; of Ely, 1684; deprived, 1689.

² On the river Itchen above St. Denys. The point at which the river ceases to be tidal.

CHAPTER V.

THE STATUTES.

Publication in 1400.—Extant copies.—Members of the Foundation.—The scholars.—How elected.—Annual supervision.—King's letters.—The Warden.—The Fellows.—The Choristers.—The Vicewarden and Sacrists.—The Bursars.—The Schoolmaster and Usher.—Commons.—Hall.—Strangers excluded.—Sumptuary Regulations.—Stipends.—Liveries.—Prayers and Services.—Regulations touching Estates.—Common Seal and Chest.—Distribution of Chambers.—Annual Progress and Audit.—Boys.—Conclusion.

THE Statutes have not hitherto been published¹, probably because of the injunction to secrecy which they contain. This, the best-obeyed perhaps of all Wykeham's injunctions, used to afford a convenient answer to the class of people who *scire volunt secreta domūs*, and baffled the interrogatories of Brougham's Education Committee in 1818.

The fact of Henry VI transcribing Wykeham's Statutes—Bishop Lowth says without any material alteration—for his new foundation at Eton, is at once evidence of their merit and of the high estimation in which they were held at the time. Wykeham spared no pains to make them complete, keeping the original draft at hand, and making such emendations and additions as seemed desirable from time to time. 'This is evident,' says Lowth, 'in the case of New College, from an ancient draft of those Statutes, in which the many alterations, corrections, and additions made in the margin show clearly how much pains the Founder bestowed upon this important work.' No such draft as this is extant at Winchester, but some of the additions to Wykeham's original draft, e.g. the exception to the rule against harbouring strangers in College, which is tacked on at the end of Rubric XVI, are easily distinguishable. It was not until the College had been open more than six years, and

¹ Appendix XI.

Wykeham's health was becoming precarious¹, that he made up his mind to promulgate the Statutes in their final form, the form in which we have them now, reserving, however, power to alter them as long as he lived. On September 11, 1400, his commissioners, John de Campeden², Robert Keton³, and Walter Awde⁴, read them before the Society assembled in the Chapel of the College, and then administered the oath of fidelity and secrecy to all those who were of age to take it⁵.

The names of those who took the oath on this memorable occasion are recorded. Only thirty-six scholars were sworn; the remainder were under fifteen years of age (Rubric V).

¹ He survived the publication of his Statutes four years. But it may have been hurried on for that reason; for there are signs here and there of the want of a final revision. For instance, Richard II is mentioned as King in Rubric XXIX, though he had been dead some months at the time when the publication of the Statutes took place.

² Archdeacon of Surrey and Master of St. Cross Hospital. One of Wykeham's most trusted agents, and one of the executors of his will. In the year 1384 he rebuilt the tower of the church of St. Cross Hospital, and renewed the roof of the chancel and aisle at a vast expense. His brass within the communion rails in the church is perhaps the finest monumental brass in Hampshire.

³ Chancellor of the diocese of Winchester. Wykeham bequeathed to him a legacy of plate to the value of £26 13s. 4d. He bequeathed to the College his law library, consisting of:—

	value	£	s.	d.
Liber Decretorum		0	26	8
Liber Decretalium	„	0	23	4
Casarius Bernardus super Decretal.	„	0	6	0
Henricus de Segusio super Decretal.	„	10	0	0
Alius doctor super Decretal.	„	1	0	0
Liber sextus Decretalium cum glosâ	„	1	10	0
Liber Clementinus cum glosâ et Tractatus de Electione	„	1	10	0
Alius Liber de Institut. Clement.	„	1	0	0
Speculum Judiciale	„	2	0	0
		£19 16 0		

⁴ In solut. Joh. Colman coöperienti et reparanti diversos libros legatos Collegio per M^{rum} Rob^{um} Keton, cum vij^s vj pro j duodenâ et di. cathenarum pro eisdem libris et aliis cathenandis, xij^s iiij^d occurs in 9 H. VI. Keton's brother John was precentor of St. Mary's, Southampton, and had a legacy of £20 under Wykeham's will.

⁴ Rector of Calbourne. A legatee of £20 under Wykeham's will.

⁵ 'In exp. M^{ri} Joh. de Campeden, Rob^{ti} Keton et M^{ri} Walt. Awde existencium ibidem cum eorum familiâ et equis quorundam eorum per ij dies pro novis statutis legendis et promulgandis, necnon juramentis custodis sociorum scholarium te servencium eiusdem Coll. recipiendis, xxvij^s.'

John Morys, custos.		Thomas Romesye ¹ , Mag.
Thomas Turke, vice custos.		Scolarium.
John More	} Socii Capellani.	John Huet, Hostiarius.
John Dyrley		John Hende
John Brom		Richard Stanstede
John Assh		Nicholas Newbury
Richard Brakkele		Richard Mathon, in loco. Diaconi
John Clere		John Porter
Adam Walkelayn		Nicholas North
Stephen Anstyswell		
John Frenssch		

SCHOLARS.	DIocese OR PLACE.
John Preston	Sarum.
Thomas Warenner	Winchester.
Reginald Warenner	"
Thomas Halle	"
Walter Colswayn	Hensting.
William Towker	Bishopstoke.
William Langrede	Basingstoke.
William Kygyl	Southampton.
John Kyppynge	Ringwood.
John Mone	Havant.
Robert Maydekyn	Liddington.
Robert Dorking	Surrey.
Richard Kempsey	Bodicote.
William Busshe	Newbury.
William Bradewell	Abingdon.
Richard Archer	East Hendred.
Thomas Moordon	Ludgershall.
Thomas Baylemond	Grafton, Wilts.
Walter Hykendon	Wilton.
Robert Couche	Lye, Wilts.
William Postebury	Wells.
Laurence Martin	Frome.
John Kyng	Hounslow.

¹ Who had succeeded the unfortunate Milton about six months after the opening day. In the Library Catalogue in the Vetus Registrum a book on grammar, called 'Ferrum,' from that being its first word, like the 'as in praesenti,' is said to be his gift. Perhaps he was the author. It appears from the computus of 1399 that the College was at the expense of transcribing it:— 'In pergameno empt. pro quodam libro vocat. *Ferrum*, continenti xij quaternos, iij^s viij^d. In solut. Petro scriptori (Peter de Cheeshill) pro scripturâ dicti libri in partem solucionis xiii^s iij^d—vj^s viij^d.'

SCHOLARS.	DIocese OR PLACE.
William Dacombe	Sherston.
William Norton, <i>major</i>	Kenton, Devon.
Henry Adam	Southam.
Roger Ffaryngdon	Farington, Lancashire.
Robert Quyntyn	Hull.
Edward Overdon	Staffordshire.
John Clerk	Hyde, Winchester.
Ralph de Broghton	Hants.
John Cugge	Buriton.
William Kyngham	Kingham.
John Morgan	Blandford.
John Baylyf	Whitchurch, Glouc.
John Hanyngton	Hannington.

This, the final edition of Wykeham's Statutes, consists of forty-six clauses, called rubrics, from the circumstance of their titles being in red ink. The sealed copy which was delivered to the Society on this occasion is preserved in the muniment room. It is bound in doeskin. The leaves are $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and they are twenty-six in number, besides blank or fly-leaves. The writing is very clear, in black, with blue and red capitals, and illuminated headings. The Founder's seal, impressed in brown wax, and further protected by a wrapper of silk cloth, is appended by green and red strings to the volume¹. With it is a similar copy of the Statutes of New College. Another copy, known as Heete's copy, was made in the year 1424, at the expense of Robert Heete, a Fellow of the College, for the purpose of being kept in the vestry, or antechapel, in obedience to Rubric XIII, and Archbishop Arundel's injunction². After the Reformation it was kept in First Chamber, but was taken away about the year 1788, in consequence of the boys writing in it. The volume, which was repaired and bound by Zaehnsdorf in 1890, contains a copy of the Statutes of both Colleges, and the 'Tractatus de prosapiâ, vitâ, et gestis reverendi patris et domini Domini Willelmi de Wykeham³.' The leaves, $13\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 inches, are ninety-nine in number. A list of subscribers to the building of the 'School' is entered in the fly-leaves at the end of the volume. The writing and binding, with

¹ The vellum for this copy cost 10s., and the writing and binding, 6s. 8d. 'In sol. pro libro statutorum scribendo x^s. . . . Sol. scriptori pro statutis p'dict. scribendis, unâ cum ligacione eiusdem vj^s viij' (computus of 1400).

² Chapter viii.

³ Moberly, Appendix E.

the parchment, cost Heete the sum of 26s. 8d.¹ There is a third copy on vellum, belonging to the library, which is in perfect preservation, and a fourth on paper, which a Fellow of the

¹ Heete also gave to the College a quantity of church plate and vestments; also his library, and a cross of copper gilt and a pastoral staff for the boy-bishop on Innocents Day. His deed of gift, dated on Michaelmas Day, 2 Hen. VI, is preserved in the muniment room. His library comprised:—

	s.	d.
An Ordinal	valued at	0 26 8
A Portiforium parvum, ad usum sociorum missorum in negotiis Coll.	„	0 20 0
A Manual	„	0 13 4
Another	„	0 16 8
A Gradual	„	0 26 8
An Epistolary	„	0 53 4
A Missal for use in Third Chamber	„	0 20 0
A Bible for the use of one of the Fellows	„	4 0 0
A Glossary of St. Mark	„	0 10 0
Peter Tarentinus on the Holy Eucharist	„	0 13 4
A Psalter, with notes	„	0 30 0
Another, with the 'De Curâ' from the 'Summa Godefridi'	„	0 30 0
Innocentius super Decretal.	„	0 23 4
Liber Decretal. Antiquus	„	0 15 0
Causarium Bernardi super Decret. et Decretal. Simon Gratianus super Decret., cum tractatu Valerini de auctoritate biblie	„	0 20 0
'Parisienses per totum annum,' &c.	„	0 10 0
Bonaventura de vita et passione Christi	„	0 30 0
Pastorals of Gregory the Great	„	0 13 4
Albertanus of Brescia de dilectione Dei	„	0 53 4
The Revelation of St. Bridget	„	0 10 0
Pupilla Oculi, for the use of one of the Fellows	„	0 33 4
Inventorium juris Canonici, &c.	„	0 40 0
Ricardus de Rosis de Epistolis secundum consuetudinem curie Romane	„	0 20 0
Summa Confessorum	„	0 13 4
Summa Raymundi Canoniste	„	0 40 0
Summa Godfridi de Fontanis	„	0 13 4
Isidore de Summo Bono	„	0 13 4
Miracula B. Virginis	„	0 13 4
'Januenses per totum annum'	„	0 10 0
Fasciculus Morum	„	0 26 8
Sermones Dominicales	„	0 6 8
Liber continens diversas materias morales et liber vocat. 'Binnell'	„	0 3 4
Liber Sermonum	„	0 6 8
Repertorium	„	0 10 0
Another copy	„	0 20 0
Ditto	„	0 10 0
	„	0 13 4

College named Larke¹ bequeathed for the use of those who should occupy after him his study over First Chamber. Yet another copy exists, which Warden Nicholas transcribed for the use of his successors in the Wardenship.

Inasmuch as the Statutes are printed *verbatim* in the Appendix, no more than a summary of them is attempted in this chapter.

Rubric I.—*Of the total number of scholars—clerks, and other persons.* A warden, seventy scholars, ten fellows, three chaplains, and three lay clerks. The warden and fellows are to be freeholders (*perpetui*); the chaplains and lay clerks are to be *conductitii*² *ac eciam remotivi*,—without vested interests, and liable to removal. There is also to be a schoolmaster (*informator*) and an usher (*hostiarius*), who are likewise *remotivi*.

Rubric II.—*Who may be chosen scholars, and of the qualification.* Founder's kin first; then natives of parishes or places in which one of the two St. Mary Winton Colleges has property; then natives of the diocese of Winchester; then natives of the counties of Oxon, Berks, Wilts, Somerset, Bucks, Essex, Middlesex, Dorset, Kent, Sussex, or Cambridge, in order; lastly, natives of any other part of the realm of England³. Candidates must be *pauperes et indigentes*⁴, towardly and well-

¹ He died May 16, 1582. The epitaph on his brass in Cloisters is:—

‘Qui premor hoc tumulo dicor prænominē Thomas

Cognomen fecit dulcis alauda mihi.

Bis septem menses, ter septem presbyter annos

Hic colui, cujus nunc fruor ore, Deum.’

² The Chaplains of Eton College are called ‘conducts’ for this reason. Horace Walpole, writing in 1737 from the Christopher Inn, Eton, to George Montagu, speaks of their Eton friend Ashton, as ‘standing up funking over against a conduit (*sic*) to be catechised.’

³ The preference here given to the diocese of Winchester is said never to have been observed, and little if any regard was paid to the order of counties. Two scholars—Adyson in 1536 and Ruckwood in 1548—came from Calais while it counted in the diocese of Canterbury; Mabson from Flushing on Long Island was admitted in 1774, after a year in Commoners, and Eustace and Moore from New York were admitted in 1771 and 1781. The nomination system of course superseded these preferences.

⁴ I will not attempt to translate these words, about the precise meaning of which, and Wykeham's intention in using them, there has been so much controversy. See Brougham's letter to Sir Samuel Romilly in 1818 on the abuses of charities. It is not likely that Wykeham intended the scholars to be of the humblest and lowest class in society. He does not say that they are to be admitted *intuitu charitatis*, as the choristers are. Whatever may be the meaning of the word *indigens*, it is certain that ‘pauper’ often means ‘neither poor nor

mannered ('manners makyth man'); quick to study, well behaved, and grounded in Latin grammar¹, reading, and plain song. No candidate as a general rule is to be under eight or over twelve years of age. But a youth of unusual merit may be admitted at any age under seventeen years, if, in the opinion of the electors, he is certain to be qualified for promotion to New College at the regular age. A scholar who has not received the first tonsure, must receive it during his first year, under pain of expulsion. No boy suffering from incurable disease, or having any bodily imperfection which might operate as a disqualification for Holy Orders, is to be elected, nor any boy who has an income from hereditaments of any tenure exceeding five marks (66s. 8d.) per annum. Founder's kin, however, may be maintained within the College from their seventh to their twenty-fifth year, though they be worth twenty marks a year. If a *consanguineus* is not qualified in grammar, reading, and plain song at the time of his admission, the Warden may employ a chaplain, lay clerk, or scholar to teach him: and after he is qualified the Warden may pay six and eightpence yearly to one of the discreeter and more advanced scholars to superintend his studies. Every *consanguineus* who is not worth 100s. yearly is to be provided with linen and woollen clothing, bedding, shoes, and other necessities at the Warden's discretion. Every scholar not Founder's kin is to leave on completing his eighteenth year, unless he be then on the roll for New College, in which case he may stay on until he succeed to New College, or complete his nineteenth year, and no longer.

Rubric III.—*Of the election of Scholars in the annual supervision.* The Warden and two Fellows of New College², one of rich.' Wykeham cannot have regarded sheer poverty as the qualification of a scholar, for a scholar might possess an income approaching, but not exceeding, five marks per annum, equivalent to £66 a year at least at the present day, and might inherit property worth anything under £5 a year without forfeiting his place in the foundation. Of Wykeham's general intention that scholarships should be held by boys whose parents were too poor to educate them without assistance, there can, I think, be no doubt.

¹ In antiquo Donato; the grammar of Aelius Donatus, a 'grammaticus' of the fourth century. There is no evidence that the grammar of Donatus was ever in use in the school. There was no copy of Donatus in the original library, but there were five copies of Priscian, one of which, given by the Founder himself, was valued at 6s. 8d.

² Called supervisors, or scrutineers, and latterly 'Posers.' The Electors collectively were called 'The Chamber.'

whom is to be a Master of Theology or Philosophy, and the other a Bachelor or Doctor of Canon or Civil Law, are to visit Winchester College on a day between July 7 and October 1 to be fixed by the Warden of New College. They are to travel there and back at the expense of New College, but not with more than six horses¹. As time went on, it became the practice to set out from Oxford on the Monday, sleep at Newbury, and reach Winchester on the Tuesday afternoon. Oxford to Winchester is fifty-three miles, and Newbury is half way. An ancient hostelry on the north side of Bartholomew Street, Newbury (now Nos. 25 and 26) was acquired by Winchester College in the year 1444, probably for the use of members of the two Societies passing through the town. On reaching their journey's end, the electors were met at the Middle Gate (*ad portas*) with a Latin speech by one of the scholars. After the delivery of this speech came the scrutiny, when the Chamber sat to hear and investigate complaints, correct abuses, and enforce obedience to the Statutes. A notable instance of the extent of their power occurred in the year 1713. There was a vacancy among the Fellows, and a majority of the remaining nine could not be got to vote for Henry Downes, who was the only candidate. Nobody else would come forward; and the Electors, Warden Cobb, Samuel Greenway, and Henshaw Halsey, nominated Richard Fiennes to fill the vacancy, and admitted him a Fellow. However, the chief duty of the Chamber was to elect scholars *ad Oxon.* and *ad Wynton.* Rubric III enjoins the Electors to examine the candidates for both places. The candidates for Winchester are to be examined in Latin grammar, reading, and plain song² with the assistance of the master and usher, and the fittest are to be chosen.

¹ No doubt with the object of limiting the number of the party, and thus saving expense at Winchester. The cost of entertaining Warden Malford and his party at the election of 1396 (they arrived on the Sunday before Michaelmas Day and stayed four days) was 21s. 7d., a sum which would have paid for the Warden and Fellows' commons for nearly a fortnight. The cost of the election of 1436, which lasted a week, was 46s. 8d. In the year 1417 the Society presented the Warden of New College, on his coming, with a cope of scarlet (*una cappa de scarleto*) costing 3s. 4d., and gave a 'hurys' or caps, value 8d., to each of the Posers, William Fryth and Thomas Bekenton, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells. But gifts like these were exceptional.

² 'Plain song,' Fuller says (*Church History*, II. vii. § 87), 'is much senior to all descanting and running of divisions.' A brass in the chancel at Headbourne Worthy, near Winchester, to the memory of John Kent, a scholar who died

Wykeham's system of intelligent selection from a wide area with a due regard to the pecuniary circumstances of the candidates was scarcely adhered to in his own day¹, and soon after his death yielded to the system of nominations, which lasted until open competition was introduced in 1857. The Chamber by no means enjoyed a monopoly of the patronage. From the time of Henry IV downwards the Crown claimed a right to nominate a scholar occasionally. Elizabeth exercised it in the cases of Stephen Norreys, a son of one of her gentleman pensioners (June 24, 1568), Gawen Frye (March 22, 1569-70), Thomas Gregory (May 8, 1574), 'for that Valentine Gregory, of Harleston, being charged with many children for whom neverless he is careful to see them well brought up in the feare of God, vertue and learning, as farre as his habilities will allow, hath one sonne at schoole with you at Winchester to his great charges and burden,' &c.²; and Constantine Turton (adm. 1590). Charles I did a little in this way. One of his letters recommending (unsuccessfully) a scholar named William Miles, for election to New College, is dated 'from Our Court at Newport in the Isle of Wight, the 18 daie of November, 1648.' Charles II made a practice of nominating two or three boys annually. They were, generally speaking, sons of persons who had suffered in the royal cause. One of his letters may be quoted here as a sample³.

August 30, 1434, represents him in the *toga talavis* of his order; and a scroll issuing from his mouth bears the legend MISERICORDIAS DÑI IN ETERNUM CANTABO, 'I will sing of the mercies of the Lord for ever' (Ps. lxxxix. 1)—an allusion, doubtless, to the plain song in which he was proficient.

¹ See his 'Littera ut ydonei scolares eligantur in Coll. Oxon. et Wynton. sine partialitate aliquâ,' printed in Lowth, Appendix X.

² Extract from the Queen's commendatory letter. The father, it seems, found expenses in Commoners heavy, and so made interest to get the boy into College.

³ 'Charles R.

'Trusty and well-beloved wee greet you well. Understanding that Thomas Middleton, an orphan, hath spent three years in ye Colledge as a commoner at the sole charge of Ann Jordan, his aunt, a sadler's widow of London; and that by her inability to continue him there, the poore friendless and helpless ladd will receive a check in the fair progress hee hath already made in ye study of learning: Wee have, therefore, at her humble suit and in a sense of his con-dicōn, thought good to recommend him to you as an object fit for favour, and that at yōr next Election which is now at hand you will choose and admit him into a child's place in that Foundacōn. Which being an act of charity in itself wee will esteem noe less than a respect to Us, and bee ready to remember upon

He could, however, write sharply when his recommendations were disregarded, as they sometimes were¹.

James II was more urgent and less polite, and his recommendations were not quite so often obeyed. Two or three commendatory letters by Lord Clarendon are preserved; one (Mundy to New College in 1664) is countersigned by the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of London, Durham, Ely, Lincoln, Norwich, Sarum, Lichfield, and Coventry, Carlisle, Chester, Peterborough, and Oxford. The Privy Council asserted the like privilege². The following letter in favour of a boy named Maidwell Eden, may serve as a sample of their letters:—

‘Reverend Gentlemen:—Doo us the favour to elect the son of the bearer, William Eden, into the Colledge of Winton this election, this being the fourth time of appearance; he having by certificate proved himself near of kin to the Danverses, and thereby near of Kinn to the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Saye and Sele, who was the chief founder’s kinsman.

‘To the Wardens of New Colledge and Winton and ye other Electors.

‘Ap. ye 21, 1711.

‘LEEDS,

‘JON. OSSORY,

‘J. ISHAM,

‘THO. CARTWRIGHT,

‘G. DOLBEN.’

any good concernment for ye Colledge. And soe Wee bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Whitehall ye 10th of August, 1660.

‘By his Ma^{tie}’s comand,

‘EDW. NICHOLAS.’

¹ I quote part of a letter of his to the two Wardens, dated Jan 9, 1673-4:—

‘Wee are informed that the election of scholars is made every year by the Warden and two of the Fellows of New Colledge in Oxford, together with the Warden, subwarden, and schoolmaster of the sayde Colledge of Winchester, at which ceremony it hath been the constant custom time out of mind that the first place be bestowed upon such person as the King shall write for or recommend, the second upon one recommended or written for by the Bishop of Winchester, and then such to be chosen as the foresayd Electors shall every one in his order think fit to nominate. And this method hath always been observed without interruption until the three years last past, wherein (as wee are given to understand) the Electors have postponed both Our nomination and the bishop’s to their owne. Wee are not willing to entertaine a conceit that this preposterous way of proceeding hath been introduced with any sinister intention, yet wee cannot but be sensible of the disrespect you have thereby showed, as well to Ourselfe as to your bishop, who is your Visitor and successor to your Founder. Wee do therefore require that you presume no longer to practice the sayd innovation. . . .’

² E. g. John Langley, a nephew of Sir Antony Ashley, Clerk of the Council, whom they got into College in 1604.

In the year 1703 Warden Traffles got the system of King's Letters abolished as regards New College by his own personal exertions, of which he left a journal¹. But it continued in force at Winchester until 1726, when Secretary Holles² was induced to recall a letter which had been given to a boy named John Trenchard Bromfield, upon the faith of a representation by the Electors that their oath obliged them to elect the most worthy candidates³.

¹ Appendix, XII.

² Afterwards Duke of Newcastle, and Prime Minister.

³ This is the King's letter:—

‘G. R.

‘Trusty and well beloved we greet you well. Having been informed of the hopeful parts of John Trenchard Bromfield, and humble suit having been made unto Us on his behalf,

‘We have thought fit hereby to recommend him to you in a most effectual manner, telling and requiring you to elect and admit the said John Trenchard Bromfield a child of that our College of Winchester at the next election. So not doubting of your compliance herein, we bid you heartily farewell.

‘Given at our Court at St. James’ the twenty-ninth day of April, in the twelfth year of our reign, A.D. 1726.

‘By His Majesty’s Command,

‘HOLLES NEWCASTLE.’

Wardens Bigg and Dobson on receiving the above letter waited on the King at St. James’ with the following remonstrance:—

‘May it please your Majesty—

‘We, your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects the Wardens of New College in the University of Oxford and of the College near Winchester, on behalf of ourselves and others the electors of those your Majesty’s College, beg leave to acknowledge with great humility the receipt of your Majesty’s most gracious letter willing and requiring us to choose at the election now depending John Trenchard Bromfield into a child’s place in your Majesty’s said College of Winchester.

‘We beg leave most humbly to assure your Majesty that this signification of your royal pleasure was received with a respect becoming the most dutiful of your Majesty’s subjects: and at the same time, do most humbly and most earnestly beseech your Majesty to take into your princely consideration the case of your petitioners, who by the Statute of our Founder, William of Wykeham (confirmed to us by so many grants and charters of your Majesty’s royal progenitors) are constituted sole electors of the two Colleges; and that we are bound by a solemn oath, yearly taken before we enter upon the duty of Electors, not to be swayed by fear or favour, interest or reward.

‘We do confess that in the reign of King Charles the Second and King James letters mandatory have from time to time taken place in our elections, to the great grief of our predecessors; but that at length upon a humble representation made to King William, his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer “God forbid that I should hinder any of my Colleges from

The Bishop of Winchester (Willis) withdrew his pretensions in 1731, owing to a letter from the Warden¹; and it may be assumed that from the date of that letter the Electors had all the vacancies at their disposal. Writing in the year 1773 Wilkes says :—

‘The Election consists of a nomination determined by votes. Those invested with this power are the Warden of New College ;

observing their statutes.” It pleased God soon afterwards to take to himself his late Majesty King William of gracious memory ; but the representation above mentioned meeting with like favour and success at the hands of his successor, her late Majesty Queen Anne, we have hitherto enjoyed the freedom of elections agreeably to the trust reposed in us by our Founder, to the unspeakable comfort and satisfaction of your Majesty’s two Colleges, and all that bear relation to them.

‘We presume therefore to approach your Sacred Majesty upon this occasion with equal humility and confidence, persuading ourselves, that as your Majesty’s reign stands most illustriously distinguished by acts of grace and favour to your people—as all your subjects of all ranks and degrees sit down in the full and secure enjoyment of their respective rights—so your Majesty will be graciously pleased to extend your goodness to us also : that we may not be made the single exception to this most general rule of your Majesty’s government, but may still continue to enjoy a free choice in our elections—a privilege of all others the most dear and valuable to us.

‘And we are the rather inclined to these assurances from a consciousness that as we offer up to Almighty God our daily prayers for the welfare and prosperity of your Majesty’s person, family and government, so we are, and shall be, careful to instil the same principles of duty and loyalty unto the youth committed to our charge.

‘Signed,

HENRY BIGG, W.N.C.

JOHN DOBSON, W.W.C.’

His Majesty replied, ‘As you seem rather to distrust my right than to ask any favour I will leave the matter to my Attorney General.’

The Wardens returned to Winchester to finish the roll, and under advice added Bromfield’s name at the foot, ‘quem nominamus sub hac conditione, ut admittatur in primum successionis locum postquam regiae litterae confirmatae fuerint.’ It is scarcely necessary to add that Bromfield was not admitted.

¹

‘WINCHESTER COLLEGE,

‘MY LORD,

‘3 Sept., 1731.

‘I have communicated to ye Electors your Lordship’s letter in favour of Mr. Southby’s son. They have desired me to assure your Lordship that they will always receive your pleasure with the greatest duty. But reflecting upon the great inconveniences that have arisen to both Colleges from the influence of Royal and Episcopal letters, and fearing that compliance herein may be a means of introducing them again, to the great prejudice of that freedom of Election which they now happily enjoy and think it their duty to maintain, they persuade themselves from your Lordship’s goodness and regard for the privileges of both Societies that you will not be offended with them for finishing their election without preferring Mr. Southby’s son.’

the Warden of Winchester College; the senior supervisor; the junior supervisor; the sub-Warden of Winchester College; the Head Master. Such therefore as intend their children for this College are to procure a nomination from some one of the above gentlemen.'

The names of the elect 'ad Oxon.' and 'ad Winton.,' according to Rubric III, are to be entered in order of merit on a roll or indenture. Existing vacancies are to be filled up from this roll then and there; and subsequent ones within eight days after they happen, to the intent that the College may always be full. The practice of making provision for prospective vacancies has never been departed from, except for a short time under the Statutes of the present Governing Body; and it was soon found necessary to recur in substance to the old practice.

Rubric IV.—*What is to happen when the Electors cannot agree.* The voice of the majority is to prevail, after deliberation.

Rubric V.—*Of the oath of scholars completing their fourteenth year.* On attaining that age the scholars are to be sworn to maintain the rights of the College, to obey the Statutes in their plain, natural, and grammatical sense, and not to divulge the secrets of the House. The form of oath is set forth.

Rubric VI.—*Of the election of Warden, and his oath.* He is to be elected by the Fellows of New College, and must be, or have been, a Fellow of one of the two St. Mary Winton Colleges, a graduate in Canon or Civil Law or Master of Arts, in priest's orders, and at least thirty years of age.

Rubric VII.—*Of the office of Warden.* He is to have the general control of affairs, which his name (*custos*) denotes, but must consult the Fellows in matters of importance.

Rubric VIII.—*Of the election of Fellows.* There are to be ten Fellows and three Chaplains (the latter nominated by the Warden, and removeable at his pleasure). They must possess a sufficient knowledge of Latin and plain song to be able to celebrate mass. A Fellow is to be elected by the Warden and remaining Fellows, who, on notice of a vacancy, are to meet in Chapel and elect on oath the candidate whom 'prae honore utilitate et comodo collegio magis profuturum crediderint.' Fellows must be graduates, and in priest's orders. Preference is to be given to past or present Fellows of New College first of all; then to past or present Chaplains; and failing such, to priests from

the diocese of Winchester, and then to priests from the counties of Oxon, Berks, Wilts, Bucks, Essex, Middlesex, Dorset, Kent, Sussex, or Cambridge, in order. Fellows elect are to be sworn in a prescribed form to obey the Statutes in their plain, natural, and grammatical sense, to defend the rights of the College, to avoid quarrels, eschew tale-bearing and backbiting, obey their elders, and not to reveal the secrets of the House. The name and surname of every Fellow and Scholar is to be entered in a register. Sixteen choristers, *pauperes et indigentes* like the Scholars, are to be chosen as objects of charity (*intuitu charitatis*). They are to sing in the choir, make the beds of the Fellows and Chaplains¹, and help the servants who wait at table². They are to be fed on the broken victuals, on the ‘*fragmenta et reliquiae quae superfuerunt de mensis presbyterorum et scholarium*,’ but if this provision is not enough it may be increased. We find these boys as early as the year 1397 in receipt of an allowance of 6*d.* each weekly, which, if we put the value of the broken victuals at 2*d.* each weekly, makes the provision for them equal to the provision for the scholars. The whole clause seems out of place here, and may be one of those which Wykeham added to the original draft of the Statutes. There is some reason to suppose that the Choristers did not appear in Wykeham’s original scheme. They are not mentioned in the Charter of Foundation, and do not appear in the computus rolls for more than a year after the opening day. Probably their chamber was not ready till then. It appears from various entries in the rolls that Wykeham was in the habit of lending his own choir at Wolvesey on special occasions during the first year or two after the opening.

Rubric IX.—*In what things the Fellows, Scholars, and other persons must obey the Warden.* Obedience to him in lawful matters is here enjoined under pain of expulsion.

Rubric X.—*Of the Vicewarden and Sacrist, their duties and*

¹ The scholars made their own beds during the interval between rising and matins until the year 1708, when bed-makers were employed for the first time at the desire of Bishop Trelawney, who suggested in a letter to the Warden that the scholars might be relieved from that ‘*servile and foul office*’ and gain an hour longer in bed, i. e. till six A. M.

² ‘*Hi resonant sacros argutis vocibus hymnos*

In Templo : ex Templo sociis puerisque ministrant’;
says Christopher Jonson.

oaths. A Vicewarden and a Sacrist are to be chosen out of the Fellows annually. The vicewarden is to have a stipend of 26s. 8d. ; the sacrist is to have charge of the crosses, vessels, ornaments, and vestments, and to be precentor, with a stipend of 13s. 4d. It was his duty as precentor to arrange who should officiate at each service. A diptych, or tablet, was provided in 1398 for his use. 'In j tabulâ cerandâ cum viridi cerâ pro intitulatione capellanorum et clericorum capelle ad missas et alia psallenda, viij^d' is an item in the computus of that year. The statutes¹ of the oratory of the Holy Trinity at Barton, circa 1295, say, 'qui precentor habeat tabulam in oratorio super appensam in quâ scribat die Sabbati post prandium et ordinet quales missas quis eorum celebrare debeat.'

Rubric XI.—*Of the Bursars² and their duties.* Two are to be elected out of the Fellows annually. They are to receive the income of the Society and pay the outgoings. All moneys are to be put into a common chest under the eyes of the Warden and three senior Fellows. Any surplus is to be dealt with as the Warden and major part of the Fellows direct, 'pro comodo utilitate et honore collegii.' Each Bursar is to keep a separate account as a check on the other, and to receive a stipend of 13s. 4d.

Rubric XII.—*Of the Schoolmaster and Usher under him, and their oaths.* The Schoolmaster is to possess a competent knowledge of Latin ('sit in gramaticâ sufficienter eruditus'), have had experience in teaching, and be a man of good fame and conversation. It is not stated that he shall be in Holy Orders. He is to be appointed by the Warden and Fellows, and to hold office during their pleasure. His duties are, to teach or supervise the teaching of the scholars, and to chide, punish, and chastise the idle and delinquent, taking care that the chastisement be not excessive³. He is to report to the Warden the case of any scholar who will not take a flogging, or whom he cannot flog⁴. The Usher is also to possess a competent know-

¹ Archaeologia, LII. 297.

² Called 'bowsers' in the last century.

³ Corporal punishment was to be inflicted by the head-master only. After Warden Baker's time the *vimen quadripartitum* of four apple-twigs lashed to a handle was the tool which they used.

⁴ There were always boys of eighteen and upwards in the school, and a *consanguineus* might be any age under twenty-five.

ledge of Latin, but need not necessarily have had experience in teaching.

Rubric XIII.—*Of the weekly allowance for commons.* This is to be 12*d.*, rising to 14*d.* or even 16*d.* in time of dearth, for every fellow and chaplain, and for the schoolmaster and usher; 10*d.* for every lay clerk; and 8*d.* for every scholar. Scholars under sixteen years of age may have breakfast (*jantaculum*). Other members of the Society are to have two meals only, *prandium* and *cena*. The bursars are to keep a weekly account of the commons, and balance it at the end of the quarter. If the amount spent on commons exceeds the sums allowed as above at the end of the quarter, the deficiency is to be made good in the next quarter; if the balance is the other way, the surplus (*excrementia comunarum*) is to be put into the chest. An extra allowance may be made for guests whom the Warden entertains *ex curialitate* or *ex necessitate*; and the bursars may allow five shillings extra in Hall when they think fit *ut lautius epulentur*¹.

Rubric XIV.—*Of the order of sitting in Hall; of reading aloud the Bible; and of the Seneschal of Hall.* Every member of the Society is to dine and sup in Hall daily, unless let by sickness or other sufficient cause. The Warden is to sit at the head of the middle table, with the schoolmaster and senior fellows, and they are not to have more than five dishes. The rest of the Society are to sit at the side tables; the junior fellows and chaplains at the top, below them the usher, and next to him the scholars, each as he happens to come into Hall, without affectation of seniority or scrambling for places. The lay-clerks and choristers are to wait upon the rest, and dine and sup with the servants. The fellows are to hold the office of Seneschal of Hall in turn, week and week about. The Seneschal's duty is to see that the manciple's accounts are correct, and he is not to make his duty an excuse for going into the town, or absenting himself from chapel². During dinner and supper a scholar

¹ I transpose this clause from Rubric XXVI, where it seems out of place.

² The office of Seneschal of Hall seems to have dropped about the year 1520. Many of his books are preserved in the muniment room, the series commencing with a fragment of the book for 1395. These books record the name of everybody who was in commons from week to week, and the names of guests at dinner and supper whether at the fellows' or servants' table.

chosen by the schoolmaster is to read aloud passages from the 'Lives of the Saints,' the 'Dicta Doctorum,' or Holy Writ, the others keeping silence¹.

Rubric XV.—*No tarrying in hall after meals.* Forasmuch as men when they have eaten and drunk often indulge in scurrilities, and saying of things which are not convenient, or, which is worse, in backbiting and quarrels, it is required that everyone shall leave hall after dinner or supper is over, so soon as the loving cup (*poculum charitatis*) shall have passed round once among the Fellows. Nevertheless after supper on festivals when the drinking is done (*post potacionem in aulâ*)², they need not retire till curfew: and on festivals in winter, when a fire is on the hearth, the company present may, for recreation's sake, spend a moderate time in singing or other honest amusements, such as reciting lays, reading chronicles, or talking of the wonders of the universe, and other subjects befitting the gravity of churchmen.

Rubric XVI.—*Strangers not to be introduced so as to be a burden to the Society.* No Fellow or scholar may bring a parent, brother, kinsman, or friend into College so as to interrupt the scholars' studies. Any Fellow or scholar may entertain friends in his chamber or in Hall at his own expense, but not for more than two days at a time. No stranger, of whatever rank, shall be allowed to pass the night within the College, unless he be there on business, or for some special reason, with the Warden's leave. A plea that a visitor is paying for his commons shall not be admitted. A member of the Society who

Similar books were kept at New College; a facsimile copy of four pages from the Seneschal's book there, for the year ending Michaelmas, 1387, was privately printed for the Warden of New College in 1886.

¹ May not the custom of the prefect of hall reading aloud the gospel for the day at a certain stage of the dinner in hall on Domum day, be traceable to this, which was a common discipline in religious houses? I find in the *Computus* of 1491, an entry of 13s. 4d. 'pro reparacione ligacione et coöperturâ unius biblie pro pueris ad bibliam in aulâ legendam;' and in 1575 there is an item of 9d. 'pro uno testamento Anglico pro lecturâ biblie in aulâ.' The ninth injunction of Edward VI requires of religious bodies 'that they shall have every day some part of the scripture read in English at their table in the time of their meals, to the intent, that they having communication thereof may utterly avoid slanderous and unsenseful talking.'

² It seems as if on festivals the loving cup went round oftener than once and all partook of it.

harbours a guest for the night without leave shall have his commons stopped for a week. Here an exception is introduced in favour of the sons of people of station and influence (*nobilium ac valencium personarum et collegio specialiter amicorum*). Ten of this class¹ may be lodged and boarded within the College, but on condition that they be no burden. Here comes in a prohibition of prayer meetings (*conventiculae*)² and sermons (*tractatus*) by unauthorized persons³, which must have been introduced on revision.

Rubric XVII.—*Scholars and Fellows not to absent themselves from College, or keep dogs, or use arms.* No Fellow, Chaplain, master, or scholar may be away from College for periods exceeding a month in any year without sufficient reason. No scholar may go into the town or Soke without leave. No Fellow, scholar, or servant may keep dogs, hawks, or ferrets, or have nets, or perform military exercises, or play any game, or shoot or throw anything within or near the buildings, lest the cloisters or other parts of the fabric should suffer damage. No Fellow may pass the night in the town, or Soke, or elsewhere within four miles distance, without sufficient reason. Nor may any Fellow or scholar grow long hair or a beard, or wear shoes with peaks or hoods with frogs (*neque sotularibus⁴ rostratis aut capuciis nodulatis utantur*), or wear a sword or dagger, or frequent taverns, shows (*spectacula*), or other improper places. And the wearing of red or green shoes (a fashion of the day) is utterly forbidden in the case of the Fellows.

Rubric XVIII.—*Fellows sent out on business to be allowed their expenses.* These are to be allowed out of the Chest on production of the vouchers. The commons of Fellows absent on their own business are to be stopped during their absence.

¹ See Chapter vii, The Commoners.

² Cf. Canon LXXIII 'Ministers not to hold private conventicles' and Canon XI against maintainers of such, to which John Bunyan owed his twelve years' imprisonment in Bedford Gaol.

³ Aimed, perhaps, at itinerant preachers of Wycliffe's doctrines.

⁴ Sotulares, i. e. or = subtulares, a kind of shoe or buskin. In the visitation of Selborne Priory, held by Wykeham in person in the year 1387, he censures the brethren for the wearing of boots '*caligarum de burneto ac sotularium oercarum loco.*'

Rubric XIX.—*Backbiters, plotters, and sowers of discord not to be tolerated.* Offenders in this behalf are to be punished by stoppage of commons, and after four warnings by expulsion.

Rubric XX.—*Of the correction of venial offences.* Such offences as disobedience to the Warden in small matters, incivility, misbehaviour in Chapel, and slovenly dress, are to be reprimanded by the Warden and Bursars.

Rubric XXI.—*Of relief to scholars and Founder's kin when sick.* A scholar who is sick is to be allowed his commons for one month. If at the end of the month he is not mending and has no visible means of support, he is to be boarded out and receive the money value of his commons¹ for the space of three months if need be. If at the end of three months there be no appearance of convalescence he is then and there to cease to be a scholar, and his place is to be filled up. A Founder's kin when sick, may remain within the buildings, and is to be supplied with food, drink, &c. If the sickness be chronic or infectious he is to be boarded out, and to receive (unless he has property worth 100s. a year) an allowance of 2s. a week as long as the sickness lasts².

Rubric XXII.—*Causes for which the Warden may be removed, the manner of his removal, and his Retiring Pension.* If the Warden be convicted of any offence against morals, or of wasting the goods, or alienating the possessions of the College, he may be removed by the Bishop of Winchester at the instance of the Warden and Fellows of New College. If he retire through infirmity, and be not possessed of a benefice worth twenty marks a year, at least, the Society may award him a pension of twenty marks.

Rubric XXIII.—*Causes which vacate a Fellowship.* A Fellow is to be removed if he enter any religious order, or absent himself from College for more than a month in any year, absence on

¹ Instances occur of this in the Computus of 1397, and subsequently.

² No allowance is provided for the Fellows in case of sickness, which seems an omission. One of them, however, Edward Tacton by name, drew 1s. a week during the eight weeks that his illness continued, and had a chorister to wait on him when he went to Southampton for change of air afterwards. This was in the year 1449.

College business not counting¹. The acceptance of a living also vacated a fellowship².

Rubric XXIV.—*On what grounds scholars may be removed.* A scholar may be removed if convicted of any crime or immorality, or if he enter any religious order,³ or marry, or absent himself from College more than a month in any year.

Rubric XXV.—*On what grounds Fellows may be removed.* A Fellow may be removed for heresy, simony, perjury, or immorality, or for attending prayer meetings⁴.

Rubric XXVI.—*Of the Stipends.* The yearly stipends are to be:—Warden, £20; each Fellow, £5; Schoolmaster, £10; Usher, £3 6s. 8d.⁵; each Chaplain, 40s.; each Lay Clerk, 20s.

¹ Wykeham does not add here, 'or marry' as he does in the corresponding Statute for New College, probably because the Fellows of Winchester College were to be priests, and he did not contemplate the possibility of any of them marrying. Consequently when priests became free to marry, as they did at the Reformation, the Fellows of Winchester College conceived themselves to be at liberty to marry and retain their fellowships. One of these fellowships, therefore, was a provision for life; and a valuable one, as it carried with it the right to hold one or two College livings, an occasional nomination to a scholarship, a joint right of presenting to several benefices, and now and then a beneficial lease of some lay rectory.

² Necessarily; because a Fellow accepting a living could not reside on it and at Winchester eleven months in the year. In Wykeham's time, the Fellows seem to have resigned their fellowships on obtaining preferment, as a matter of course. After his death it was otherwise. In the year 1406, Cardinal Beaufort enjoined the Warden (who appears to have been beneficed) and such of the Fellows as also held livings, to reside upon them like other parish clergymen. This injunction created quite a panic in the upstairs chambers. Brakkelegh, one of the Fellows, waited on the Cardinal at Farnham with no loss of time 'ad excusandum custodem et socios erga Dūm Epūm de non residentiā beneficiorum per bullas suas,'—that is to say, to plead the privileges of the Society as an excuse for non-residence. Brakkelegh's mission appears to have been successful. Perhaps the six shillings and eight pence which it appears by the Computus that he bestowed on the bishop's registrar on his arrival at the Castle went further than his arguments. One would like very much to know what Bulls the Society relied on. The only known one at all bearing on the point, that of Boniface IX, alluded to in Chapter i, dispenses the Warden only from the obligation of residence. Mr. Charles Blackstone, himself a Fellow, says on this subject 'It is not impossible that the Fellows may have strained a point, and with the help of the registrar, (who had a sum of money *pro amicitia sua*) may have been able to persuade the bishop that they were all, jointly with the Warden, included in this Bull.' Be this as it may, the Fellows appear from a very early period to have insisted on their right to hold livings with their fellowships.

³ As a great many did during the fifteenth century. ⁴ See Rubric XVI.

⁵ These stipends were raised in 1560 as follows:—Warden, £23 4s. 8d.; Fellows (each), £6 6s.; Schoolmaster, £11 10s.; Usher, £4 3s. 4d.

If a Chaplain could not be got for 40s., as much as £2 13s. 4d. might be paid¹. Two horses are to be kept for the Warden's use, and three servants, namely: a clerk (domicellus), a groom (valettus), and a boy (garcio). These are to have their meals with the College servants, and their respective wages are not to exceed 20s., 13s. 4d., and 6s. 8d. per annum.

Rubric XXVII.—*Of the yearly allowance of cloth.* Every Christmas the Warden is to receive twelve yards, the Schoolmaster and Fellows eight yards each, and the Usher five yards of broad-cloth 'sufficienter aquati siccati et tonsi,' costing 42s. the piece of twenty-four yards². The Warden's gown is to be in accordance with his academical degree; the gowns of the others are to be gowns reaching to the feet (robæ talares³.) Every Fellow, as well as the schoolmaster, is to receive 3s. 4d. yearly to buy fur to trim his gown. The scholars and lay clerks are to receive a different sort of cloth costing no more than 33s. 4d. per piece. No colour is specified. But the cloth is not to be white, black, russet, or butcher's blue (glauceus⁴.) Every scholar and lay clerk is to have enough cloth to make a long gown with a hood or cowl (toga talaris cum capucio). No scholar may wear a new gown unless on Sundays or festivals, or in processions, without leave, or dress unclerically; nor may the Warden, or any Fellow, Chaplain, or Master sell, pledge, or part with a gown that he has not had for three years. But he may give one of his gowns (not being his best) to a poor scholar or chorister out of charity.

¹ This was in fact the stipend of a chaplain from the first.

² By Stat. 47 Ed. III cloth of ray (i.e. striped) was to be sold in pieces of twenty-eight yards and be five quarters wide. Cloth of colour (i.e. self-coloured) was to be sold in pieces of twenty-six yards and be six quarters wide at least. Possibly the customary length of a piece of cloth at Winchester, then one of the chief seats of the woollen trade, had not been affected by this piece of legislation.

³ Like that of the youth in the vision of Tibullus—*Ima videbatur talis illudere palla.*

⁴ Either because these colours were costlier, or were worn by religious orders. The scholars' cloth is once or twice called 'coloratus' in the early Rolls, and was most likely sub-fusk or rusty black. It has been black for many years. Christopher Jonson says of the scholars of his day:—

'Non caput obtegatur pileo crassove galero

Cimmeriisque togis vestiti inceditis omnes.'

The notion 'gomer' (go home-er) for a Sunday hat is said to arise from the circumstance of hats being worn when the boys were going home. But it most likely comes from 'gomer,' the name in the inventories for a pewter bowl. We say 'a pot hat' for the same reason.

Rubric XXVIII.—*Of the Prayers and Invocations to be used by the Wardens, Fellows, Chaplains, and Lay Clerks.* Minute directions are given as to these on rising from bed, during the day, and on retiring to rest.

Rubric XXIX.—*Of the Order of singing Matins and other canonical hours in the College Chapel, and of the Order of standing in the Choir.* Minute directions are given as to conducting these according to the use of Sarum. Matins to be sung daily between four and six o'clock a.m. Any Fellow or Chaplain absenting himself from matins or vespers is to be fined 2*d.*, or from prime terce sext nones or compline, 1*d.* The whole society are to attend matins and first and second vespers on Sundays and festivals. The Warden, Vice-Warden, Fellows, Chaplains, and Masters, Founder's kin over fifteen years of age, and the older scholars, are to sit in the stalls; the Warden wearing a surplice and gray amice (amicia de griseo) and the Fellows and Chaplains wearing decent surplices, and amices cloaked or furred. The Masters and the scholars are to wear surplices and amices.

Rubric XXX.—*Silence to be kept in the Chapel during Divine Service.* The Warden is to prevent breaches of this Statute.

Rubric XXXI.—*Warden to seek the consent of the Fellows in important matters.* He is to call them together in the Chapel for this purpose, and any act not sanctioned by the major part of them is to be void.

Rubric XXXII.—*Manors, possessions, and advowsons not to be alienated.* Manors and farms are not to be let on lease for more than twenty years, or parsonages for more than ten years at a time, and then only by deed under the common seal¹. Leases of house property may be longer; but in no case is the term to exceed sixty years².

¹ At this time, and during the next half century, the College farms as a general rule were let by word of mouth, the tenant entering into a bond to pay the rent and commit no waste. A great many of such bonds of the time of Wardens Morys and Thurbern are extant.

² Wykeham anticipates here the action of the Legislature more than 150 years after his time:—'And for that long and unreasonable leases made by Colleges . . . be the chiefest cause of the dilapidation and the decay of all spiritual livings and of the utter impoverishing of the incumbents . . . in the same be it enacted that henceforth all leases to be made by any Master and Fellows of any College . . . of any lands, tithes, tenements or hereditaments to any person . . . other than for the term of twenty-one years or three lives from the time as any such lease shall be made, shall be void.' Stat. 13 Eliz. c. 11. See 18 Eliz. c. 11 and 43 Eliz. c. 29.

Rubric XXXIII.—*Of the common seal and the chest and the annual inventory.* The Warden and Fellows are to have a common seal¹, and a chest in which the seal and the charters, vestments, and other valuables, are to be put. The chest is to have three different locks, and the Warden, Vice-warden, and one of the Fellows, are to keep the keys. Nothing is to be sealed, except in the presence of the Warden and all the Fellows². The Warden is to make an inventory once a year, and lay it before the supervisors. It must show the increase or decrease of stock during the year to which it relates. Any surplus of the year's rents and profits is to be laid up in the chest for the benefit of the College³.

Rubric XXXIV.—*Touching the distribution of chambers.* Three of the upstairs chambers, and the studies in them, are assigned to nine of the Fellows, and the six ground-floor chambers to the scholars. Every boy over fourteen years of age is to have a separate bed; those under that age may lie two in a bed. Each of the six chambers is to have in it three of the elder and discreeter scholars, who are to superintend the tasks, look after the behaviour of the juniors, and make reports to the schoolmaster⁴. Wykeham has no name for

The College property was always let in obedience to this rubric, farms for twenty years, and houses for thirty or forty years, the leases, which were always at the old accustomed rent, being renewed every seven, ten or fourteen years, as the case might be, in consideration of a fine or premium, which was divided amongst the Warden and Fellows.

¹ The ancient seal of the College is a pointed oval, measuring 2.8 by 1.8 inches. In the centre is a double canopy, having a shield with Wykeham's arms on either side, and seated figures of St. Peter and St. Paul under the canopies. Above, under another double canopy, the Salutation; the Virgin Mary standing, and a label with the words Ave Maria issuing from the angel's mouth. In base is the Founder, a half-length figure full faced, *in pontificalibus*, praying beneath an arch; and in a niche on each side is the figure of a saint. Across the seal, between the two compartments of the device, is 'WILLELM EFſ FUDATOR. Legend:—SIG. CŌE COLLEGII VOCATI SŒ MARIE COLLEGE OF WINCHES- TRE FPE WINTŌ.

² The quarterly festivals now obsolete, known as 'sealing days,' owed their name to this injunction.

³ If Wykeham had intended any surplus to be divided amongst the Warden and Fellows he would surely have said so here.

⁴ 'Praefecti octodecim seniores rite vocantur,' says Jonson. Again:—

'Sex camerae pueris signantur et una choristis:
Ut magis hic mores servantur, et ordo decorus
Praefecti camerâ tres preponuntur in unâ.

these eighteen senior boys. They are called prefects now, as they were in Jonson's time, but were sometimes called praepositors, as at Eton. 'One of the praepositors of this College,' is inscribed on Robinson's tablet in cloisters, date October 29, 1687. No occupant of an upstairs chamber is to wash his face, hands, or feet in it, or spill wine, beer, or water on the floor, to the inconvenience of the scholars underneath.

Rubric XXXV.—*Of the maintenance of the fabric.* The Warden and Fellows are to keep the chapel, hall, and other buildings, in repair; and if (which God avert) the income shall sink so low—through bad harvests, murrain, or negligence—as to yield only a bare subsistence for the Society, the sum of twopence weekly is to be deducted from every Fellow's commons towards a fund for repairs. Work on the buildings is not to begin before March 1, or continue after the Festival of St. Simon and St. Jude (Oct. 28).

Rubric XXXVI.—*Of servants' accounts.* All persons employed by the College are to render an account in the treasury¹. Once a year, at the end of October, the Warden, accompanied by a Fellow of discretion, is to go on progress in order to see the state of the farms and take an account of the live and dead stock belonging to the Society². As soon as this progress is over the audit is to be held.

¹ 'In alterâ camerâ ad finem aulae'; the room over the hatches, now called the audit-room.

² Some of the farms at this period were let on what are known as land and stock leases, in which the live stock as well as the land is found by the landlord. I subjoin inventories of live stock at Ropley, at Michaelmas, 1398, and at Harmondsworth, at Michaelmas 1398 and 1399. Ploughs and other dead stock were probably found by the tenant, as they do not appear in the inventories.

MANOR OF ROPLEY, 1398.

Wheat . . .	43 qrs. 4 bus.	Steers	8
Barley . . .	118 qrs.	Yearlings	5
Pulse . . .	15 qrs.	Calves	8
Oats . . .	84 qrs.	Tegs (Muttons)	412
Horses . . .	6	Ewes	275
Oxen	23	Lambs	181
Bulls	3	Sows	1
Cows	22	Store pigs	14

Rubric XXXVII.—*How the auditors are to announce the result.* Sundry formalities are here prescribed.

Rubric XXXVIII.—*Bursars to hand over their keys.* On passing their accounts, the Bursars are to hand over the keys to the Warden, and their successors are to be elected then and there.

Rubric XXXIX.—*Computus Rolls to remain in custody of Vice-warden.* Rolls of each year's accounts are to be copied in duplicate; one copy to remain in custody of the Vice-warden, the other to be put away with the bailiffs' and collectors' accounts for the year. Any scholar who writes well may be employed in writing the rolls and entering evidences of title.

Rubric XL.—*Scrutinies to be held thrice a year.* Scrutinies, or chapters, are to be held on Christmas Day, Easter Day, and July 7, at each of which inquiry is to be made into the characters and behaviour of the scholars, and the Statutes are to be read aloud.

Rubric XLI.—*Books not to be parted with.* Service and other books are to be produced at every scrutiny. No book

HARMONDSWORTH, 1398.

Wheat . . .	192 qrs.	Bulls	2
Barley . . .	208 qrs.	Cows	26
Oats . . .	17 qrs.	Calves	2
Tithe.—Wheat . . .	112 qrs.	Yearlings (annales) . . .	1
Barley . . .	100 qrs.	Sheep	188
Oats . . .	3 qrs.	Lambs	2
Pulse . . .	18 qrs.	Rams	3
Horses	5	Boars	2
Plough horses (affri) . . .	14	Store pigs	12
Oxen	13	Porkers (porcelli)	45

HARMONDSWORTH, 1399.

Wheat . . .	140 qrs.	Oxen	12
Barley . . .	180 qrs.	Bulls	1
Pulse . . .	40 qrs.	Cows	27
Oats . . .	9 qrs.	Heifers (bovettae) . . .	12
Tithe.—Wheat . . .	56 qrs.	Calves (boviculae) . . .	1
Barley . . .	44 qrs.	Boars	2
Pulse . . .	10 qrs.	Sows	3
Oats . . .	3 qrs.	Store Pigs	8
Horses	5	Porkers	41
Plough Horses	3		

is to be sold, given away, or removed. If borrowed in order to be copied, it must be returned the same day.

Rubric XLII.—*Of the custody of the Statutes.* The sealed copy of the Statutes of both Colleges is to be kept in the treasury, and another copy in the vestibule for the use of the Fellows and scholars¹. For the avoiding of controversies, no transcript is to be made of any Statute unless for defensive purposes or other good reasons, with the consent of a majority of the Fellows.

Rubric XLIII.—*No dancing, wrestling, or sports, in chapel or hall.* Forasmuch as uproarious sports in Chapel, Hall, or cloisters, may do damage to the walls, stalls, paintings, or windows, the slinging of stones and throwing of balls ('lapidum et pilarum jactus') are forbidden everywhere, and all wrestling, dancing, chorus-singing, cheering, disorder, upsetting of beer and other liquids, and riotous games, are forbidden in Hall, if only for the reason that it is over the room in which the scholars pursue their studies. This rubric covers part of the same ground as Rubric XVII, and may have been added at the final revision, in order to prevent the recurrence of some scene of disorder that had recently occurred, possibly at a festival of the boy-bishop.

It appears by a note in *Winchester Cathedral Records*, Vol. i², that the custom of electing a boy-bishop existed in the Cathedral Church of Winchester, and was not peculiar to the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, where a diminutive effigy in stone is reputed to be that of a choir boy who departed this life during his brief term of episcopacy. The usage of electing a boy-bishop is believed to have prevailed in most monastic houses where choristers were kept. One of these lads was elected boy-bishop on St. Nicholas' Day (December 6), or later³ and held office until the night of Innocents' Day (December 28), when his reign ended. The curious on this subject are referred to Hone's *Every Day Book*, p. 1558, for further information. The boy-bishop in Winchester College seems to have been chosen from among the junior scholars, on the eve, probably, of Inno-

¹ *Ante*, p. 68.

² Published by Winchester Record Society.

³ The Eton College Statutes, according to Maxwell Lyte, enjoin that the boy-bishop shall be chosen on St. Nicholas' Day, and not on the festival of the Holy Innocents.

cents' Day. So that his episcopacy lasted only twenty-four hours; but his state was great while it lasted. He wore a mitre made of a piece of cloth of gold, given by Wykeham himself, mounted on a shape of silver-gilt, given by one of the Fellows; and the crosier, of copper-gilt, given by Robert Heete, was borne before him¹. The first allusion to him occurs in the year 1406—a present of 20*d.* to a party of mummers from Ropley who danced in Hall before him. There is a similar allusion in the following year—a payment of 2*s.* 8*d.* to three minstrels out of the City of Winchester for a performance in Hall, over and above 8*d.* which the boy-bishop gave to them². Whence did the boy-bishop get such a sum of money? It is likely that a collection was made for him. In his Statutes for St. Paul's School, circa 1512, Colet ordains that his foundationers shall every Childermas come to Paul's Church and hear the child-bishop's sermon, and afterwards attend mass, and each of them offer a penny to the child-bishop. Colet had studied the usages at Winchester; and it is possible that something like what he ordains at St. Paul's School was in vogue at Winchester—that the boy-bishop preached a sermon before the school, celebrated mass³, received the offerings of the company, and then adjourned the proceedings to hall, where the rest of the day was spent in festivity. I do not know whether the custom of levying 'salt' for the captain of collegers at the Eton Montem can be traced back to a similar source. The following entry in the Computus of 1412—'In dat. Ricardo Kent, bochier, tempore regni sui vocat. Somerkyng xii*d.*'—has been thought to refer to a supposed custom of the butchers of Winchester to choose a mock monarch to preside over their summer revels.

Rubric XLIV.—*No acceptance of persons.* There shall be no undue preference of any person within the College: all shall be treated alike, having regard to their respective stations.

¹ 'Baculus pastoralis de cupro deaurato pro Epō puerorum in die Innocencium mitra de panno aureo ex dono Dñi Fundatoris hernesiat. (mounted) cum argento deaurato ex dono unius socii Coll. pro Epō puerorum.'

² 'Dat. certis hominibus de Roppele die Sanct. Innocent. tripudiantibus in. aulâ coram Epō Scolariū xx*d.* . . . Dat. iij ministrall. civitat. Wynton. venient ad Coll. die Sanct. Innocent. ultra viij*d.* dat. per Epūm puerorum, ijs viij*d.*'

³ A clause in Rubric XXIX permits the scholars to say or sing vespers, matins, &c. in chapel on Innocents' Day.

Rubric XLV.—*Hour of closing the gates. Male servants. Females not admitted.* The gates are to be shut at sunset, and the keys left with the Warden till daybreak. No female servant is to be employed except a laundress, and that only if a man cannot be got to wash the vestments and table-linen.

Rubric XLVI.—*The conclusion.* In conclusion, Wykeham confesses that when he looks around him and sees the Statutes of pious founders everywhere disregarded, the thought occurs that it were better to distribute his goods among the poor than to devote them to founding a college. In his mind's eye, however, he keeps in view his design to endow a college, in the conviction that learned men will be found in times to come, who, having the fear of God before their eyes, will observe the Statutes which are framed for the government of the College. This being his conviction, he invokes anathema upon any who shall wrest the interpretation of any of his Statutes. Any Fellow or scholar who, instigated by the old serpent, shall attempt to do this shall incur the penalty of expulsion. Reserving to himself the power of altering the Statutes as long as he lives, Wykeham declares that it shall not be lawful for any successor of his in the See of Winchester, or for the Warden and Fellows, to repeal, alter, or make anew any Statutes, or to construe any Statute otherwise than in the plain, natural, and grammatical sense, or to make other Statutes repugnant to them. If for any cause whatever the income of the College shall be so reduced as not to admit of the Warden, Fellows, Chaplains, and Lay-clerks receiving their full allowance for commons, that allowance shall be limited, and if need be, the livery of cloth shall be stopped. After that, if need be, the number of Fellows and scholars may be reduced.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FOUNDER'S KIN.

Their privileges.—Clothing and private tuition.—Few at first.—Their names.—Revival of the order.—Families of Bolney and Fiennes.—The Wykhams of Swalcliffe.—Their claim disallowed.—How the Bathursts got in.—Limitation of number of Founder's kin.—The privilege now abolished.—Names of some.

THE privileges of Founder's kin are declared by Rubric II of the Statutes. Founder's kin may be admitted at any age; they need not leave till twenty-five, and they are not disqualified by the possession of property unless it exceeds twenty marks (£13 6s. 8d.) in yearly value. If a *consanguineus* has less than 100s. a year, the College is obliged to supply him with clothes, shoes, and other necessities¹, and if he is backward, he is to be put in charge of a chaplain, a lay-clerk, or one of the elder scholars, who is to be paid 6s. 8d. a year for private instruction. Few were admitted in Wykeham's lifetime. If we had a list of the scholars of Winchester College prior to the opening day, we should doubtless find in it the names of the following kinsmen of Wykeham, who appear by the Register of New College to have been admitted as undergraduate-fellows there, namely:—

John Wykeham², adm. 1387, left 1389.

William Wykeham, adm. 1387, left same year.

John Dele, adm. 1389.

Thomas Wykeham (Sir Thomas Wykeham, Knt.) adm. 1390, left 1394.

¹ This obligation was compounded for after the year 1644, by a payment of £5 quarterly to the schoolmaster for the use of the *consanguinei* who were under him for the time being.

² He was rector of Bishop's Waltham, a living in Wykeham's gift, and exchanged it for Weston Turville, with John Marshall, in 1409; Reg. Beauf. 50.

Another John Wykeham, *alias* Fyvyan, who was admitted in 1386 as a probationer, and was afterwards D.D. and Rector of Crondall, must have been a kinsman of Wykeham, inasmuch as he had a legacy of £50 under Wykeham's will. The fact of his not being entered as Founder's kin seems to show that Wykeham regarded the privilege as one to be granted in moderation; and it is certain that the endowment did not in his time yield enough income for the maintenance of many of the class. William and Thomas Wykeham were sons of Alice Perot, the Founder's niece. William, the eldest, married Alice Uvedale in 1396 and died early without issue¹. Three more kinsmen of the Founder, namely, John Wykeham, the third son of Alice Perot, and Thomas and Reginald Warenner, two sons of Sir Thomas Warenner, Knt., who was High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1394, by Joan, a granddaughter of Agnes, the Founder's aunt, were admitted on the opening day in 1393; Philip Bryan² was admitted in 1396; William Aas, perhaps a grandson of Henry Aas, the Founder's uncle, was admitted in 1398; Richard

¹ By a fine levied as of the Octave of Trinity Term, 1400, before William Thurnyng, William Rikhill and John Markham, Justices of the King's Bench, William of Wykeham assured the Manor of Otterborne, near Winchester, after the death of Hugh Craan, and Isabel his wife, to this William Wykeham, and Alice his wife, in tail male; remainder to Thomas Wykeham, the second son, in tail male; remainder to John Wykeham, the third son, who had been admitted as an undergraduate fellow of New College, in 1395, in tail male; remainder to the said William Wykeham, in tail general; remainder to the said Thomas Wykeham, in tail general; remainder to the said John Wykeham, in tail general; remainder to Thomas Warenner and Joan his wife, in tail male; remainder to William Ryngeborne and Edith his wife, in tail male; remainder to Agnes, the widow of Guy Aynho, in tail male; remainder to William Maviell and Isabel his wife, in tail male; remainder to John Beneyt, of Botley, in tail male; remainder to the said Joan Warenner, in tail general; remainder to the said Edith Ryngeborne, in tail general; remainder to the said Agnes Aynho, in tail general; remainder to the said Isabel Maviell, in tail general; remainder to the said John Beneyt, in tail general; remainder to the right heirs of the settlor.

A settlement by Wykeham of the Manors of Burnham and Bream in Somersetshire, dated July 1, 22 Ric. II, contains the same limitations. According to Collinson, (*History of Somersetshire*, vol. i; p. 177) one third of these manors belonged to Elizabeth, wife of Sir Richard Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, in 2 Hen. V. She must have been one of Sir Thomas Wykeham's daughters. A similar settlement, dated July 8, 16 Ric. II, of property in Oxfordshire is mentioned in the Appendix to the Second Report of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS., p. 93.

² Of uncertain relationship. His mother, Christina Bryan, was a widow in 1406, and received a gratuity of 4*d.* from the Bursars, '*intuitu charitatis*' in that year.

Wykeham was admitted in 1401, and William Benet of Botley, a relation, it is said, of Wykeham's mother, was admitted in 1404.

Those early *consanguinei* were expensive. A sum of 49s. 11d. was charged for clothing, &c., for John Wykeham in 1393. The Computus Roll for 1394 is missing, but we may assume that the same sum was allowed in that year, as we find it allowed again in 1395. I suppose that as no particulars are given, it was paid to John Wykeham's friends, and they applied it for his benefit. In the Roll of 1395 the following entries relate to the two Warenners:—

'Straw for their beds, 2d.; oblations for them on Innocents' and St. Nicholas' Days, 4d.; sixteen pairs of the peaked shoes (*soculares*), then in fashion (which the Scholars were not allowed to wear), 6s. 8d.; eight pairs of walking shoes (*caligae*), 7s. 6d.; five and three-quarter yards of russet cloth for summer wear, 8s. 7d.; cost of making four gowns, four hoods, two pairs of "puynettes," and two subtunics, 23d.; two sets of fur for winter wear, 4s.; eleven ells of linen for shirts and drawers, including the cost of making, 7s. 11d.; four and a half yards of blanket for their beds, 4s. 6d.; five ells of "canvas" (unbleached linen for sheets), including the cost of making, 7s. 11d.; a quilt and a tester, 8s.; paper and ink (*incaustum*), 15d.: money for offertories at Christmas and Easter, and for a lamp on St. John's Eve, 3d.' It is evident that these boys were turned out as became gentlemen's sons. Philip Bryan had in the same year, 'Four yards of green cloth, for a gown and hood on St. John Baptists' Day, 4s.; making it, 8d.; four ells of linen for a surplice, 3s.; making it, 12d.; a ready made shirt, 7d.; a pair of walking shoes, 5d.; a pair of shoes with peaks, 12d.; a knife, 4d.'¹ Candles and rushes for the chamber of the three boys were charged 2d.

Similar entries occur in 1397 and 1398, and Richard Brakkeleghe whom we have heard of before (*ante p.* 84) had 6s. 8d. as tutor to all three. In 1400 73s. 6d. was allowed for clothing Bryan, the Warenners, and Aas, and one of the chaplains earned 6s. 8d. as their tutor. In 1402 five yards of frieze (*panni de friez*) for Bryan and Aas, the Warenners having left², cost 28s. 9d.

¹ A knife or a pair of knives seems to have been a favourite present at that period: e.g. 'In ij paribus cultellorum harnessiatorum (*hafted*) cum argento deaurat. unde j dabatur custodi Oxon. tempore visitacionis sue et alt. pro Joh. Tanfeld registrario Dñi Epi. v^d' is an entry in a Computus, temp. Hen. V.

² Reginald Warenner entered New College in 1402.

The allowance for clothing, &c., was by no means so liberal after Wykeham's death. The two Bolneys, Bartholomew and his brother John, a commoner, had 16s. 10*d.* spent upon them in 1425, and Manyle and Spore were allowed 9s. 2*d.* in 1427—a contrast to the sums formerly allowed¹. Either Founder's kin were not numerous in the early days of the College, or their privileges were not appreciated. There were none in 1409², or for two years afterwards, and only twenty-six were admitted during the seventy-two years ensuing Wykeham's death³.

Between the last of these and the next, John Bolney, there is a gap of seventy-two years. Whether anybody presented himself during this long period and was rejected we have no means of knowing. Probably the electors were unwilling to refuse a Bolney when he presented himself in 1548, or they might have

¹ The sum of 13s. 4*d.*, however, was laid out in the purchase of a flock bed and bolster for Bartholomew Bolney (adm. 1562) and 6s. 8*d.* was paid to a scholar named Myllor (adm. 1559) for teaching him. A further sum of £5 11s. 11*d.* was allowed for his outfit to New College in 1565.

² The entry under *custus consanguineorum* is 'Nihil hoc anno, quia nulli sunt hic.'

³ That is to say :—

Sandes, John, 1412. A son of Sir Walter Sandes, Knt., and first cousin to the Warenners.

Bale, Richard, 1412.

Aas, John, 1413. Fell. N. C., 1422–31. Vicar of Heckfield, 1431–42, then of Chigwell, Essex. In 1432 he got into hot water with some of his parishioners, and bringing the story of his grievances before the society received the sum of 6s. 8*d.* as a *solatium*. 'In solut. Joh. Aas, consang. Dñi Fundatoris, Vicario de Hekfeld aggravato per quosdam de parochianis suis ex curialitate vj^s viij^d.'

Bolney, Bartholomew, 1415. Son of John Bolney by Joan, a great granddaughter of Alice, the Founder's aunt, Fell. N. C., 1421.

Spore, Thomas, 1424. Fell. N. C. 1432.

Manyle, John, 1427.

Wykeham, Percival, 1437, of Swalcliffe.

Haynow, Thomas, 1439.

Berwe or Borow, John, 1440. Fell. N. C., 1448.

Haynow, Richard, 1449.

Ryngeborne, William, 1449.

Arney, John, 1450.

Ryngeborne, William, 1454.

Middleton, Leonard, 1461.

Reson, Walter, 1461. Fell. N. C., 1469.

Bolney, John, 1461.

Gilbert, Thomas, 1462. Fell. N. C., 1468.

Wulstroppe, John, 1464. Said to be a descendant of Henry Aas.

Fiennes, Richard, 1465.

Bolney, Robert, 1466.

Haynow, John, 1467.

Wode, Richard, 1467.

Persevale, Thomas, 1471. Fell. N. C. 1478.

Reson, William, 1471.

Reson, Robert, 1476.

Gerard, John, 1476.

done so on the principle of the canon law, which is followed in our Statutes of Distribution—that kinship after four descents ceases to be kinship. At any rate, they admitted him, and consequently, could not say nay to the claim of Richard Fiennes in 1569. This boy certainly had as strong a claim as possible. A namesake of his had enjoyed the privileges of the Order one hundred and four years previously. Another had been a Fellow commoner in 1467. Richard Fiennes was the eldest son of Sir Richard Fiennes, Knt., of Broughton, Oxon, by Ursula, daughter of Richard Fermor, of Easton Neston, and heir expectant of the ancient barony of Say. In a marginal note to his name in the Register of Scholars he is said to be a great-great-grandson of Margaret, wife of Lord Say and daughter of William Wykeham of Broughton, the said William Wykeham being son and heir of Sir Thomas Wykeham, Knt., who was the son of William Perot by Alice, daughter of William Champneys, whose wife was Agnes, the sister of the Founder. And this note is conceived to be accurate. However, in 1586, when the Society was writhing under the claims of so many Founder's kin¹, whom they were compelled to prefer to their own kin, Bishop Cooper, the Visitor (who was no friend of the class, and three years later limited the number to eighteen at a time, in both Colleges), pronounced the marginal note 'utterly void and of no effect,' on the ground that it differed in material points from the original indenture. The fact is, that the entry in the original indenture, 'Ric. Fenys de Broghton cons. Dñi Fundatoris,' was right as far as it went. Richard Fiennes in 1569 contented himself with tracing his pedigree back to the father of the Richard Fiennes of 1465, instead of all the way to Wykeham's sister, and this circumstance was laid hold of by the Bishop in order to throw a doubt on the accuracy of the marginal note.

The success of Sir Richard Fiennes led to a similar claim by his neighbour in the country, Humphrey Wykham of Swalcliffe,² who filed a bill against the two Wardens in 1572 for the purpose of establishing it³. Lord Burghley referred the cause for in-

¹ 'We swarm with them,' says Warden Bigg, in 1732.

² He had taken admission as an ordinary scholar in 1544.

³ See Thomas White to Lord Burghley, *Domestic State Papers*, vol. lxxxix, Sept. 1, 1572, and Sir R. Fiennes to the same, *ib.* vol. xc., Nov. 25, 1572.

quiry to two civilians, Doctors Lewis and Awbrey, and Glover, Somerset Herald. Lord Burghley writes to the latter :—

‘Whereas I have directed my letter unto Mr. Doctor Lewis and others to pray y^m to hear and consider a certain controversy between S^r Richard Fiennes and one Humphrey Wickham, wherein there is like to fall out some matter p^taining to Armoury and so properly belonging to ye Faculty, I have thought good to pray and require you as one y^t that hath a good report to be skilful in ye same, according to y^r profession, to attend upon ye said Dr. Lewis and ye residue at such time and place as they shall name unto you, to ye end you may be there to resolve y^m in such doubts and questions as they shall have in the hearing of ye said controversie p^taining to y^r profession and skill, wherein I doubt not but ye will shew yrself ready, both for ye increase of y^r own knowledge and for my sake ; and so fare you well. From my house ye 6th of Decemb. 1572.

‘Yr. loving friend,

‘W. BURGHLEY.’

Somerset answers learnedly, after this manner¹ :—

‘It may please y^r Lordship to understand y^t according unto y^r Lordship’s appointment I have given mine attendance on Mr. Dr. Lewis and Mr. Dr. Awbrey at ye sundry times of hearing ye controversie between S^r Richard Fiennes, Knight, and Humfrey Wickham of Swacliffe, Esq., for ye cause of consanguinity and kindred to William Wyckham sometime Bp. of Winchester, and have seene ye Evidences and Pedegrees and all other their allegations and Exhibits on either side : of ye sum whereof ye same learned men no doubt do make pithy and learned relations unto y^r Lordship. Yet because every small appointment from y^r Lordship is with me of no less force than ye greatest comāndment of others, I was not pleased with myself, nor would think I had fully done my duty, until I had likewise made relation unto y^r Lordship of so much of mine observacōn in ye hearing of ye controversie as did concern my p^fession and faculty. And first, whereas Humfrey Wickham ye plaintiff for ye proof of his consanguinity to the Bp. of Winchester was to derive himself *ab uno stipite* with ye said Bp., that was he not able to do upon shew of his Pedegree. The which notwithstanding S^r Richard Fiennes did, proving himself lineally descended from ye body of Agnes, sister to ye said Bp., whereby his consanguinity to the said Bp. is found to be *in confesso* and undoubted. And therefore the principal help failing, the s^d Humfrey for ye proof of his kindred did

¹ His report is printed in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*.

ground his allegations and reasons chiefly upon these two arguments *Ab Identitate nominis et ab Identitate Armorum*. *Ab Identitate nominis*, because y^t he was called Wyckam, by which name he and all his ancestors have been called since ye time of K. H. 3. For disproof whereof S^r Rich. Fiennes shewed a chapter of ye life of ye said Bp. written in ye Statute Book of Winchester College ¹, entitled "*De Prosapia eiusdem Patris, et ubi et ex quibus originem duxit*," wherein ye said Bp. is said to be borne in ye towne of Wyckam in ye County of Southampton, and to have had his name Wyckam from ye place. As also he shewed ye genealogie of one Agnes ye sister to ye said Bp., written in ye same Statute Book ², wherein it is said y^t his father's name was John Longe. The validity of which argument is sufficientlie exprest (I doubt not) by these learned men. The second argument, *Ab Identitate Armorum*, if it were as well proved as it was by the said Humfrey Wickam aptlie arrayed, it would help much to ye proof of his intent, because ye Text saieth *sicut identitas cognominis inducit presumptionem agnationis aut cognationis*; which is fortified by this reason:—*Quoniam sicut nomina imponuntur aut reperiuntur ad cognoscendos homines, ita etiam arma seu insignia adinventum sunt ad cognoscendas familias et cognationes*. The said Humfrey did alledge y^t these arms wch ye Bp. bore were ye arms of his family, and y^t they do stand and are seene to be such in the glass windows of ye parish church of Swalcliffe, where he now dwelleth, and y^t his ancestors having borne arms by prerogative of their race (whereof two in descent have been knights) he knew (he said) no other arms for his name but these.

'Whereunto Sir Richard Fiennes did reply, and say y^t there were also in ye parish church of Swalcliffe other arms for ye name of Wickam, viz. Ermyn, a bordure gules, replenished with mullets of gold—which ye said Humphrey would in no wise graunt to be ye proper coate for his name, but say that those were ye arms of ye Count de Tanquerville of which house (as he sayth) he is descended. . . . Touching this argument, this I note; That ye said Bp. bare his arms diversly at two sundry times, as the seales thereof showed by S^r Richard Fiennes do testify. Before he was Bp., when as yet he was but Archdeacon of Lincoln, he sealed but with one chevron in his arms between three roses ³. But after, when he was advanced to ye Bprick, he sealed with two chevrons between three roses: and so are generally known to this day to have been his without contradiction. The sayd Humfrey Wickam hath not yet made proof y^t any

¹ i. e. in Heete's *Life of Wykeham*, which is bound up with the copy of the Statutes which he gave to the Society.

² This is a mistake. The genealogy in question is written in the *Vetus Registrum*.

³ These were the arms of the family of Perots also.

of his ancestors did use either one or the other of those two coats. But the other coat with ye field Ermyn which S^r Richard Fiennes did put him in mynd of, and which he refuseth for his own, is to be seene in divers books in ye office of Arms with ye onely inscription of ye name Wyckam, without any addition of place, and are there found to be of as great or greater antiquity than those of ye Bp.'s arms. Moreover ye said Humfrey Wyckam claymeth those arms which ye said Bp. used, as confirmed and allowed unto him by Mr. Hervy, the late Clarencieux, and by Mr. Clarencieux that now is¹, under their hands. And it may be, because ye said Humfrey is an ancient gentleman, and descended of knights y^t were of his house and lords of ye manor of Swacliffe before K. Ed. 3^s time, and before ye said Bp. was born, that Mr. Hervy and Mr. Clarencieux did think ye said Bishop to have been descended out of ye house of Swacliffe, and y^t ye arms y^t he used had been ye arms of ye Wyckam of Swacliffe. What other cause might move y^m to allow those ye said Bp.'s arms unto ye said Humfrey is to me unknown.

‘It hath been demanded of me by ye same learned men whether ye arms which ye said Bp. used were given unto him in respect of his Dignity Episcopall, or were borne by him before, as receauved from his Ancestors and Rank. Whereunto I could not answer affirmatively because I had never seen matter of ye first allowance of them. But having read certen learned writers’ opinions of ye said Bp. which do agree in this, that he was *humilis conditionis*, and y^t he was called Wyckam *a loco unde natus est et non a parentibus* (as is also affirmed in ye chapter of his Life before alledged) wherein also his father called John is said to be *Progenitorum libertate dotatus*, and he himself, by Ranulph, Monk of Chester, being noted to be *libertinus vel a patre libertino natus*, I was moved to think (as I told them) that those arms came not to him by descent. And again, beholding the arms sometime with one and afterward with two chevrons (*quae quidem insignia per carpentarios et domorum factores portabantur*, as Nicholas Upton writeth), and comparing y^m to ye quality of ye bearer, who is said to have had his chief preferment for his skill in architecture (*erat enim Regi Edvardo Tertio in principio a fabricis, eò quod ingeniosus et architecturâ delectatus*, as Doctor Caius maketh mention in his book *De antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiae*) I was induced to think *per conjecturam heraldicam* that ye Bp. was ye first bearer of them.

‘I have for y^r L’ship’s understanding made a draught of ye several Pedegrees exhibited by either of ye parties in ye hearing of this cause; which together with ye arms which I found in ye office of

¹ Robert Cooke.

Arms y^r L'ship shall receaue herewith. And thus I beseech God to p'serve y^r L'ship in health honour and prosperitie to ye great comfort of ye Princess, Country, Friends, and Wellwishers.

'Y^r L'ship's as y^r servant most bound,

'SOMERSETT.'

'The originalls hereof are in my Lord's hands at Broughton, together with this draught of a pedegree (as it seems) then exhibited by Humfrey.

PEDIGREE.

'Rob. Wyckam, Lord of Swacliffe, whose sonne and heir was Sir Robert Wykham, Lord of Swacliffe, whose sonne and heir was Thomas Wyckham, whose sonne and heir was :—

Sir Thomas Wyckam, Knight, heir and kinsman of ye Bp. of Winchester, who had three sonnes :—

- (1) William Wyckam, heir to S^r Thomas Wykham whose only dau. and heir Margaret, S^r William Fiennes, L. Say and Seale, married, and had by her :—

Henry Fiennes, L^d Say and Seale.

- (2) Thomas Wyckam, second brother to William Wyckam, of whom ye Wyckams living at this time at Swacliffe say they descended, as followeth: John, Thomas, Edward, Humfrey, etc.

- (3) Percivall Wyckam, who dyed a child, and is supposed to be ye Percival Wykam who was admitted child of Winchester College¹: as appeareth by the Prothocollum Book of ye Colledge.

'(1) Here S^r Tho. Wykam, Knt., and heir to William of Wykam, Bp. of Winchester, sonne of Thomas Wyckam of Swacliffe and grandchild of S^r Robert: whereas S^r Thomas of Wykham truly was sonne to Alice and William Perot, which Alice was dau. and heir to Agnes, onely sister of ye said Bp. As is to be seen in express terms in ten deeds my Lord hath in his hands, some from ye Bp. himself, others from S^r Thomas Wykeham and others.

'(2) It is clear from many evidences y^t Thomas de Wykeham, sonne to S^r Thomas de Wykeham (from whom they derive themselves) left no issue male. Among other proofs thereof, that is most clear, which is a confession of Richard Fiennes to be the lineall heir of Margaret, ye daughter of William Wykeham, made by Robert Strange and John Strange, when Richard Fiennes recovered ye mannor of Gerbston of them, saying y^t it belonged to him "*eò quod p'dictus Thomas de Wykeham obiit sine herede masculo de corpore suo*

¹ In 1437.

exeunte, prout per recordum et processum in curiâ p'dict. apud Westmonast. residente plane liquet."

'(3) There was indeed one Thomas Wykeham of Swacliffe who lived about ye time of S^r Thomas de Wykeham and of William de Wykeham, Bp. of Winchester: but y^t he was no kinne to y^m (much less father or son to S^r Thomas de Wykeham) appears by a letter of attorney amongst my Lord's deeds by Thomas Couke and Joh. de Keton to this effect:—

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus etc. Sciatis nos constituisse attornasse et loco nostro posuisse dilectos nobis in Christo Henricum Somerton, Thomam Wykham de Swaclive, Joh. Carswode, etc. ad liberand. pro nobis et nomine nostro venerabili in Christo patri et domino Domino Willelmo de Wykeham, Ep^o Winton, plenam et pacificam seisinam, etc. ita quod post mortem dicti Epⁱ omnia p'dicta tenementa, etc. remaneant Thomae de Wykeham, filio Willmi Perot et Aliciae uxoris ejus et consanguineo dicti Epⁱ et aliis diversis personis in feodo talliato, etc. Dat. octavo die Julii ann. regni Regis Ricardi secundi sexto decimo."

'(1) Herein he is called simply Thomas Wykham of Swaclive, distinguished from S^r Thomas Wykeham thus—*Et Thomae de Wykeham filio Willi et Aliciae Perot* (qu. the Pedegree false) *consanguineo dicti Epⁱ etc.* Nay, if their Pedegree were true this Thomas must needs be either Father or Sonne to S^r Thomas Wykeham. And then (besides the incongruity y^t either father or son should be employed as Attorney in this kind) there would be no distinction between Thomas Wykham that was ye attorney and Thomas Wykeham to whom ye manor was to remain after ye Bp.'s death. For the former would have been *consanguineus dicti Epⁱ*, but the other would have been also Thomas Wykeham of Swaclive, as being sonne or father to ye Lord of Swacliffe.

'(2) In this deed his name of Swaclive is allwayes written thus,—“Wykham.” The Bp.'s and S^r Thomas his thus, “de Wykeham.” So there is a D and an E more in ye latter than in ye former. The difference of y^t is but small; yet constantlie observed in ye deeds. The other is also generally used in ye deeds in ye name of ye Bp., of S^r Thomas de Wykeham, and of his two brothers, William and John de Wykeham, who were Perot's sons, and took ye name of Wykeham from ye Place where the Bp. was born.

'(3) Were their draught true yet they show not what kin they are the Bp.: because they show not what kin Sir Thomas was to him, as indeed he would be none, if he were descended from Thomas and Robert, Lords of Swacliffe, as they would have it. But the Fiennes

on the contrary doe not onely show how they are descended of Sr Thomas Wykeham by his grandchild Margaret, but allso how he was descended of Agnes, onely sister to ye Bp., namely his mother Alice Perot being the onely daughter and heir of ye said Agnes.

‘Qu. Whether there are at this time any Wickham Founder’s kin ;

‘Ans. Probably no. For they are either descended from ye children of William and Alice Perot (who indeed took on y^m the name of Wykeham) or else from some other of ye Founder’s kindred who in like manner took upon y^m ye name of Wykeham. Not from the sons of Perot, for they left no heirs male of their bodyes, whereupon divers mannors returned to Margaret the right heir of ye Founder, as appeareth by the evidences. Nor probably did any other of ye Bp.’s kindred take y^t name upon y^m (if they did let them prove it). If any, ’tis likely the Ryngbornes would have done it, who come next to the children of William and Alice Perot in all successions.

‘Qu. But there have been of that name admitted into Winton College as Founder’s kinsmen ?

‘Ans. Some years after ye Founder’s time there were of Perot’s race y^t bare ye name (as is said before) but either they dyed children, clergiemn, or otherwise without issue male. So that ye name is extinct in y^t race. But as there have been Wykehams admitted as Founder’s kin into Winton, so there have been Wyckams of Swacliffe admitted as probationers in New College, as I have heard.¹

The cause was heard before Lord Keeper Bromley, when “for the dyfficultye of the judgment to be given upon the process and for the generall endynge of all further controversye and strief touching the same,” it was by consent decreed that Humphry Wykham should renounce his claim of kinship, and that his sons Thomas and Ferdinando should be “admytted scholars into the said Colledge by Winchester, where they shall have such allowance and education, and be from thence preferred unto the said Colledge in Oxford . . . as if they were the blood of the Founder . . . without allowing or confessing that they are of the same blood or kin, and . . . that every heire apparent of the plaintiff and his heires for four descents which shall next happen from the nowe heire apparent of the plaintiff², or in the stead of heire apparent, one of the brethren of every of the said heires apparent shall be admitted,” etc.’

It was part of the decree, as we have seen, that Humphry Wykham should renounce his claim of kinship to the Founder.

¹ i. e. Not as Founder’s kin, for that class were entitled to be admitted without a period of probation.

² See Blackstone’s *Essay on Collateral Consanguinity*, p. 76 ; *Report of Oxford University Commissioners*, 1852, p. 159.

This he did for himself and his heirs, by a solemn act of renunciation in 1580. His son Ferdinando was admitted in the election of the same year as an ordinary scholar.

Their success against the Wykhams of Swalcliffe moved the Society to dispute the claim of the Fiennes and Bolney families. A suit in Chancery followed. Sir Christopher Hatton referred the matter to Bishop Cooper as Visitor. He made an order in 1589 limiting the number of Founder's kin to ten at Winchester and eight at Oxford at any one time¹, including any members of either of those families who might present themselves.

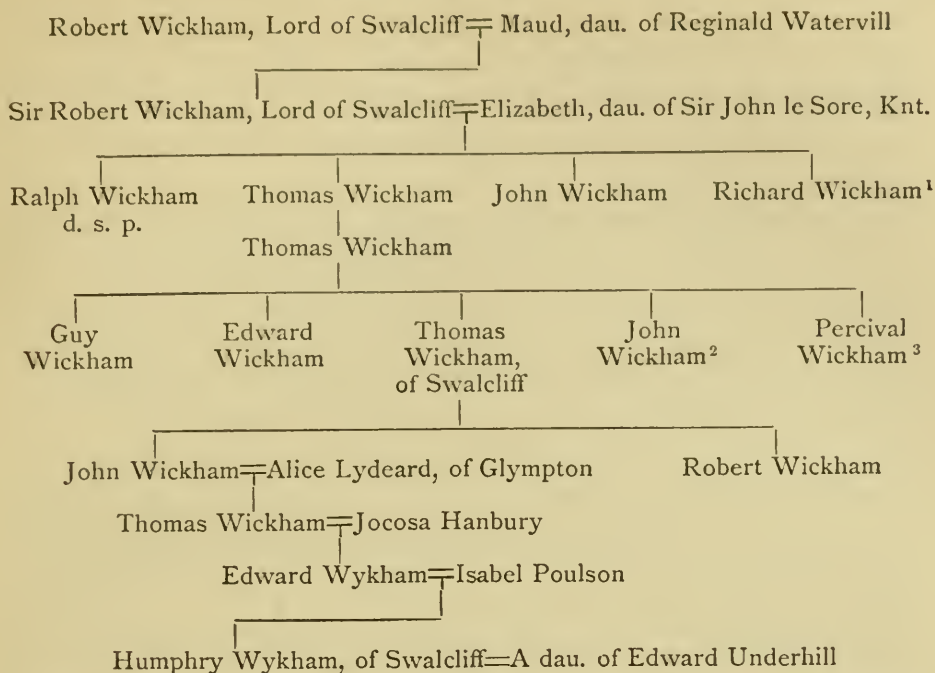
This order continued in force until the privileges of Founder's kin were abolished on the recommendation of the Oxford University Commissioners in the year 1858. Ellis Ashton Robinson and Edward Payne, the last of the class, were admitted in 1857.

In 1633 Humphry Wykham's eldest son, Richard Wykham of Swalcliffe, revived the family pretensions on behalf of a kinsman of his, William Wykham of Abingdon, but unsuccessfully.

In 1635-6 Humphry Wykham's second son, Edward Wykham of Swalcliffe, joined William Wykham of Abingdon in a petition to Charles I. The petitioners complained that they had tendered one William Deane, a poor scholar of their blood, at the last election, but without success, owing to the interposition of the Viscount Saye and Sele. The petition was referred to Archbishop Laud, the Earl Marshal, and the Bishop of Winchester². They granted an order for inspection of documents, and cited Lord Saye to appear before them in the Star Chamber on January 31, 1637-8. The result of the inquiry was fatal to the claim³. I subjoin the pedigree of the Swalcliffe family which was supplied by the Herald's College on that occasion, and is the same as that which Somerset Herald criticised:—

¹ Appendix XIII. ² *Domestic State Papers*, cccxiv, 18 Feb. 1635-6.

³ The Archbishop and his colleagues made a decree, dated 'at y^e Inner Star Chamber, the last of January, 1637,' that 'however the parties petitioning doe make sundry specious arguments for their clayme of kindred upon the name of the founder, and that the same armes with his (or verie near the same) are assumed by the plaintiffs, and some of their predecessors of later times, and observacōns are made by the petitioners out of Entryes in the Colledge books, and there hath been exhibition of sundry pedegrees observed and entertained, yet Wee, taking into consideration the particular answers of the defendants to the severall objections of the plaintiffs, doe find noe sufficient ground of the plaintiffs' kindred to the founder.'



The above pedigree was made out in 1571 by Robert Coake, Clarencieux, King of Arms, 'according to the truth of his evidences and other proofs whereby it is apparent, and myne own opinion is, that he (Humphry Wykham) is of the blood of the Bishop William Wickham your founder, and ought to have the prerogative he claymeth amongst you as others of the blood of the bishop have had heretofore. And him I doe permit to bear and use these armes' (the Founder's) 'for anything that may be said to the contrarie.'

This was all very well for Clarencieux in the character of an expert witness for the plaintiff; but his pedigree does not seem to me to establish the kinship which he declares to exist by showing the identity of any ancestor of the Swalcliffe family with Sir Thomas Wykeham, Alice Perot's son. Nor does Mr. Wykeham Martin's able pamphlet claim to do more than set out the presumptions in favour of the claim. The strong point in its favour is the admission of Percival Wykham as Founder's kin in 1437; but was the evidence on which he was admitted in

¹ Clarencieux says, 'This Richard was of the blood of the Bysshop of Winchester, as appeareth by a Court roll.'

² Clarencieux says, 'In the fifth year of H. IV (1403) John Wickham brother to Percival and cosen to the Founder was named in election to bee Warden of the New College in Oxford, as appeareth by the Prothocall booke, fol 47.'

³ Clarencieux says, 'This Percivall was sworn Child of Winchester in the 18th yeare of H. 6. as is to be proved by the Prothocall booke of Wynchestre.'

that year any better than, or different from, the evidence which was held to be insufficient in 1572¹? Upon the whole, the Wykhams of Swalcliff must be regarded as a most ancient and respectable family, far more so, perhaps, than the Founder's was, but not of kin to it².

I quote opposite the pedigree of Richard Fiennes from an original which was made out in 1572 and continued down to 1637 for the purposes of Humphry Wykham's suit in Chancery.

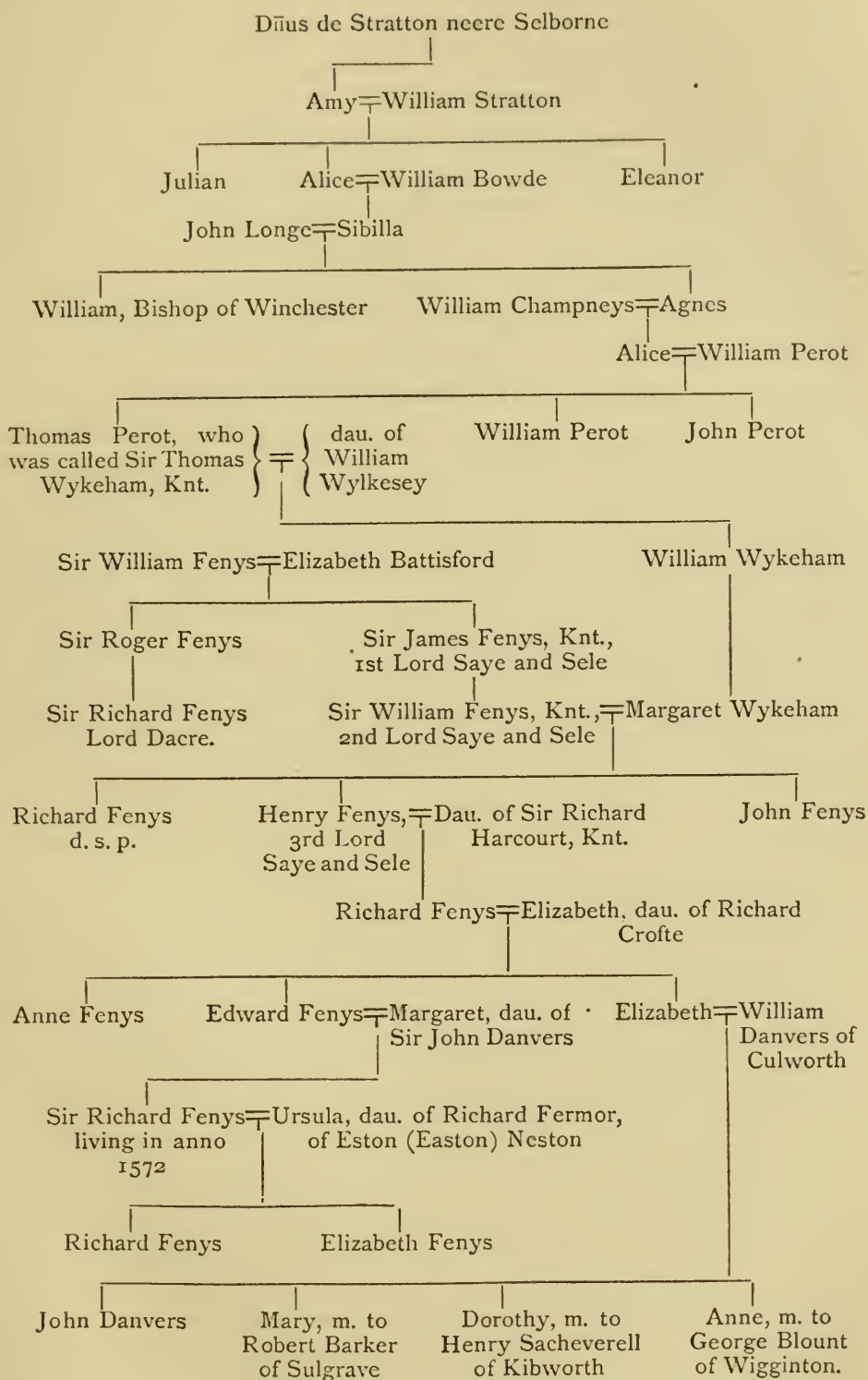
Among the numerous Founder's kin of the revival, headed by Richard Fiennes, may be mentioned the first³ and sixth Viscounts and thirteenth Baron Saye and Sele (1596, 1731, 1811)⁴: Nathaniel Fiennes, the Parliamentary Colonel, and Speaker of the other House, (1623): Thomas Lydiat, the unfortunate astronomer and chronologer (1584): Thomas Grent, physician to the College (1595): Henry Stringer, Regius Professor of Greek and Warden of New College, ejected in the Rebellion (1605): Sir John Franklin, Knt., a Six Clerk in Chancery (1656): Thomas Oldys, Archdeacon of Bucks (1657): Walter Harris, physician to William III (1660): Sir John Trenchard, Knt., Chief Justice of Chester, and Principal Secretary of State to William III (1661): Henry Sacheverell, not the polemic Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, but a kinsman of the same

¹ The electors' judgment on these questions of pedigree was not infallible. For example, the family of Bathurst was regarded as of kin to the Founder owing to a mistaken assumption about the year 1729 that Sir Benjamin Bathurst was descended through his mother Elizabeth Villiers from Sir William Turpin, of Knaptoft, and Elizabeth Fiennes; and the error was not discovered until the year 1836, when Warden Shuttleworth made the following note in the New College Register:—*'Hoc anno certius factum est collegium a Fecialibus Regiis stirpem Bathurstorum falso et errore inveterato inter Fundatoris consanguineos fuisse adnumeratos.'*

² Everything that can be said in support of the contrary opinion is said in an able pamphlet by C. Wykeham Martin, F.S.A., published in 1852, entitled:—*An attempt to establish the descent of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, from the family of Wykeham of Swalcliffe.*

³ Of the first Viscount Clarendon says (*History of the Rebellion*, Book VI):—*'The Lord Say was of a proud, morose, and sullen nature, conversed much with books, having been bred a scholar, and (though nobly born) a fellow of New College, in Oxford; to which he claimed a right by the alliance he pretended' (i. e. claimed) 'to have from William of Wickham, the Founder, which he made good by a far fetched pedigree through so many years, half whereof extinguishes all relations of kindred.'*

⁴ The dates following the names in this clause denote the year of admission to Winchester College.



name, who died early (1671): George Verney, Baron Willoughby de Broke (1674): Sir George Beaumont, Bart., a Lord of the Admiralty (1677): Philip Bisse, Bishop of Hereford (1682): William Somerville, author of 'The Chase' (1690): Lewis Cibber, son of Caius Gabriel Cibber, and brother of Colley Cibber (1697): Walter Cary, Clerk of the Council (1701): John Burton, Headmaster (1705): John Coker, High Sheriff of Oxon (1712): Sir Villiers Charnock, Bart. (1718): Benjamin Pye, Archdeacon of Durham (1740): Benjamin Wheeler, Professor successively of poetry, philosophy, and divinity in the University of Oxford (1747): Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich (1756): Martin Wall, physician and clinical Professor in the University of Oxford (1760): John Coker, Colonel of Oxford Volunteers (1764): William Beaumont Busby, Dean of Rochester (1768): John Barton, Chaplain to House of Commons (1773): Sir Francis Buller, Bart. (1779): Henry Bathurst, Archdeacon of Norwich (1793): Benjamin Bathurst, envoy to Vienna (1797): David Williams, Headmaster, afterwards Warden of New College (1799): John Coker, Canon of Lincoln (1806): Canon Bingham (1824): Canon Payne (1825): Edward Wingfield, C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (1846).

CHAPTER VII.

THE COMMONERS.

None in scheme of foundation.—How introduced.—Fellow commoners and pensioners.—Various sources of information.—Day boys recognised by Wykeham.—Cardinal Beaufort's Injunction.—Purchase of St. Elizabeth's College.—Imber's Case.—Guy Dobbins.—School Rolls.—Number at different times.—Dr. Burton's alterations in College.—He founds Commoners.—New Commoners.—Recent improvements.

It is almost certain that there were no commoners in Wykeham's original scheme of foundation. The only allusion to them in the Statutes is contained in a single clause tacked on at the end of Rubric XVI: *De Extraneis non introducendis ad omnes Collegii*. Notwithstanding the general rule against harbouring strangers within the walls of the College, a few sons of gentlemen of influence who are particular friends of the Society (*nobilium et valentium personarum et Collegio specialiter amicorum*), may be received and educated there, so that they be no burden to the College. Their number is not to exceed ten at a time, probably because there was just one spare room in College—the chamber over Fifth—which would hold that number conveniently. The reason why Wykeham made this concession is, I think, obvious. Wykeham's foundation—an educational one, unconnected with any religious house—was a novelty. We may imagine the country gentlemen of Hampshire watching the experiment with interest, and asking to be allowed to have the same education for their sons, by paying for it, as Wykeham's poor scholars were getting gratis. Compare the demand at the present day for 'paying hospitals,' that is to say, for the admission of paying patients to hospitals intended for the sick poor only. I imagine that the exception in favour of the ten

extranei was added to the original Statute about two years after the College was opened, as soon as Wykeham, in deference to the wishes of the country gentlemen of his acquaintance, decided on admitting a limited number of commoners. In the earliest extant fragment that we possess of the *Libri Commensalium*, or Books of the Seneschal of hall, in which the names of all who dined and supped in hall, from day to day, are recorded; that for the first week of the second quarter of the year beginning at Michaelmas, 1395, the heading 'Extrane' (outsiders) occurs, and underneath it the name of John Ramsey, struck through with a pen. And if we look on to the third week of the same quarter we shall find under 'Extrane' the name of John Ramsey, struck through as before, and 'Richard Stanstede,' inserted underneath it. Why John Ramsey's name is struck out we have no means of knowing; but if he is to be ignored on that ground, then Richard Stanstede was the first of the class of commoners¹. In the next Seneschal's book that is extant, that for the year ending at Michaelmas 1402, the names of Lucays, Sy, and Perys appear under the same heading. One of the Ryngebornes joins them in the second week, and a boy named Chelray (Childrey) appears in the third week. In the last week of the last quarter of the year there were eight of these commoners in residence, namely, Ryngeborne, Sy, Delemare, Harryes, Hussey, Whitby, Wakfeld, and Langryssh. Perhaps this Ryngeborne was an elder brother of Nicholas Ryngeborne, who was admitted to College in the year 1404. The Ryngebornes were Founder's kin, but were not admitted in that character in this generation. Harryes is called 'alienigena'² in the Computus of the year 1399, where mention is made of a sum of 20s. 10d., which had been spent on new clothes for him and horse-hire on a journey which he took to visit Wykeham at Southwark. Harryes is mentioned along with Sy, Wakfeld, Henry Popham, Askham, and the two sons of John

¹ I do not know whether to identify him with a Richard Stanstede who sold a service book to the College in 6 H. IV. :—'In sol. Ric^o. Stanstede pro j novo processionali empt. ab eodem hoc anno, xiiij^s iiiiij^d' is an item in the Computus of that year.

² This word was probably used to draw attention to the fact that Harryes as a stranger in blood was not entitled as of right to the allowances which he had by Wykeham's order.

Uvedale¹, in the memorandum accompanying the remarkable Remonstrance which the Society addressed to Wykeham in 1402².

In October, 1407, there were eleven of these boys—namely, Clyfton and Langeforde, who paid 12*d.* each, and Basset, Salusbury, Hende, Thomas, Ryngborne, Bedmestre, Schoppe, Wolphe, and Halle, who paid 8*d.* or 9*d.* each per week. The first two no doubt messed with the Fellows, who were allowed 12*d.* each per week for their commons; the rest evidently messed with the scholars, whose weekly allowance was 8*d.* The 9*d.* paid by some probably covered the cost of breakfast, or extras of some kind. Thus early do we discover the existence of two classes of commoners, namely, gentlemen or fellow commoners, and pensioners³, as they are called at Cambridge. In the Seneschal's book for March 1412-3 the names are tabulated thus:—

Fitzrychard	xij ^d .
Spaldyngton	} viij ^d .
Bere	
Skydmore	
Waltham.	
Corydon	
Stawnton	
Waplod	
Ric. Wakfeld	
Joh. Wakfeld	

¹ These boys were sons of John de Uvedale, of Wickham in Hampshire, by Sibella his wife, who was a daughter of Sir John de Scures, and brought the Wickham property into the Uvedale family (Notices of the family of Uvedale, by G. W. G. Leveson Gower, in *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, vol. iii. p. 74). This Sir John de Scures was one of Wykeham's patrons in early life, for whom, in company with Sir Ralph de Sutton, Knt., Thomas de Foxle, Andrew Gerveys and John Wodelok, Wykeham directed (Statutes, Rub. xxix) that masses should be sung in the College chapel daily. John de Uvedale, the father of those two boys, must have had some claim upon the gratitude of Wykeham. He was a nephew of Sir Peter de Uvedale, who however can scarcely have been the 'Maister Wodall of Wickham' who 'brought up William of Wickham at Schoole' as Stow says in his Chronicles, inasmuch as the Uvedales, as Mr. Leveson Gower has pointed out, were not in existence at Wickham in Wykeham's school days. Who the 'Uvedallus patronus Wiccami' was must remain unknown.

² See next chapter.

³ A pensioner, strictly speaking, is one who pays a 'pensio' or rent for his room, as distinguished from a scholar, who has them rent free.

A year later we find :—

Martyn	}	xij ^d .
Fawkeney, major ¹			
Spaldyngton	}	viiij ^d .
Skydmore			
Stawnton			
Waplod			
Haulton			
Bradewell			
Thorp			
Fawkeney, minor			

In the last week of October 1420, the two classes are distinguished :—

COMMENSALES CUM SOCIIS:

Uvedale².
Knogle.

COMMENSALES CUM SCOLARIBUS.

Dyngley.	|	Canterbery.
Banke.		Dyer.
Walton.		Coventre ³ .
Neuge.		

In 1424 the period of residence is recorded :—

COMMENSALES CUM SOCIIS.

	WEEKS.
Thomas Uvedale	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
William Uvedale	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Knogle	30
Hamdene	22

¹ Note this use of major and 'minor,' as at Eton, to distinguish elder and younger brothers. The father of Hampton (adm. 1420) is described as 'the father of Hampton, ma.' in the book of the Seneschal of hall for 1422.

² Qu. one of the members for Hampshire in 1445. 'Et in exp. Hen. Uvedale et Rob^{ti} Wickham burgensium ad Parliamentum. Dñi Regis, prout consuevit in annis preteritis, iij^s iiij^d' is an entry in the Computus for the Manor of Stubbing-ton in 1445, indicating that 3s. 4d. was the yearly contribution of that manor towards the payment of the two knights of the shire in the first half of the fifteenth century.

³ Qu. son of William Coventre, the *specialis amicus* referred to in Chapter xi.

COMMENSALES CUM SCOLARIBUS :

	WEEKS.
Dynley	19
Canterbery	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spyrgges	41
Hanyton	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sayer	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Golde	32
Wykeham	44
Kyngescote	32

In 1441 the names are :—

Whyte.	Worsley.
Dabridgecourt.	Elyaut (Eliot).
_____	Holmyche or Holmege.
Scarborow.	Boteler.
Gryll.	Hastyns.
Pavy.	Avenelle.

In 1447 the number of pensioners had increased to twelve :—

Haydok.	Kent.
Gayner.	Upham.
_____	Kenett.
Asshelegh.	Yne or Yve.
Holmyche.	Phyllypps.
Gawter.	Alwyn.
Savage.	Robyns.
Palmer.	

In 1448 :—

Haydok.	Axbrygge.
Lysle.	Longe.
_____	Sandrys.
Savage.	Robyns.
Phyllypps.	Yne or Yve.
Mychelgrove.	Wynne.

In 1454 :—

Wallar.	Vale.
_____	Jamys.
Wynne.	Saymour (<i>sic</i>).
Theyle.	Fyscher.
Mychelgrove.	

In 1460 :—

Atherley *al.* Hatherley.
 Taylour.
 Uvedale.
 ———
 Vance.
 Vance.

Doo.
 Shoveler or Sholer.
 Yong.
 Pympe.
 Blankeham.

In 1467 :—

Ffinis or Ffynys¹.
 Berkeley.
 Uvedale.
 Ffylot.
 Wilby.
 ———

Halle.
 Hervy.
 Donne.
 Laurance.
 Levote.
 Charleton.

In 1471 :—

Catysby.
 Darell.
 ———
 Pakenham.
 Neuport.
 Wynterfyll.

Lenthorp.
 George.
 Tyberd.
 Galley.
 Wulff.
 Gyan.

In 1474 :—

Barantyn.
 Erlye.
 Darell.
 ———
 Catysby².
 Champyon.

Gylbart.
 Latham.
 Pawlett.
 Gyan.
 Coke or Cooke.

In 1480 :—

Denham.
 Carow.
 ———
 Cort.
 Coke or Cooke.
 Hylle.
 Hulse.

Peers.
 Harnys.
 Catysby.
 Torre.
 Mendaper.
 Babyngton.

¹ The old spelling of Fiennes.

² The elder brother seems to have been sent as a fellow commoner, the younger as a pensioner.

In 1483 :—

Tylney, sen. ¹ (John).	Gybbons.
Tylney, jun. (Richard).	Gybbrysh.
Pawlett.	Bermysley.
_____	Torre.
Odam.	Wykar.

In 1486 :—

Tylney, sen.	Odam.
Tylney, jun.	Gybbons.
Pawlett.	Powton.
Pownde.	Bermysley.
Fyscher.	Torre.

In 1490 :—

Moreys.	Bartilmew.
Pownde.	Clere.
Hylle.	Mapull.
Caylewey (Cayley)	Barrett.
Frye.	Charyte.

In 1493 :—

Wallar.	Clavyl.
Unyon.	Warham.
Wayte.	Whytehedde.
Boureman.	Purwyck
Bulkeley.	Statham.
Crowe.	Aylyng.
_____	Grafton.
Rede.	

In 1500 :—

Servyngton.	Fawkener.
More.	Colley.
Knogle.	Belchamber.
Mordaunt.	London.
Esterfeld.	Mapull.
Eland.	Clavyll.
Doune.	

¹ 'Major,' 'minor,' and 'minimus,' however, occur among the scholars of this year.

In 1511:—

Warham.	Alyn.
Purdew.	Barton.
Goodman.	Hussey.
Sopar.	Bolney.
Hartewelle.	Awdley.

In 1520:—

Purdew.	More.
Bolney.	Hussey, sen.
Awdley.	Hussey, jun.
Bryges.	Rowland.

The Seneschal's books end in this year, and we must refer to the Book of Benefactions to the College Library for further information respecting the commoners for the next hundred years. Such information respecting them as we get in this way is due to the fact that their entrance fees were laid out in the purchase of books, or that they presented books on entrance or on leaving, or in after life, to the College library. The following names have been ascertained in that way. Many of them are the names of boys who, like Bishop Ken, afterwards entered College. Boys were often sent as commoners until they found vacancies in College. Some of these boys are merely called 'alumni': others are said to be 'ad mensam sociorum' or 'ad mensam puerorum;' and a few are called 'commensales extra collegium'—boys who boarded and lodged outside the walls.

DATE.

1543. John Moryn.
 No date. Nicholas Martyn, qy. sch. 1566.
 1601. William Stafforde, gent. He gave to the Society in 1609 a copy of Cranmer's Bible (folio 1541) which his mother, Lady Dorothe Stafford, bequeathed to him upon condition that he should present it to the College in which he was educated.
 1602. John Sharrock Ad m. soc.
 1604. Thomas Booth „ puer.
 Robert Hayes „ „
 John and William Spencer, sons of Lord Robert Spencer.
 1605. Andrew Pawlett Ad m. puer.
 John Warner.
 Isaac Allen.
 Robert Urry.

1606.	John Harmar.				
	John Pope.				
	Worsley Batten	Sch.	1607.		
	William Wither	Sch.	1606.		
1607.	James Yelding	Ad m. puer.	Sch.	1608.	
	George Hardinge	" "			
1608.	Thomas and Arthur Lake.				
	John Foscet.				
1609.	Mountjoy Blount, eldest son of the Earl of Devon. ¹				
	Benjamin Tichborne. . . .	Ad m. soc.			
	Andrew Turpyn	Sch.	1607.		
1610.	Simon Harcourt, qy. Sir Simon Harcourt, Knt.				
	John George	Ad m. soc.			
	Thomas Symmes.				
1611.	Samwell George.				
	Adrian Stoughton	Ad m. soc.			
	Thomas Chandler.				
	Thomas James.				
1612.	Roger Pilson.				
1613.	Thomas Locke.				
	William Flinte.				
1614.	William Loveinge.				
	George Rives	Ad m. soc.			
1615.	William Singleton	Sch.	1615.		
	Thomas Hussey	Ad m. soc.			
	Nicholas Venables	" "			
	Thomas Brooks. . . .	" "			
	Henry Tymberlake	" puer.	Sch.	1615.	
	Thomas Harvey	" "			
	John Oxenbridge	" "	Sch.	1615.	
1616.	Roger Hackett	" soc.			
	John Oviatt	Sch.	1608.		
	Francis Smith.				
1617.	James Kinge	Ad m. soc.			
1618.	Richard Masters	" "			
1619.	Henry Whithead	" "			
1620.	Walter Rowte	" puer.			
1621.	John Hungerford	" soc.			
1622.	James Rives	" "			
1623.	Thomas Barlow	" puer.	Sch.	1623.	
	John Barlow	" "			
1624.	Robert Napper.				
	Richard Goddard.				

¹ The Earldom of Devon was really dormant at this time.

1626.	John Gressam (Gresham)	.	Ad m. soc.	
	Antony Yalden . . .	" "		
1628.	William Leslie . . .	" "		
1629.	John Cooper . . .	" "		
	John Swaine.			
	Thomas Stempe.			
1630.	Henry Moore, S. T. B.			
1633.	Robert Neile.			
1634.	Edmund Verney . . .	Ad m. soc.		
	Compton Tichborne . . .	" "		
	Henry Allanson . . .	" puer.	Sch. 1634.	
	Richard Rowlison ¹ . . .	" "	Sch. 1634.	
	Edward Rowlison ¹ . . .	" "	Sch. 1635.	
1635.	George Windham . . .	" soc.		
	John Harbin . . .	" "		
	Thomas Robus . . .	" puer.	Sch. 1635.	
	Robert Barber . . .	" "		
	Richard Pigeon . . .	" "		
	Abel Makepeace . . .	" "	Sch. 1635.	
1637.	Robert Baynham . . .	" "	Sch. 1636.	
	Francis Young . . .	" "	Sch. 1636.	
	John Betts . . .	" "	Sch. 1637.	
	Michael Beresford . . .	" "		
	Richard Beresford . . .	" "		
1638.	John Boles . . .	" soc.		
	Robert Pearce . . .	" puer.		
	Henry Alworth . . .	" "	Sch. 1636.	
	Thomas Beard . . .	" "	Sch. 1637.	
	Peregrine Wilcox . . .	" "	Sch. 1637.	
	Thomas Wilcox . . .	" "		
	William Swanton . . .	" soc.		
	John Worlidge . . .	" puer.	Sch. 1638.	
	Richard Chillingham . . .	" "		
	John Price . . .	" "		
	Owen Phillips . . .	" "	Sch. 1638.	
	James Wyan . . .	" "	Sch. 1638.	
1639.	Lawrence Cole . . .	" soc.		
	Richard James . . .	" puer.	Sch. 1639.	
	John Barton . . .	" "	Sch. 1639.	
	John Willis . . .	" "		
	Thomas Wale . . .	" "		
	Thomas Cole . . .	" "	Sch. 1640.	
1640-1.	Robert Toop . . .	" soc.		

¹ 'Rowlanson' in Reg. Sch.

1640-1	John Davenant	Ad m. soc.	
	John Selby	„ puer.	
	John Jones	„ „	
	John George	„ „	
	Richard Jones	„ „	
	Charles Clifford	„ „	Sch. 1642.
	John Danvers	„ „	Sch. 1641.
	John Dantsey	„ „	Sch. 1640.
	Humphrey Hyde	„ „	
	John Rives	„ „	
	William Hyde	„ „	Sch. 1641.
	John Ryves	„ „	
	John Swaine	„ „	Sch. 1642.
	Edmund Ryves	„ „	Sch. 1641.
	Joseph Thorowgood	„ „	
1642.	Thomas Ralegh	„ soc.	
	Nicholas Westbrooke	„ puer.	Sch. 1642.
	Charles Trimnell	„ „	Sch. 1642.
	Richard Lawrence	„ „	
	Charles Lawrence	„ „	Sch. 1642.
1643.	Edmund Clerk	„ soc.	
	Thomas Hanbury	„ „	
	Richard Glidd	„ puer.	
	John Hutton	Sch. 1643.	
	Thomas Aldridge	Sch. 1644.	
1644.	Henry Beeston, ad m. puer.; sch. 1644; headmaster, 1658-79.		
	Warner South	Ad m. puer.	Sch. 1644.
	Launcelot Harwood	„ „	Sch. 1644.
	Matthew Ryves	„ „	Sch. 1644.
1646.	Thomas Ken, ad m. puer.; sch. 1651; Bp. of Bath and Wells.		
	William Terry	Ad m. puer.	Sch. 1652.
	Richard Gifford	„ „	
	Francis Ashley	„ „	
	Richard Stanley	„ „	Sch. 1653.
	Christopher Minshull	„ „	Sch. 1652.
	Edward Allanson	„ „	
1651.	Capel Wiseman ¹	Sch. 1652.	

¹ Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and Bishop of Dromore. He was a son of Sir William Wiseman, Bart., by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Capel, Knt. His cousins, Charles and Henry Capel, sons of Lord Capel of Hadeham, who was beheaded with the Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Holland in 1648-9, entered Commoners with Capel Wiseman, and left in 1652,

1652. Thomas May Ad m. puer. Sch. 1652.
 John May, son of Thomas May, of Rawmere¹, armig.
 Commensalis extra Collegium.
1653. Christopher May.
 John Morley, son of Sir John Morley, K.G., Commensalis
 extra Collegium.
 Thomas Willbore Ad m. puer.
1654. Thomas Hussey „ soc. Gave 30s.
 William Harrison „ puer. Gave 10s.
1655. John Richards „ „ Sch. 1655.
 John Stewkeley, of Preshaw, Hants, armig.
- No date. Francis Dare Ad. m. puer.
 William Prater Sch. 1665.
 Samuel Woodford.
 Charles Luke qy. Sch. 1642.
1669. Richard Chandler, armig. ad m. soc.
1670. Francis Thistlethwayte, eldest son of Alexander Thistle-
 thwayte of Winterslow, Wilts, armig. ad m. soc.
 Robert Pierrepont, eldest son of the Right Hon. Robert
 Pierrepont, son and heir of the Earl of Kingston-
 upon-Hull.
- No date. Edward Nicholas.
 George Wither Ad. m. soc.
 George Vernon „ „
 Francis Stephens „ „
 Hugh Wyndham „ „
 Thomas Edmonds of Bossington, armig.
 Francis Swanton, qy. sch. 1715.
 William Buckeridge, M.A., Fell. C. C. Coll., Oxford.

The last recorded instance of a commoner's entrance fee being spent in books for the College library is that of James Harris, the diplomatist, afterwards Baron Malmesbury, who left Commoners in September, 1762.

A few more names of early commoners are preserved in the Bursars' accounts. The 'nobiles et valentes personae,' who sent their sons into Commoners did not pay their sons' battels with the same regularity as now. Arrears of this sort

giving 'studii in hoc Collegio gratissimi monumentum,' in the shape of a donation of £20, which was spent in the purchase of a silver cup now used in the Warden's lodgings, and the works of Albertus Magnus, in twenty-one volumes, folio.

¹ 'H.M. natus Rawmeriae in agro Sussex' who is buried in cloisters was probably a commoner of this family.

are carried over from year to year in the Bursars' accounts, often long after they might have been written off as bad debts. The following unpaid scores appear in the Computus of 1457:

	s.	d.
John Smyth, 42 weeks in 1404	34	0
Thomas Lawrance, 42 weeks in 1404	28	3
Henry Husee, 16 weeks in 1404	16	0
John Asshe, 10 weeks in 1404	6	8
John Bonner of Isleworth, 7 weeks in 1412	5	0
Henry Langeforde, 39 weeks in 1412	39	0
Thomas Byflete, 40 weeks in 1413	50	6
Thomas Weston, of Guildford, 9 weeks in 1413	9	0
John Faukener, 42 weeks	28	0
Martin Predyaux (Prideaux), 24 weeks	24	0
William Faukener, 16 weeks	16	0
Thomas Sandres, for the scholar who waited on him ¹ , 59 weeks at 2d.	9	10
Thomas Goldsmyth, 2 weeks	1	4
John Ryngewode, 40 weeks	9	8
William Dankastell, 9 weeks	8	0
John Pauncefote, 16 weeks	11	0
Geoffry Wasyn, 2 weeks	1	4

The following names occur in a list of bad debts, amounting to £614 17s. 10d., which were written off in 1611.

1593. Baron Chandos, for son's commons, 21s.: Bethell, for Pawlet's commons, 27s.: James Croke, for son's commons, £4 5s.: Edward Betts, his commons, 46s.: Wickham, his commons, £3 2s. 6d.
1594. Foster, his commons, 39s.; his bedstraw, 8d.
1598. Ciampanti, for son's commons, 12s. 6d.: Heydon (the schoolmaster), for the entrance fee of Thomas (pro ingressu Thome), £3².
1601. Heydon, for a commoner (no name)³, £29 8s.
1610. 'In the hands of Dobbins, late usher, for his son's commons, 23s.: sundries, 3s. 3½d.: Harding's commons, £4 3s.'

¹ The only recorded instance of this species of service.

² The Bursars seem to have thought that the schoolmaster's son ought to pay the entrance fee, and accordingly debited his father with it. Note, that until Dr. Burton opened Commoners, the College, and not the schoolmaster, got the commoners' entrance fees.

³ Heydon's son, no doubt. Heydon probably thought that the schoolmaster's son ought to be boarded gratis, and refused to pay for his commons on that ground.

There was another class of commoners, town boys or day-boys, as we should call them now, from the very first. For obvious reasons, they are not mentioned in the College accounts, and we know very little about them in consequence. The Statutes contain no reference to day-boys; but Wykeham does not repeat the injunction against taking private pupils, which is contained in his contract with Herton¹, and it is quite as likely as not that he intended to leave the schoolmaster free to take day-boys if he pleased. The ancient Cathedral Grammar School, in which Wykeham is said to have received his early education, had either come to an end by this time or dwindled down to a choir school. There was evidently a local demand for a good day school at the time when Wykeham became Bishop of Winchester, which he endeavoured to meet, as an early biographer tells us, by admitting a number of boys from the city and suburbs to the privilege of being educated along with the scholars on his new foundation². Some of these boys may have occupied the lodgings which Wykeham's scholars left when they moved into College. Others may have been home-boarders. At any rate, their number in the year 1412, only eight years after Wykeham's death, seems to have reached eighty or a hundred. Cardinal Beaufort thought this number too great, with the addition of seventy scholars and ten *extranei*, for one master to teach properly, and issued an injunction, which I translate as follows:—

‘Henry, by Divine Permission Bishop of Winchester, to our beloved son John Morys, Warden of our College of Winchester, health, grace, and benediction. Whereas, as we conceive, the Statutes of our said College contain a direction that seventy scholars on the foundation thereof and ten *extranei*, being sons of friends of the College (the latter at their own expense), shall be maintained within it for the purpose of being instructed in grammar by a master appointed from year to year for that purpose: yet nevertheless a single master (as we are informed) is continually instructing and educating in grammar eighty or a hundred *extranei* in our College, contrary to the pious intention of the Founder; and whereas one master is not sufficient to instruct so large a number of boys: We therefore com-

¹ P. 2.

² *Preterea pueros eciam complures extra eos qui in Collegium fuerant adscripti in urbe atque in suburbiis Wintonie, qui unâ cum alumnis suis in Collegium instituerentur, suis sumptibus aluit.* Martin's *Life of Wykeham*, ii. 3.

mand you, under peril of the canonical penalties of disobedience, that after the Feast of St. Michael next ensuing, ye neither admit nor allow to be admitted any *extranei* beyond the number limited by the Statutes to study (*ad audiendum*¹) grammar within the College.

‘Given at our Castle of Wolvesey, the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1412, and of our translation the 8th.’

It is remarkable that the Cardinal ignores the usher, and regards the schoolmaster’s appointment as a yearly one. If the schoolmaster was really reappointed annually at that period, of which there is no other evidence, it was no doubt in order that he might not claim the vested interest which the Statutes denied him.

What was the practical result of the Cardinal’s fulmination? The gist of it was that, in the opinion of the Cardinal, one master ought not to attempt to teach so many boys. Pole, the schoolmaster (1407–14), may have met the difficulty by dismissing most of his day boys, or (which is far more likely) by giving a class to the usher, or even engaging an assistant-master. Whatever may have been the result, it is certain that the day-boys survived the Cardinal’s manifesto, whether in reduced numbers or not can never be known, and continued to exist as a class until Dr. Burton was able to dispense with them. The two or three boys alluded to above as ‘Commensales extra Collegium’ were not of this class, but were members of the privileged class of *extranei*, who were sent, as Peregrine Pickle was², with or without a private tutor, to reside in lodgings near and attend the school. These eighty day-boys, making with the scholars and commoners a school of one hundred and sixty boys, were doubtless taught in cloisters during the summer. The old school-room was just large enough to hold them all during the rest of the year.

¹ The process of teaching consisted in the master reading aloud the book sentence by sentence, and the scholars repeating it after him, until they all knew it by heart. The size of a class, therefore, given room enough, was only limited by the teacher’s capacity to make himself heard and maintain order.

² See Smollett’s novel, and Adams’ *Wykehamica*, p. 113. Writing May 8, 1637, to Sir Edward Nicholas touching his proposal to send his son John to Winchester School, Dr. Matthew Nicholas recommends the schoolmaster’s house as the best place. ‘The rate he takes of his boarders is £20 a year Near the College the rates of tabling are very high, unless it be in mean houses. . . . The master hath promised that whenever he goes he shall be in the Fifth Book, so that he may be altogether under him in teaching’ (*Domestic State Papers*, ccciv).

The fifteenth of Bishop Horne's injunctions, issued in 1571, refers to the town boy, or oppidan class, by name¹.

The conditions upon which the site of St. Elizabeth's College was purchased in 1544² seem to me to point to the probability of the Warden and Fellows having been inclined at that period to establish a subordinate school, so as to fill the gap which Henry VIII left by his omission to found a grammar school in connection with the Cathedral of Winchester, such as he founded in most other cathedral cities. It will appear presently that Henry VIII did not establish such a school at Winchester for the reason that the College was considered to supply the want of such a school; a reason which would scarcely have commended itself to his advisers if the College had really been doing no more at that period than educating seventy foundationers from all parts of England, and ten *extranei*.

An incident which occurred in 1629 shows the importance of the oppidan class at that period in the eyes of the schoolmaster, Dr. Stanley.

The usher, John Imber, a young Fellow of New College, aged twenty-five or thereabouts³, fell in love with the widow of a deceased citizen of Winchester, threw up his situation, married the widow, and commenced schoolmaster on his own account in the disused chapel⁴ of St. John's Hospital.

Imber must have taken most of the day-boys with him, or Stanley would never have done what I proceed to describe. He applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Abbot) to inhibit Imber from teaching Latin. Imber was in the wrong, for he merely held a general license to teach—a certificate of proficiency—from the Court of Faculties, and not the special license from the ordinary which the 77th Canon, 'None to teach school without license,' requires. Stanley's petition to the Archbishop must be quoted here :—

¹ 'That every Fellow, schoolmaster, usher, conduct, or servant of the House, and every oppidan or commensal (as they term them) 'shall refrain from the company of excommunicated persons' &c.

² *Post*, ch. xv.

³ He was admitted to College in 1617, at the age of thirteen. A letter of James I, recommending him for promotion to New College, bears date June 25, 1621 (*Domestic State Papers*, cxxx).

⁴ In 1710 this chapel began to be used as a free school, and answered that purpose until sixty years ago, when it was restored, and now serves as a chapel for the inmates of the alms-houses of the charity.

‘To the Most Reverend Father in God, the Archbishop of Canterbury his Grace, Primate of all England.

‘The Humble Petition of Edward Stanley, Schoolmaster in the College neare Winchester : Showinge that whereas the said Schoole of that College, well knowne unto your Grace, doth admitt for instruction the youth of all sorts in the Citie of Winton and places adjoining.

‘So it is, that one John Imber (sometime Usher of ye said Schoole) hath of late upon a general license granted out of yo^r Grace’s Court of Faculties, or from yo^r Vicar Generall, sett up and still doth continue the teachinge of Grammar and Latin Bookes within ye said Citie to the greate prejudice and discouragement of the said Collegiat Schoole.

‘May it please yor Grace in yo^r favour to ye said Schoole to grante a revocation or restriction of the said License, as also to admitt a Caveat to be entered in those yo^r Grace’s Courts, that hereafter in all Licenses to be granted for teachinge of Grammar within the said Diocess a limitation may be inserted y^t they shall not teach within seaven miles distant from y^e same College.

‘And we shall (as otherwise) be bound to pray for yo^r Grace’s prosperitie.’

The Archbishop made the following order :—

‘I hold it fitt that the faculty formerly granted to Mr. Imber be so interpreted and restrayned that the said Imber shall not teach within five miles of Winchester¹.’

The townspeople were not likely to submit without protest to this action of the Archbishop against a man who had married into their community, and they presented the following remonstrance to his Grace :—

‘These are to certifye your Grace that John Imber, Master of Arts, and somtyme fellow of new College in Oxford, and last Usher of the College nere Winchester, immediately on his departure from the College seated himself (being destitute of other means) in the Cyty of Winchester, having married a widow of one of our company, and hath for this year and half used great pains and diligence in the education and teaching of our children both in Learning and the fear of God; teaching all poor men’s sons for God’s sake only.

‘Moreover he having allowed him for his scholehouse by the

¹ Cf. ‘Inhibitio contra quosdam ludi magistros facta per archiepiscopum Cantuar,’ who in 1607 had set up a school in opposition to the curate of Great Torrington. Wilkins, *Concilia*, vol. iv, p. 430.

maior and the aldermen his brethren the chappell of St. John's Hospitall, which for these many yeres tyme out of mind hath ben voyde of the service of God till now, he hath at his owne much charge repayred and restored to its former use being for the glory of God; and dayly ever hath and doth at Seaven and Fyve of the clock respectively every day duely and religiously read Common Prayer not only to the benefit of his schollers but also to the much advantage of many of the neighbours, especially to the great comfort of the poor old people, the Brethren and Sisters of the aforesaid Hospitall.

'Moreover these are to certifie your Grace that ever from tyme to tyme without all contradiction we have ben allowed Schoolmasters that instructed our children in Grammar learning within this City, it being very populous and full of youth, especially poor. And therefore we humbly petition your Grace that of this great benefit, to the great prejudice of the education of our youth, we may not be deprived, which never yet till now was questioned.

'Furthermore these are to certifie your Grace that the aforesaid John Imber hath allwayes from tyme to tyme ever demeaned himself soe honestly and fayrly to all men that for ought we know or ever heard he is a man without all exceptions, eyther for his learning or conditions of lyfe. Which we thought good to certifie your Grace, most humbly craving your gracious favour towards this poor Cyty in allowing and licensing the said Mr. Imber to teach our children; for which your gracious clemency towards us both ourselves and our children shall ever be bounde to pray for your Grace.

Lancelot Thorpe, deputie to Ralph Riggs, maior of the
Citie of Winchester.

Thomas Hodson,	}	Justices of peace and Aldermen of the Citty of Winchester.
Richard Adderley,		
Chr. Hussey,		
John Trussell,		
Martin Yalden,		
William Burte, Bencher in the Corporation of Winchester.		
John Hayes,	}	Baylyes of the Citty of Win- chester.
Nicholas Faulkener,		
Thomas Solter,	}	Benchers.
William Luke,		
William Hancock,	}	Gentlemen of the order of the 24, and freemen of the Citty of Winchester.'
Joseph Butler,		
William Flete,		
Matthew Lidford,		
William Westcomb,		
Thomas Finkley,		

The Archbishop then addressed the following letter to ‘my loving friends the Dean of the Cathedral Church in Winton, the Warden of the Colledge neere adjoyning, and the Chancellor of the Diocese there.’

‘It is not long since that I was by a petition moved from Mr. Stanley schoolmaster of the Colledge neere Winton to take into my consideration a grievance, offered unto him, as he said, by one Mr. Imber, who teaches Grammar Schollers in that Cittie, which is supposed to be a prejudice unto the free schoole in the Colledge. I gave an answer unto the petition, as you may see by this inclosed. For albeit that the Maister of the Faculties under me, not well advising what he did, had granted a license to the said Imber to teach, and that in my name, according to the stile of that court, yet it was wholly without my privitie, and for more diocesses than I do use to grant, and especially for Citties of that note as they be which are comprehended therein, and that to him, who was then but a Batchelor of Arts. And now seeing the inconvenience thereof, and what faction it may raise in that place, I did think fitt to make some stopp of the former proceeding till I was better satisfied in divers things. And I do now remember, that, such was the respect that heretofore was borne unto the Colledge and Schoole neere Winchester, that whereas King Henry VIII, in the new founding of his cathedral churches, did erect particular Schooles and Schollers in other places, as at Canterbury, Worcester, and elsewhere, in contemplation of that famous Schoole at Winchester, he did erect none there, but left the education of the youth unto that which was founded by that worthie and Reverend man, Bishop Wickham. Yet since my answer to the petition Mr. Imber hath been with me, and besides his owne humble request, he hath brought me a certificate from many persons of worth there inhabiting, testifying that he is an honest able man, and that formerly there have been diverse permitted to teach Grammar Schooles in that Cittie. Wherefore, for the better settling of this controversie, I have held it reasonable to direct this my letter unto you, that you should call both the Schoolemaister of the Colledge and Mr. Imber before you, and hearing their reasons on both sides, you should order the matter as may stand best with the dignity, worth and conveniency of that place. When, notwithstanding, my intreatie unto you is, that you will privately advise with the Maior of that Cittie before you finally conclude anything, that he and the other of that Corporation may not only know the course of the proceedings, but the reason of that which shalbe resolved upon by you. And if you be not able to compose things quietly and fairly, then I pray you to advertise me what your opinion is; that by me that may be don which is

fittest for the good government of that place. And so, praying God to blesse you in this and all other your good endeavours, I leave you to the Almighty, and remain,

‘Your very loving frend,

‘W. ABBOT.

‘Croydon, the 19th August, 1630.’

It does not appear how the Dean and his colleagues handled the matter, but I suppose that Imber was left alone, and continued to teach his school till 1640¹.

Guy Dobbins deserves to be had in remembrance, as the author of the first step which was taken towards improving the commoners’ quarters within the College. Guy Dobbins was usher eleven years (1574–85), under Bilson and Lloyd, and seems to have reduced himself to insolvency by building three upstairs chambers behind the schoolmaster’s chamber to lodge commoners in. These chambers may be identified at a glance as the ricketty-looking erections of red brick and tiled behind the second master’s lodgings looking westwards. Poor Dobbins’ speculation proved a losing one. He was unable to pay back a sum of £40 which he had borrowed of the Warden and Fellows for the purpose of his venture; and in 1596, or shortly afterwards, he gave up the three rooms to Heydon, the schoolmaster, who undertook to repay by yearly instalments what remained owing of the £40, and had the use of the rooms for his own boarders on that condition.

The earliest long roll known to be in existence is for the year 1653². The earliest in the possession of the College was issued after the election of 1690, when Harris was head master. It is on parchment, headed as usual with the College arms and motto, and differs in two or three respects from long rolls of a later date. It gives the names of the scholars first of all; then the names of the choristers, who are divided into four classes, and then the names of the commoners, who number seventy, two of whom only were commensals, the rest being either head-master’s boarders or day boys. ‘Dominus,’ like ‘Mr.’ at Eton, denotes

¹ The Dean and Chapter of Winchester presented Imber to the important living of Christchurch, Hants, in 1640. He was plundered and imprisoned under the Long Parliament, and his living was sequestrated. But he recovered it at the Restoration, and died Vicar of Christchurch in 1673.

² Holgate, *Winchester Commoners*, Preface, p. ix.

the younger son of a peer. The numbers before the names of the scholars refer to their respective chambers.

‘NOMINA MAG. PUER. CHO. ET COM. COLL. B^{to} MAR.
WINT. AN. DO. 1690.

NOM. MAGISTRO- RUM.	2 Awbrey, jun., C. F.	2 Kenn.
NICHOLAS, Custos.	3 Fox, C. F. ⁴ .	6 Chapman.
Harris, Informator.	1 Hilman.	2 Christmas.
Osgood, Vice custos.	4 Tempest.	2 Newlin.
Emmes.	5 Beeston ⁵ .	
Fiennes, C. F.	1 Glasse.	<i>Quarta Classis.</i>
Thistlethwaite.	2 Dingley.	6 Palmer.
Cheyney ¹ , Burs.	3 Bruges.	4 Lec.
Young ² .	6 Bradshaw ⁶ .	2 Pink.
Peachman.	4 Ridge.	5 Sharrock.
Eyre.	5 Hockett.	1 Phillips.
Thistlethwaite, Burs.	—————	5 Fiennes, jun.
Palmer.	3 Dummer.	4 Stone, sen.
NOM. CAPELLAN.	6 Filks	5 Lydall.
Frampton.	2 Wootton.	3 Cross, sen.
Carman ³ .	3 Neell.	5 Bowles.
Grey.	4 Thomas.	4 Stone, jun.
—————	<i>Quinta Classis.</i>	3 Dewes.
Horn, Pædagogus.	2 Cawley, C. F.	4 Kingston.
Reading, Organista.	1 Frampton.	6 Eyre.
NOM. PUERO- RUM.	1 Beaumont, C. F.	1 Somerville, C. F. ⁷ .
<i>Sexta Classis.</i>	1 Trimnell.	6 Alcock.
1 Woodford, sen.	1 Floyer.	3 Colman.
2 Awbrey, sen., C. F.	5 Wentworth.	5 Beaumont, C. F.
6 Phillips, sen.	5 Parker.	6 Ayloff.
5 Stanyan.	5 Welham.	6 Wallace, jun.
3 Sandys, C. F.	1 Phillips, medius.	2 Walker.
4 Garway.	3 Cobb, sen.	5 Mill.
6 Rawlinson.	6 Edwards, sen.	5 Ange.
	3 Woodford.	3 Jones.
	1 Harrison, jun.	2 Cuthbert.
	5 Cheyney.	2 Smith.
		3 Cobb, jun.

¹ Headmaster, 1700-24.

² Father of author of *Night Thoughts*.

³ The chaplain, whose death young Needs predicted.

⁴ Joint Founder with Dr. Burton of Fox and Burton Exhibitions.

⁵ Son of Henry Beeston, the headmaster.

⁶ Bishop of Bristol.

⁷ Author of *The Chace*.

*Secunda et Quarta
Classis.*

1 Edwards, jun.

NOM. CHORIST.

Sexta Classis.

Sone.

Bernards.

Gosney.

Quinta Classis.

St. Barb.

Horlock.

*Quarta Classis.*Ecton¹,

Selby.

Brandis.

Kingsman.

Nicholas.

*Secunda et Quarta
Classis.*

Colston.

Arnold.

Harris.

Foster.

Shorthose.

Pinkney.

NOM. COMMENS.

Sexta Classis.

Harris. }

Garee. }

Henley.

Quinta Classis.

Bowdler.

Bray.

Hale.

Burscough.

Battson.

Pitt.

Carter.

Legg

Pull.

Acland.

Crook.

Harrison, Commensal.

Dowling.

Long.

Du Paizy, sen.

Dickins.

Orchard.

Perks.

Chishull.

Quarta Classis.

Barrington.

Cooper.

Trimnell, Commensal.

Penton.

Harcourt, sen.

Harcourt, jun.

Urrey, sen.

Merchant.

Turner.

Pescod.

Urrey, jun.

Jackson.

D^{ns} Fiennes.

Burrard.

Brown.

White.

Skinner.

Du Paizy, jun.

Bilson.

Campion.

Carew.

Acland, jun.

Conant.

Smyth, sen.

Garway.

Garway.

Rolle, sen.

Rolle, medius.

Goddard.

Rowshout.

Gunter.

Kerby.

Green.

*Secunda et Quarta
Classis.*

Pole, sen.

Wallace, jun.

Pole, jun.

Roper.

Haley.

Woodford.

Hyate.

Pollen.

Sheldon.

Hawkins.

Bridges.

Fulham.

Glover.

Rolle, jun.

NOM. SERVIENT.

Clarke, } Clerici.
Box, }
Pitter, }Pew, } Coqui.
Soden, }Seward, } Promi.
Clark, }

Slatford, Pistor.

Frost, Molitor.

Appleford, Janitor.

Cradock, Dispensator.

Arthur, } Potifices.
Hockley, }

Gurney, Hortulanus.

Lanson, } Stabiliarii.
Howard, }

¹ John Ecton, receiver of the tenths of the clergy and author of *Liber Valorum*, &c. He began as a chorister. See the autograph inscription in the first page of a presentation copy of the *Liber Valorum*, in the College Library.

AD OXON.	Bradshaw.	Adams.
Awbrey, sen.	Ridge.	Cooper.
Sandys.	Hockett.	P. Mews.
Stanyan.	Dummer.	Hawkins.
Woodford.	Wootton.	Hale.
Beeston.	Scott.	Harris.
Phillips.		Penton.
Hicks.	AD WINTON.	Perks.
Rawlinson.	Somerville.	Coffin.
Garway.	Smyth.	Samber.
Hilman.	Welham.	Nicholas.
Dingley.	Wiseman.	Bearn.
Tempest.	Dickins.	Woodford.
Glasse.	Hippisley.	Acland.
Filks.	Sparkes.	FINIS.'

In 1702, Cheyney's second year of office, there were forty-nine commoners.

In 1725, Burton's second year of office, there were fifty-four commoners, and the whole school was divided thus :—

Sexta Classis :—Fifteen scholars.

Quintae Classis senior pars :—Fifteen scholars, two commoners.

„ media pars :—Eight scholars, five commoners.

„ junior pars :—Nine scholars, five commoners.

Quartae Classis senior pars :—Four scholars, seven commoners.

„ media pars :—Seven scholars, eleven commoners.

„ junior pars :—Seven scholars, eight commoners.

Secunda et Quarta Classis :—Two scholars, sixteen commoners.

In 1766, the first year of Dr. Warton, the same classes and divisions continue, but there were only fifty-two commoners :—

Sexta Classis :—Eighteen scholars, one commoner.

Quintae Classis senior pars :—Sixteen scholars, seven commoners.

„ media pars :—Nine scholars, eleven commoners.

Quartae Classis senior pars :—Eight scholars, eleven commoners,

„ media pars :—Two scholars, six commoners.

„ junior pars :—Three scholars, seven commoners.

Secunda et Quarta Classis :—Nine commoners.

In 1793, Dr. Warton's last year, the number was fifty-seven :—

Sexta Classis :—Twelve scholars, two commoners.

Quintae Classis senior pars :—Fourteen scholars, six commoners.

Quintae Classis media pars :—Thirteen scholars, eleven commoners.

„ junior pars :—Eight scholars, eight commoners.

Quartae Classis senior pars :—Seven scholars, four commoners.

„ media pars :—Six scholars, seven commoners.

„ junior pars :—Eight scholars, three commoners.

Secunda et Quarta Classis :—Sixteen commoners.

Dr. Goddard, coming after Dr. Warton, soon raised the numbers. In 1810, the first year of Dr. Gabell, they were :—

Sexta Classis :—Eighteen scholars, ten commoners.

Quintae Classis senior pars :—Ten scholars, twenty-six commoners.

„ media pars :—Nine scholars, eighteen commoners.

„ junior pars :—Eleven scholars, thirty-three commoners.

Quartae Classis senior pars :—Eighteen scholars, thirty-one commoners.

„ media pars :—Three scholars, thirteen commoners.

„ junior pars :—One scholar, five commoners.

Total, seventy scholars, one hundred and thirty-six commoners. The number of commoners varied little under Dr. Gabell. There were 137 in 1824, the first year of Dr. Williams. At Election, 1836, Dr. Moberly's first year, there were 124. At Election, 1867, his last year, there were 173. At Easter 1884, Dr. Ridding left behind him 337 commoners. The number has slightly increased since then.

Dr. Burton (1724-66), who did so much for the commoners as to entitle him to the fame of their second founder, began his great work in 1727 by converting Watson's *domus pro aisiamento sociorum* into a dormitory, and removing to it the Commensales from the chamber over Fifth, which was appropriated thenceforth to the use of the Headmaster and his young gentlemen. He then induced the usher, Dr. Eyre, to remove to the house into which the old Susten Chapel had been converted, 'Wickham's,' as it was afterwards called, and open it as a sort of auxiliary boarding-house¹,—a purpose which it had in all probability served more or less ever since the dissolution—so that after the end of 1727 Dr. Burton had the chambers over

¹ The usher returned to College after old Commoners was built, and resided where the second master resides now. The 'domus pro aisiamento sociorum' was restored to its original use in 1785.

Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh (the choristers' chamber behind Sixth), Dobbins' three rooms, and the present Fellows' Common-Room, for the use of himself and his boarders. The Warden and Fellows seem to have acquiesced in these arrangements; taking, however, the precaution of ascertaining that the beer which was brewed in College would not be taxed if it was supplied to Dr. Burton's young gentlemen¹.

Dr. Burton did not long remain content with his boarding-house in College. He proceeded to found Commoners. 'Commoners' College' his contemporaries styled it. The Susterspital has been alluded to². The chapel of that ancient foundation stood on the eastern portion of the site of the Headmaster's house in College Street, abutting on the north-western corner of the outer Court of the College. The 'House of the Sisters' stood nearly on the site of the Moberly Library. The Sisters were turned out of doors under Henry VIII, and in 1539 the site and precincts of their former abode became a part of the endowment of the new Capitular Body. The Dean and Chapter let the hospital and the chapel on separate leases for terms of thirty years, renewable every tenth year on payment of a fine or premium. Adams (*Wykehamica*, page 465), gives a list of the lessees, some of the first of whom were evidently connected with the College. Burton bought both leases, and sunk much money of his own in permanent improvements, erecting a house of red brick for his own occupation at the west end of the chapel³ with a front to College Street, and connecting it with the Cistern House by a gallery

¹ This is the case which they submitted to Philip Yorke, afterwards Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and his opinion:—

Case.

'The Warden, schoolmaster, fellows and children of Winchester College have their small beer from one common brewhouse. The schoolmaster proposes to receive some young gentlemen into his lodgings as boarders.

'Q. Whether the admission of these young gentlemen into the College to reside and diet there will subject the College brewhouse to the excise?

'Answer. "I conceive that the schoolmaster's receiving young gentlemen into his lodgings as boarders in order to their education will not subject the College brewhouse to the duties of excise."

'Sept. 27, 1727.'

'P. YORKE.'

² Chapter II.

³ Which was called the Cistern Chapel in his time, the meaning of the word Susterspital having been forgotten.

called afterwards Cloister Gallery. He also built a dining-hall at the back of the Cistern House. The space enclosed by the Cistern Chapel, or 'Wickham's,' and Dr. Burton's house on the north, the back of the College stables on the east, the Cistern House on the south, and Cloister Gallery on the west was termed Commoners' Court, and the whole concern was known as 'Commoners.' There is a full description of 'Old Commoners' as it was in 1838, in Adams' *Wykehamica*, Chapter XII. Day-boys ceased to be received after Dr. Burton completed his great work. Yet he never got, and probably never expected to get, boarders enough to compensate him for his outlay. He was content to lay the foundation of that success which the school has attained in consequence of his operations, without looking to pecuniary reward. Having created Old Commoners, he gave it to the College by will in 1774. The bequest proved void, but had effect given to it by Mr. John Smyth, the residuary legatee. Dr. Burton also bequeathed to the College a valuable collection of books and a number of portraits of his gentlemen commoners, with a direction that their portraits should hang in the schoolmaster's great room—the room now used by the Second Master as a dining room, in which they now hang¹. The Warden and Fellows regarded themselves as trustees of Old Commoners for successive Headmasters, they having the beneficial interest. Dr. Burton's red brick house, and the rest of the site of Old Commoners, descended in this way from Dr. Burton to Dr. Warton, and from Dr. Warton to Dr. Goddard. In the year 1808 Dr. Goddard renewed the lease of Wickham's and enfranchised it,—that is to say, bought the reversion of the Dean and Chapter, and made it his own freehold. A year afterwards, on resigning the Headmastership, he sold the whole property, Wickham's and the lease of the Sustern Spital, to the Warden and Fellows for the sum of £963 16s. 10d. After spending £208 in repairs, the Warden and Fellows let the premises to Dr. Gabell on a repairing lease at the rent of £60 per annum.

¹ It was Dr. Burton's practice to accept the portraits of his more distinguished pupils when they quitted school, in lieu of leaving money. If his successors had followed the same course, the Headmaster would have an interesting portrait gallery now. Many old Etonians remember the Rev. Edward Coleridge's collection of portraits of his old pupils, chiefly by Richmond, which he acquired in this manner.

In the year 1838 Warden Barter obtained the freehold of the Sustern Spital portion of Old Commoners from the Dean and Chapter through the medium of an exchange. A quantity of valuable property was made over to that body, and £613 9s. 11*d.* was spent out of the College chest in obtaining the private Act of Parliament which was necessary to confirm the exchange, and in paying the lawyers and surveyors employed on both sides. Such a sacrifice never would have been made but in view of an important step which was then in contemplation. This was the rebuilding of Commoners, Dr. Moberly's object. Repton, the architect, was consulted, Old Commoners was pulled down, and between the years 1839 and 1843 New Commoners was built, partly by subscriptions on the part of Dr. Moberly and others¹, but chiefly at the cost of the Warden and Fellows, who contributed as a body no less a sum than £17,739 os. 4*d.* to the building fund during the progress of the work. Thus went the greater part of the 'timber money,' a fund arising from Warden Huntingford's policy of investing the produce of the large falls of timber which took place on the College estates during the French war.

It must be confessed that New Commoners did not give satisfaction. Cases of typhoid fever sometimes occurred in it; and it was a great day for the school when the Rev. Henry John Wickham opened the first boarding-house in September 1860. The Rev. H. E. Moberly opened a second early in 1861. Other houses followed; and in 1868-9 Dr. Ridding removed the boys from New Commoners to the four Commoner houses (as they are called) which had been built in Culver's Close on land acquired by Dr. Ridding at his own expense with that object. There are now nine boarding-houses—the statutes of the Governing Body provide that there may be ten—kept by the Rev. J. T. H. Du Boulay, F. Morshead, Esq., the Rev. C. H. Hawkins, the Rev. J. T. Bramston, E. J. Turner, Esq., A. J. Toye, Esq., Theodore Kensington, Esq., C. B. Phillips, Esq., and the Rev. W. P. Smith². The dormitories vacated by the boys were turned into class-rooms, Mr. Butter-

¹ Amongst whom were Dr. Williams, Bishop Wordsworth, Lord Eldon, and Sir William Heathcote. The total cost is believed to have exceeded £25,000.

² These names are in order of appointment.

field being the architect employed. The North Gallery became the school library, and was called the Moberly Library, as a memorial of Bishop Moberly's headmastership, during which the change to the present boarding-house system began. Underneath it is a Common Room for the assistant masters, and another for the prefects. More than £4400 was expended on these alterations of the fabric of New Commoners. Within the last few years more class-rooms have been built on the site of Commoners' brewhouse, and departments have been provided for the instructors in natural science and chemistry.

CHAPTER VIII.

WARDEN MORYS (A.D. 1393-1413).

Computus Rolls.—School Holidays.—Accounts for 1395-6.—Chapel and cloisters consecrated.—Simon Bishop of Achonry.—Servants in 1394.—First Fellows.—Service books.—Prices in 1398.—Flanders Tiles.—Boundary wall.—First Progress.—Bishopstoke Pension.—Visit of Henry IV.—Completion of Outer Court.—Non Licet Gate.—A crisis.—Appeal to Wykeham.—Cost of Fabric.—Bishop Beckington.—Chancel at Harmondsworth.—Wykeham's gifts of books, vestments, and plate.—His will, death, and obit.—Archbishop Arundel's Injunctions.—Expected French Invasion.—Andrew Hulse.—His chantry.—Hospitality in 1410.—Servants in 1411.—Hamble Corrody.—Prices in 1412.—Inventory of that year.—Death of Morys.

FROM the opening day in 1393 (March 28)¹, we have a nearly unbroken series of computus rolls on which to rely for information about the domestic concerns of the College. These rolls continue, with a gap here and there, down to the year 1560, when the accounts began to be kept in paper books. Latin was the language used until the year 1776. Morys kept the accounts until Christmas, 1398, when Bosham² and Lechlade, the first Bursars, relieved him of the task. The first roll covers the space of twenty-six weeks, ending at Michaelmas, 1393. Every roll after that, with the exception of one at the close of Warden Morys' book-keeping, covers the space of fifty-two weeks, ending at Michaelmas, the season at which the rents came in and the accounts were made up and audited. The rolls

¹ This on the authority of Heete: 'Cujus quidem custodis . . . ingressus primus ad inibi habitandum fuit,' &c., *ante* p. 31.

² Bosham was one of the *sacerdotes* mentioned below, and not a foundation fellow. I am inclined to identify Lechlade with Lemmanesworth, one of the first batch of fellows.

are about twelve inches wide, and from ten to twenty feet in length. They are written within and without in a clerkly hand, well worth the 6s. 8d. which the writer had for his reward. The language may be called Bursar's Latin, with a free admixture of English nouns substantive, generally introduced by the Norman article *le* or *ly*¹. The title of each roll gives the period which it covers and the names of the Bursars for the time being. A 'staurus,' or column of estates, follows, with the amount received from each estate opposite to its name. Other sources of income follow, such as legacies, *ex crescentia comunarum*, or savings from the sums allowed for commons when the price of provisions was lower than usual; *exitus hospitii*, or profits in the kitchen, pantry, and brewhouse; and oblations. The *summa omnium receptorum* for the first half year was £441 10s. 1d., but this included a sum of £110 advanced by Wykeham through Simon Membury, his treasurer, on account of buildings in progress. Below is a weekly account, totalled quarterly, of the allowance for commons, which varied, of course, from week to week according to the number in commons, which was vouched by the weekly book of the Seneschal of the Hall. The number of scholars in commons during the half year ending at Michaelmas, 1393, varies from seventy to sixty-five, except in the week beginning on Saturday, July 7, which was probably a 'leave-out' week, inasmuch as only forty-seven boys were in commons during it².

¹ Thus, 'Sol. pro emendando ly tinderbox,' is 'paid for mending the tinder-box.'

² The present system of holidays, under which most public schools are closed thrice a year, for periods amounting altogether to about a quarter of the year, cannot be traced far back. At Winchester, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, there seems to have been no more than an optional *exeat* or leave-out of a fortnight or three weeks' duration twice a year, one about Whitsuntide, the other after the annual supervision, which might take place any time between July 7 and October 1, and usually took place in August or September, according to the discretion of the Warden of New College. During these intervals of relaxation some boys remained behind, having no place to go to, we may suppose, or means of living elsewhere; and the schoolmaster and usher absented themselves, turn and turn about. In 1509 the last two weeks of August and the whole of September was a leave-out period—an unusually long one, due perhaps to some epidemic or sickness. Only one scholar was in commons during the last week of August, and only six or seven during the last fortnight of September. On the other hand, in 1517, when Erlisman was schoolmaster, and Simon Rawlyns was usher, there was no *exeat* at all. In the following

Below this is a summary of the expenses (*custus*) under different heads, such as *custus capellae*, *custus aulae*, &c.; then the *stipendia et porciones* of the Warden, schoolmaster, and others; and lastly, the servants' wages. I subjoin a summary of the 'computus of Master John Morys, Warden of St. Mary College of Winchester, from the Saturday next before St. Michael's Day, in the 19th year of the reign of King Richard II. (1395-6) to the same day in the following year'—by way of illustration:—

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Arrears ¹		192	13	2
Downton Rectory, by Robert Buset, farmer		96	6	11
Coombe Bisset, by Nicholas Aas, provost		23	14	0
Wyndesore (Eling), by Richard Hase, serjeant		21	0	0
Hamele (Hamble), by John Courtney, farmer		13	6	8
Ditto, by John Wayte		0	6	8
Wordelham (WestWorldham) chapel, by John Romesye, farmer		1	0	0
Meonstoke Ferraunt, by John Freman, provost		12	14	0
Meonstoke Perrers, by Thomas Colyng, provost		19	10	9
Roppeley (Ropley), by Thomas Knyght, serjeant.		23	0	7
Andwell, by John Meneslyn, farmer		8	6	8
Harmondsworth, by John Laner, serjeant		44	13	10
Hampton-on-Thames		nil		
Isleworth, by Thomas Harlton, executor of John Kyng, late provost		12	0	0
Heston Rectory, by Richard Sevenes, farmer		30	10	0
Scyntecros (St. Cross, Carisbrooke), by Thomas Tredynton, farmer		6	13	4
Mersshton (South Merston, Wilts), by Robert Grandon, farmer, three years		3	10	0
Manyngford Breose, by John Mershmull, two years		1	18	0
Allington, by Thomas Hoggebyn		0	6	0
Tyttelye (Titley), by Prior of Lantony, for pension out of Kington Rectory, two years		3	0	0
Bradford Peverel Rectory, by William Mede, farmer		1	10	0
Exitus hospitii, by the cook		2	10	8
		<hr/> £518 11 3 <hr/>		

year the *exeat* occurred in the first three weeks of September, and during the first of those weeks, for the first time in the history of the College, no scholar was in residence.

¹ It is obvious that when a rent account closes at Michaelmas, as this did, the amount of arrears must be considerable.

EXPENSES.		£ s. d.		
Weekly commons: warden, 2s.; magister scolae, fellows and chaplains, 13 <i>d.</i> each; hostiarius, 12 <i>d.</i> ; lay clerks, 10 <i>d.</i> each; scholars, 8 <i>d.</i> each; eight <i>valetti</i> , 10 <i>d.</i> each; five <i>garciones</i> , 8 <i>d.</i> each; sixteen choristers, 6 <i>d.</i> each		204	13	6
Extra commons		2	14	4
Pantry: Linen and mats		7	13	4
Brewhouse and bakehouse		0	2	0
Kitchen: Pair of bellows, stone mortar, apron cloth, pots and pans mended, &c.		0	9	2
Stable: Oats, 20 <i>d.</i> per quarter, new hay, saddle and bridle for the summoner ¹ , &c.		11	12	3
Garden: Onion seed, garlic, &c.		0	2	11
Chapel: Bread, wine, oil, wax, vestments, and books mended		9	0	7
Stipends: Warden		20	0	0
Fellows, Thomas Turke ²		5	13	4
Schoolmaster and usher		13	6	8
Chaplains and lay clerks		32	5	0
Mats for school room		0	2	8
Seneschal of the manors		4	0	0
Servants		9	2	0
Founder's kin: Clothes, &c., for Thomas and Reginald Warenner		2	0	0
Necessaria: Parchment, paper, &c.		0	7	4
Election of scholars: Vice-Warden of New College, Sept. 25-29, 1394, and Warden of New College (Malford), with John Wykeham and Philip Hullyn the Posers, Sept. 25-29, 1395		2	17	7
Livery		38	11	11
Warden riding to London by way of Harmondsworth, and other journeys on College business with the Seneschal; and a chaplain and lay clerk to Salisbury and back to collate a gradual (book containing the musical portions of the mass)		8	3	8
Commons of sick scholars: John Cricklade, sixteen weeks; John Alton ³ , three weeks, John Wylthorp, eight weeks		0	19	8
Buildings in progress		24	11	2
Total		£398	9	1

¹ One who rode round to 'warn' or give notice of the days of holding the manorial courts.

² The only Fellow at this time. The 13*s.* 4*d.* is added for his stipend as Vice-Warden.

³ This name does not occur in the Register. I identify him with John Moner of Alton, who died May 23, 1399.

	£	s.	d.
In hand :—Provisions	58	19	0
Cash (denarii)	121	8	0
	<hr/>		
	£180	7	0
	<hr/>		

It has been already stated that on the opening day the Society consisted of a Warden, two masters, seventy scholars, and a lay clerk, named Hende. A second lay clerk, named Twyforde, joined him in the fifth week. Four priests (sacerdotes), whose position is not defined, but may have been defined in a former draft of the Statutes, made their appearance in the fifth week, and another joined them in the sixth week. Three of these priests received stipends of 75s. each for the six months, the other two were non-stipendiary. All had their commons after the rate subsequently allowed for the Fellows, whose precursors they undoubtedly were. By the year 1397 there were nine or ten of them with stipends of 53s. 4d. each. Soon after the admission of foundation Fellows, they disappear from the scene.

Further down the first roll for 1393 are entries, importing that Hall and pantry were stocked with napery for 50s., and 23s. 6d. was laid out on kitchen utensils. The Warden gave 46s. 3d. for a horse at Reading, and John Kyng, the porter, was allowed 16d. for bringing it home. A gray horse for the Warden's man was bought of William Wygge, for 25s. Two years later a pad nag (equus ambulatorius) for the Warden cost 50s., and a black horse for his man cost 46s. 8d. Oats were 3d. per bushel, and old hay was 4s. 6d. per load.

The roll for 1394 is missing. The chief event of the following year was the consecration of the chapel, graveyard, and cloisters. Wykeham issued a commission, dated July 7, 1395², to Simon, Bishop of Achonry, in Ireland³, empowering him to

¹ A namesake (possibly the same man) supplied the Warden's and Chaplains' livery in 1393 and was Mayor of Winchester in 1399-1400. Richard Wygge (adm. 1393) may have been a son of his.

² Appendix XIV.

³ This prelate was a native of the Isle of Wight. His will, which was proved March 27, 1398, is in the following words:—'In Dei nomine amen. xiiij^o die mens. Feb. A.D. mcccxcviij. Ego Simon Accadensis Episcopus condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. Imprimis lego animam meam deo et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in capellâ B. Mariæ infra monasterium de Quarrerâ.

consecrate them. The Bishop discharged his office on Saturday, December 13, 1395, being St. Kenelm's day. His visit to the College lasted five days, during which open house seems to have been kept¹. The Scotch and Irish Bishops appear to have acted as suffragans to home Bishops at that period as much as colonial Bishops do now. A Scotch Bishop (Dunkeld) consecrated the graveyard and cloisters of New College, an Irish Bishop (John, Bishop of Ardfert) consecrated the chapel of Andwell Priory under a commission from Peter de Rupibus (Bishop of Winchester, A.D. 1204-1238); and another Irish Bishop (Henry, Bishop of Annadown) consecrated the chancel of Farnham and a new altar there on June 24, 1399.

The following list of servants, with their yearly wages, is taken from the roll of 1395:—

	£	s.	d.
John Kyng, porter	1	13	4
Walter Cok, cook and caterer	1	6	8
William Boteler, butler	1	0	0
John Gryffyth, warden's man	1	0	0
John Baker, warden's groom	0	13	4
William Cok, under-cook	0	13	4
Laundress	0	13	4
Barber	0	13	4
Garcio coquinae (cook boy)	0	6	8
	<u>£8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

In 1396 a gardener (ortolanus), and a carter (carectarius)

Item lego Stephano Monacho dicti monasterii vj^s viij^d. Item lego ad distribuendum inter monachos eiusdem monasterii ad orandum pro animâ meâ liij^s iiij^d. Item lego M^{ro} Nicolas unam zonam de serico stipatam cum argento deaurato. Item lego Dnō Roberto, Rectori de Arreton xl^s. Item lego Michaeli famulo meo x^l. Item lego Nicolao cognato meo xx^s. Et quicquid residuum fuerit de bonis meis non legatis do etiam et lego executoribus meis ut ipsi ordinent et disponant pro animâ meâ. Et ad istud testamentum expediendum et in omnibus fideliter exequendum meos ordine et constituo executores Dn̄m Robertum Wantyngge rectorem ecclesie de Arreton et magistrum Nicolaum Burgh, rectorem ecclesie de Nyton.'

¹ 'In exp. suffraganei Duī Epī Wynton, existentis in Collegio cum familiâ et equis suis per v dies tempore consecracionis capelle et cimeterii et claustrii die Sabbati in festo Sti Kenelmi, unâ cum expensis aliorum superveniencium per vices, et pro die principali confeccionis specialiter invitorum, unâ cum donis datis diversis de familiâ p'dicti suffraganei, xlix^s v^d . . . in candelis empt. de candelario pro consecracione altarium continentibus j lib. viij^d . . . et in oleo empto pro consecracione altarium, et vino filo et stipulâ pro eodem negocio, viij^d.'

make their appearance with wages of 13s. 4d. each. And from and after Lady Day 1397, when the bakehouse was ready for use, there is a baker with his man on the list, drawing 33s. 4d. yearly. About this time a steward of the manors (*senescallus terrarum*) begins to be borne on the books, with a stipend at first of £4, and then of £5 per ann. William Pole, the first steward of the manors, was perhaps the father of John Pole, the schoolmaster who succeeded Romesye in 1407.

The first *socii perpetui*, or foundation fellows, were admitted 26 November, 1397. The Register of Fellows' admissions in the *Vetus Registrum* commences with their names:—John Crudeshale, John Dyrley, John More, John Hende, and Robert Lemmanesworth. It has been surmised¹ that there were Fellows from the first, because Heete mentions them². But Heete was thinking of the corporate body and not of the individuals who composed it on the opening day. Similarly Morys, in his *computus* for the first half year, after setting down the sum total of the receipts, says:—‘*Inde in comunis custodis, sociorum, et scholarium, ac aliorum omnium in Collegio existencium,*’ when, in point of fact, not a single Fellow had been in commons or drawn his stipend during that half year. Moberly, p. 201, refers to a record in the Bishop’s Register of Wykeham’s admitting five Fellows on December 20, 1394; but these were the *sacerdotes* referred to above, and not foundation Fellows. Only one of them, Thomas Knyght, had commons and a stipend, and he is replaced in the roll of 1395 by Thomas Turke, who was also Vice-Warden. Two others of the five, namely More and Lemmanesworth, were admitted foundation Fellows in the batch of 26th November, 1397.

In 1397, the two lay clerks became three, the statutory number, with stipends of 20s. each. Their names were Mayhew, Kenton, and Stanstede. Stanstede, by the way, is the name of the first commoner who lodged and boarded in College.

Provision was now made for the services which so numerous a body of clerks was equal to performing, by the purchase of twenty-eight dozen and seven skins of vellum at 5s. per dozen, for making service books, which when written

¹ Moberly, p. 201.

² ‘*Quorum quidem custodis, sociorum, scholarium, ceterorumque omnium predictorum ingressus fuit ad inibi habitandum horâ iij ante meridiem,*’ &c.

were bound in doeskin like the sealed copy of Wykeham's Statutes¹.

Altogether thirty-three dozen skins of vellum were purchased at from 5s. to 3s. 6d. per dozen.

The computus of Bosham and Lechlade runs from Christmas, 1398, to Michaelmas, 1399, and exhibits at its foot a receipt of £442 10s. 11d., including 14s. 10d. from the sacrist for oblations, 50s. for *exitus hospitii*, and 12s. 2d. for *excrescentia comunarum*, and a present of £40 from Wykeham. The number of Fellows rises to eight, namely, Crudeshale, Turke, Bosham, Bekenton, More, Lechlade, Dyrley, and Hende², and the number of *sacerdotes* drops to four.

Under *custus capellae*, in 1397-98, I find the following items:—

'Twelve hundred wafers (*panes*), 2s. : five flagons of wine, 2s. 10d. : two flagons of oil for lamp over high altar, 2s. 4d. : four dozen wax candles for choir, 6s. 8d. : Edmund Chandler, making 44 lbs. wax into candles, at 1d. per lb., 3s. 8d.'

Under *custus aulae*:—

'Thirty-seven ells of linen for napkins at 4d., 12s. 4d.'

Under *custus coquinae*:—

'A dresser knife for slicing bread, and a mincing knife, 3s. 7d.; and a searce or sieve, *pro specibus purgandis* (for dressing spices), 20d.

Under *custus stabuli*:—

'Two pairs of hames, 4d. : two collars, 2d. : twenty-five quarters,

¹ 'Pro iiij doseyn vij pellibus de velym empt. pro j gradali inde fact. quod incipit 'Et Dicatur' continente xxvij quaternos cum custodiis (flyleaves), per doseyn de velym v ^s et per pellem v ^d	xxij ^s xj ^d
Et in notacione eiusdem	xij ^s iiij ^d
Et in illuminacione et ligaturâ eiusdem	xij ^s iiij ^d
Item in iiij doseyn iiij pell. de velym empt. pro j gradali quod incipit 'Quatuor Temporum,' continent. xxvj quaternos, per doseyn v ^s et per pellem v ^d	xxj ^s viij ^d
Et in scripturâ eiusdem	xvj ^s iiij ^d
Et in notacione, illuminacione, et ligacione eiusdem	xxiiij ^s
Item in vj doseyn de velym empt. pro facturâ vj processionalium quorum quodlibet sustinet xv quaternos, per doseyn iiij ^s vj ^d	xxvij ^s
Et in scripturâ notacione et ligacione eorundem	xxxij ^s
Item in vj doseyn de velym empt. in staurum (in stock) pro aliis libris inde faciendis ad diversa precia	xxiiij ^s xi ^d
Item in vij pell. cervinis empt. pro libris p'dictis cooperiendis	xij ^s iiij ^d

² Turke, Bosham, and Bekenton are treated here as fellows, but must have been really *sacerdotes* with brevet rank. For their names do not appear in the Register of Foundation Fellows—except Turke's, and he was not admitted until April 22, 1400.

three bushels of barley, 58s. 9d.: six quarters, one bushel of pulse, 33s. 8d.: one bushel of beans, 9d.: a load of straw, 22d.: new hay for use next year (quantity not given), £6 13s. 2d.: bran, 16s. 10d.'

Under *custus barbariae* :—

'A basin (of brass probably), 3s. 4d.: two ells of linen for "shavyng-clothys," and the making, 16d.: a chain, 16d.: a kettle of latten, 2s. 6d.'

A horse bought at 'la Wee'—Weyhill Fair—(without a warranty, to judge by the price), cost 27*s.* 5*d.*, including the expense of bringing him home (18 miles).

Work on the buildings went on steadily, Simon Membury finding the money and Morys vouching the items of outlay. The ante-chapel, vestibule, cloisters, treasury, and pantry were paved with tiles imported from Flanders in this year¹. The treasury is still paved with these tiles, and a few may be seen in the cloisters near the entrance, and built into the wall near the gate of Lavender Mead. They are about 5 inches square, of a dull red colour, and stamped with a pattern which is filled with clay of a different colour, usually white or yellow². Similar but larger tiles abound at St. Cross. Before this paving was done, a vast quantity of 'burre', 'robus' (rubbish), 'flyntes,' and sand was carted in in order to raise the level of Cloisters and build a boundary wall. Total cost £20 1s. This wall ran from the gateway in the south-western corner of Outer Court, along the western edge of the site until it reached the wall of the Carmelite Friary, and then turned eastwards, thus enclosing the College precinct on its western and southern sides. No trace of this wall remains above ground. It was built on piles of oak from Ropley, which cost 76s. 8d., including cartage. The wages of the masons and labourers employed about this wall came to £8 17s. 6d. About the same time, a door of oak, with a wicket, was hung at the end of the vestibule, and another at the entrance

¹ 'Flandrestiel,' however, in the early accounts is the name for a sort of Bath brick used for scouring brass and pewter.

² In solut. pro XLV MCCC pavyngtiel empt. de Flandre, per m vjs

vijjd		xv ^l v ^s iiij ^d
Et in solut. pro m pavyngtiel maioris quantitatis (size)		xvij ^s iiij ^d

Et in solut. pro portacione earundem de navi in quamdam domum iiiij^s xd

Et in solut. pro p'dictis pavyngtiel cariandis (from St. Denys) . lx^s vjd

Et in solut. pro xxviiij m pavyngtiel ponend. in clauastro ; iij m in introitu versus capellam et claustrum ponend. ; et mmccclxxx in ij cameris thesaurarii ; et mcxx in panetriâ ponendis, per m ijs^s . lxiix^s xjd

to the cloisters. The staples on which the latter door was hung remain *in situ*, but the door has been done away with, and a pair of open iron gates have been substituted for the first-mentioned door¹.

The first recorded 'progress' or visitation of the College manors took place at Hock tide (*quindena paschae*) this year. The Warden and Seneschal were out from April 25 to May 12. Their travelling expenses came to 54s. 10d. They seem to have depended on the tenants for their diet. Hospitality in after times was secured by covenants in the leases of the principal manor farms².

The Duke of Bretagne and Flanders, whose wife was Lady Jane Holonde, half sister of Richard II, came to see the College this winter, and was entertained by the Warden on behalf of the College. Wine, spices, and 'panis Francisci' cost 13s. 9d. on this occasion.

In 1399 I find under *custus aulae* an item of 13d. for one and a half yards of 'stamyn' to embroider Wykeham's arms on the arras in Hall; 1½d. for a sheet of paper for the sketch; 3d. for one and a half yards of pasteboard as a back for the work; 2d. for silk thread, and 2d. for a pair of scissors. Under *custus capellae* it appears that one of the chaplains received 6s. 8d. for reading the Gospel daily, and another received the same sum for teaching the choristers. One of the lay clerks had 6s. 8d. for entering evidences of title in the Register, and another had

¹ 'In solut. in repagulis hostii australis juxta capellam versus claustrum unā cum ijseruris positis cum vectibus ferreis pro hostio inter capellam et claustrum, et pro j stoklok et j wygetlok pro le wyget, cum iij clickettis &c. Computus, 1398.

² The lease of Salperton Manor, for instance, contained the following covenant:—'That the lease shall and will from time to time and at all times during the said term maintain and keep a competent and sufficient family or household in and upon the scite of the said manor and premises there to be resident, dwelling, and abiding during the said term, and also shall and will at his own proper costs and charges provide find and give unto the said Warden and scholars-clerks and their successors and assigns, and to his or their steward, officers, and servants, good, suitable, and sufficient meat, drink, lodging, and house-room within the farm house in the said premises, and also good and sufficient hay, litter, and provender and stable room to and for his and their horses, mares, and geldings in and upon the said demised premises by the space of two days and two nights in the year yearly during the said term when they shall come to keep Court there or to view or survey the state and condition of the said premises.'

the same sum for ringing the bell¹ and keeping the key of the chapel.

Law costs (*custus litium et sectarum*) make their first appearance in 1399. Proceedings had been taken against the Rector of Bishopstoke, who refused to pay the yearly pension of 40s. issuing out of the rectory, which came to the College with the rest of the possessions of the Priory of Hamble, and had not (I suspect) been collected during the sequestration; and expense had been incurred about an intended purchase of the Manor of Padworth, in Berkshire, which went off because the return to the writ *ad quod damnum* was that the alienation would be of no advantage to the Crown.

Towards the end of this year (1399) the new King, Henry IV, paid a visit to the College. If eight gallons of red wine had not been ordered, and if Wykeham's own confectioner had not been got in on the occasion, we should not know of this visit. Only a few weeks before the Society had paid 3s. 4d. to be excused from sending a man at arms and an archer to the aid of Richard II on the landing of the Duke (*sic*) whom they were now welcoming as King².

About this time the remaining portion of the Outer Court, comprising the woodhouse, slaughterhouse, and stabling at its western end, was erected on the slip off the precinct of the Sustern Spital which Wykeham acquired just before the opening of the College³. The wages of the 'positor' who built the walls amounted to £12 14s., and those of the 'lathomus' who hewed the stone for the doorways (4), windows (16), and chimneys (2), and for the archway in the south-western angle of the Court, amounted to £7 15s. 3d. Other items are:—

	£	s.	d.
Purbeck slates	9	3	4
Labourers assisting masons, digging 'burre' and driving piles	11	3	7

¹ The bell, perhaps, for early mass. It rang at five o'clock A.M., in Jonson's time:—

'Purpureas Aurora fores ubi pandit ab ortu
Eoö et quintâ dum linea tangitur umbrâ
Stridula spirantes campana reverberat auras.'

² In dono Joh. Launce ad excusand. Collegium de homine armato et sagittario mittendo ad regem in adventum Ducis in Angliam, iij^s iij^d, is an entry in the computus for 22 Ric. II.

³ See Chapter iv.

	£	s.	d.
One thousand piles and cartage	4	14	2
Flyntes	4	3	11
Sand	7	15	4
Two hundred and twenty yards of lime at 12 <i>d.</i> . .	11	0	0
Cartage of 'burres' and chalk	3	15	9

The following references to the woodhouse and slaughter-house occur in the computus of this year:—

'Sol. pro fabricacione ij serarum de le wodeyarde et slawt'hous, xvij^d: et in sol. pro le poly (block or pulley) pro le slawt.hous, viij^d.'

The next thing was to erect a wall twenty-three poles in length from the south-eastern corner of the Cloisters along the eastern edge of the grounds, which until then lay open to the monks' path to Barton. This wall joined that which had been erected along the southern edge of the precinct, and made the enclosure complete. The nature of the foundation, alongside a watercourse, rendered it a costly piece of work:—

	£	s.	d.
Four hundred and seventy-eight beeches for piles, bought of the chamberlain of St. Swithun's, at 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per hundred	3	3	4
Carpenter felling same, and making 1200 piles . . .	5	5	10
Henry White, cartage	10	16	8
William Syvell and his mates, driving piles and making a dam or weir alongside the stream . . .	7	0	0
John Barret, twenty-two dozen poles for the weir (les wares) and scaffold	0	16	8
Henry Wodehay, three hundred and twenty feet ashlar	0	19	3
Sand (quantity not stated)	9	7	7
Two hundred and eighty-eight quarters lime . .	14	18	3
Flyntes	9	6	3
Cartage of one hundred and twenty loads of flyntes, given by Treasurer of Wolvesey	0	12	6
Cartage of two hundred and eighteen loads of 'burres' and stone, given by same.	0	15	8
Chalk	7	14	10
Workmen laying the foundation	0	15	8
Workmen carrying sand and 'burres,' and filling up with rubbish to water level	3	13	7
John Barry, laying rest of wall at 14 <i>d.</i> per rod . .	12	15	0

COST OF THE GATEWAY¹.

	£	s.	d.
Planks for scaffold and withes for tying it	0	12	3
Man riding in quest of materials	0	14	8
Adam Smyth, for irons in culvert of three arches under wall	1	2	2
Brooms, sieves, barrows, &c.	0	6	9
Water carriage (batillagium) of thirty loads of 'bereston'	6	0	0
Cartage from St. Denys	3	13	7
Straw to thatch wall	0	4	6
Paid the thatcher	0	6	3
John Barry, mason, for extras	0	15	0
Oak plank for gates	0	10	0

The receipts from all sources during the year ending at Michaelmas 1401, were £565 3s. 5*d.*, and the expenditure during the same period was £530 16s. 10*d.*, leaving a balance of £34 6s. 7*d.* only to keep the Society going till another year's rents came in. This balance was not enough; and, moreover, the Bursars had been obliged to dip into it for the maintenance of two Commoners, Popham and Tytelside, whose battels were in arrear, and for entertaining the country gentlemen who used to come about the College, and were not always welcome guests². In short, a crisis in the affairs of the Society arose. They addressed a petition or remonstrance to Wykeham praying for relief, and another to the Society of New College with a similar object. Drafts of both petitions are extant. The first is addressed 'dominacioni vestre,' 'to your Lordship,' meaning Wykeham beyond a doubt, who is generally styled 'dominus' in the rolls of the period.

A paper containing a list of extraordinary expenses since the opening day accompanies it, and is worth abstracting here:—

¹ 'Non licet' gate (porta illicita). This name for the eastern gate occurs in the accounts for 1622: 'Sol. pr emendandâ serâ et conficiendâ clave portae vocat. non licet, vjs iiij*d.*' This gate was not finished until 1411, when John Say, the smith, was paid 43s. 2*d.* for six 'vertemelli' or hinges weighing 260 lbs for the pair of gates. A lock, key, and chain supplied in that year cost 2s. 6*d.* Eighty-seven gross of nails at 2½*d.* per lb. were used in building the bridge outside Non licet gate in 1411.

² Part of the balance, the Bursars say pathetically, almost in Wykeham's own words, had been spent 'in expensis diversorum valencium extrinsecorum super-veniencium ad Collegium, aliquando ex curialitate, aliquando ex necessitate.'

	£	s.	d.
I. Service books for chapel and commons of clerks employed in transcribing other books . . .	42	3	5
II. Three books on philosophy, bought of Nicholas de Alresford, late Vicar of Downton. . . .	2	16	6
III. Commons of the sons of John Uvedale and Henry Popham, <i>consanguinei</i> , and of the sons of William Askham ¹ , citizen of London, of John Wakfeld, clerk at the Common Pleas, and of John Harryes, John Sy, and other gentlemen, whose sons had been maintained by direction of Wykeham ² , and commons of his private choir when employed at the College .	33	3	8
IV. Utensils for brewhouse, bakehouse, cellar, hall, and pantry; vessels for chapel; felling and carriage of timber, plastering walls of new chamber at lower end of Hall ³ , double doors to hall and vestibule, 'machina' or windlass to well in kitchen, shed over conduit in chamber court, and 'le skelyng' ⁴	81	15	2
V. Manors and rectories, viz. Chancel at Harmondsworth, and a new chamber there; granges and chancels at Isleworth and Heston; grange and chamber at Andwell; chancel at Downton and other repairs there; grange at Coombe Bisset; new water wheel at Durrington; new hall at Fernhamsdean; repairs of hall,			

¹ His executors advanced £34 to the Society in 1415.

² Wykeham, it seems, sent these boys to the school as Commoners, and it was a grievance with the Society that he did not pay for their board.

³ Apparently the hatch in which tea is now made. It was originally the serving bar, being approached by a staircase from the kitchen underneath.

⁴ The first reference to the 'domus porcorum' or pigstye, which existed somewhere in the grounds behind the College. 'Skilling,' Scotticé 'shealing,' means any building with a lean-to roof. Perhaps it was built against the outside wall. It was renewed in 1406. The carpenter, William Ikenham, and his man put it up. Their joint wages at 4s. 11d. weekly came to 25s. 11d. Timber (mercemium) cost 13s. 4d. Six loads of straw to thatch it came to 6s. 8d., and 500 'spryes' (spars) cost 5d. The pigs came from Harmondsworth, where the live stock belonged to the Society. In 1424 a tub was bought for the pigs' food and the troughs were plated with iron, the device of ringing pigs not having been, I suppose, invented:—'In uno magno vat pro pablo porcorum et boum imponendo, cum xj^d pro platys et ligaturis ferreis pro les trowes coram porcis conservandis a morsibus eorundem, j^s iij^d.'

chamber and chapel at St. Cross, and new water wheel there ; chancels at Twickenham and Hamble	538 4 0 ¹
Total	<u>£698 2 9</u>

The paper goes on to say that these large sums had been spent out of income, and were not included in the following sums which had been expended on the fabric :—

	£	s.	d.
By Wykeham	793	18	5
By Warden Morys, advanced by Simon Membury	220	9	10
	<u>£1014</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>

It is interesting to find out in this way the original cost of the fabric.

‘Responsum est, et expediti sunt’ is written in a contemporaneous hand on the draft of the remonstrance addressed to Wykeham. What the size of his response was cannot be ascertained, inasmuch as the rolls for the years 1402 and 1403 have disappeared ; but it was enough to tide the Society over their difficulties. The other remonstrance begins ‘Reverendi Patres et Domini,’ and was doubtless addressed to the Warden and Fellows of the sister College. It does not appear what reception it met with.

Forty-five scholars were admitted at the election of the year 1403 (September 30). The cause of so many vacancies is not apparent. Among those who were admitted were Nicholas Oselbury, afterwards Warden of New College ; John Wykham, of Swalcliffe, who, if he were founder’s kin, was not admitted as such ; and Thomas Bekenton (Beckington). This eminent Wykehamist became Dean of the Court of Arches, and was tutor to Henry VI. A book which he wrote against the Salique law in support of the claim of Henry VI to the throne of France brought him into notice, and he became Secretary of State, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Bishop of Bath and Wells. He obtained for New College the churches of Newnton Longville,

¹ The fact of the estates of the alien Priories having been for so many years in the hands of sequestrators prior to Wykeham’s purchasing them may serve to explain the magnitude of this sum.

Great Horwood, Akely, Whaddon, Witchingham, and West Hanney. In 1451 John Edmond, one of the Fellows, rode to Dogmersfield 'ad loquendum cum D^{no}. Epō. Bathon. et Wellen. pro certis bonis recipiendis et providendis nomine Collegii datis per eundem dominum Collegio'—to talk to the Bishop about certain articles of value, among other things a silver bowl, weighing 10 lbs. 9 oz., which he was about to give to the Society. His obit was kept on January 15th, as long as obits were lawful.

For the year ending at Michaelmas 1404, the receipts were £609 13s. 1d., including under 'exitus hospicii' sales of garden stuff, 24s.; kitchen, 24s. 2d.; brewhouse and bakehouse, 43s. 8d. A loan of £50 from Wykeham is also brought into account. The outgoings were £484 16s. 5d., including a sum of £68 3s. spent on a new chancel at Harmondsworth, 'unà cum vitriacione iij fenestrarum et cum expensis dedicacionis eiusdem Cancelli.'

In the month of January before his death (on September 27, 1404¹), Wykeham placed a sum of £100 in the chest at New College, and stipulated that it should remain there untouched (except for the defence of the possessions of that College), during twenty years, and then belong to Sir Thomas Wykeham, his heir-at-law². He made no such donation in the case of Winchester College, possibly because he had advanced so much money to keep it going; but he gave to it the following books in his lifetime:—

		PRICE		
		£	s.	d.
I	Antiphonarium (book of anthems)	9	10	0
VI	alia antiphonaria.	55	5	0
I	Portiforium notatum, cum clapsulis argent.	10	0	0
I	„ aliud antiquum	4	0	0
I	„ „	1	10	0
II	antiquae legendae	4	0	0
	Liber de cantu organico	0	6	8

¹ Heete says on September 20, but the day of St. Cosmo and St. Damian on which his death took place is September 27th.

² Similarly Waynesflete left over twelve hundred double pistolets of gold in a chest at Magdalen College, which was not to be opened except in some great necessity. However, while Dr. John Wilkinson was President, the chest was opened, and the gold was shared between him and the Fellows. Fuller's *Church History*, ix. 16.

	£	s.	d.
I Pontificale cum clapsulis argenteis cum coöperculo de nigro serico et rubro	2	0	0
I Missale pulcrum et magnum cum clapsulis de ar- gento deaurat.	20	0	0
I Aliud missale pulcrum cum claps. de argent. . . .	10	0	0
I Aliud missale parvum cum claps. de argento et registro deaurato	5	0	0
I Aliud missale cum registro	10	marks	
		s.	d.
I Florarium Bartholomaei ¹	30	0	
Vita S. Thome Martyris	20	0	
Rationale Divinorum et legenda sanctorum	100	0	
Liber Penitentialis, vocat. 'Pars Oculi' (Sacerdotis) .	10	0	
Polycronicon Will. Cestren. ²	40	0	
Liber in quo continentur Taxationes omnium Eccle- siarum in singulis Dioces. p. totam Angliam ³ . .		nil	
Liber continens Constitutiones Provinciales et Syno- dales	10	0	
Priscian ⁴	6	8	
Total value	£139	1	8

From an indenture dated at Bishop's Waltham, Jan. 4, 1400-1, under the Founder's *secretum* (a splendid example), it appears that Wykeham delivered on that day to Warden Morys the following vestments:—

'A chasuble, two tunicles, sixteen copes of cloth of gold, three amices of cloth of gold, and copper and white and red cloth worked with patines of gold, and orphreys of cloth of gold and copper and purple (blodio) and green cloth: three albs and three amices with pavures: two stoles and three maniples, with three girdles, and

¹ 'Bartholomaeus Anglus, dicitur Florarius ab opere quod Florarium inscripsit.' Fabric. i. 478.

² 'Monachus Cestrensis in Angliâ anno 1109.' Fabric. iii. 420.

³ This MS., in small quarto, consists of two parts. One of them contains chiefly a taxation of Bishoprics and other Ecclesiastical benefices, particularly those of the Diocese of Winchester. It was compiled in the time of Adam de Orleton (as appears from pages 21 and 23), who was Bishop of Winchester from A.D. 1333 to 1345. It belonged to Wykeham and was given by him to his College at Winchester (Lowth, *Life of Wykeham*, preface, p. xvi); Nicholas North, one of the Fellows, received 3s. 4d. in 1400 for copying it.

⁴ 'Episcopus Ferrarensis, primus glossator Decretorum Pontificalium anno 1212.' Fabric iii, 895.

a corporal: a chasuble and two tunicles 'cum stolâ manipulâtâ,' and parures of white silk ornamented with orphreys of imperial cloth of gold worked with the Crucifix: fifteen 'moses'¹ of green cloth with gold letters on grey (cum litteris aureis de griseo) in a circle.'

In the following month of October, 1401, Wykeham delivered to Morys—

'Three copes, three chasubles, two tunicles, four stoles, five maniples, five altar cloths, and three frontals of purple silk, worked with stars and crescents in white. Also five albs and five amices of linen. Also three pairs of curtains of purple silk (ridellae de tartaryn blodio). Also twenty-two ells of fine linen to make six altar-cloths (pro vj tuellis inde conficiendis), and eleven ells of unbleached linen for the inferior altars.'

The following list of jocalia et vasa argentea given to the Chapel by Wykeham, is extracted from the Vetus Registrum:—

I Crismatorium de argento deaurato.

I Cupa de argent. deaurat. habens pedem longum et gracilem.

I Cupa de berillo (of beryl) cum co-operculo harnessiat. (mounted) cum argento deaurat. cum pede, pro Eucharistiâ portandâ in festo Corporis Christi.

I Pixis parva rotunda de argento deaurat. pro Sacramento Altaris conservando.

I Thuribulum de argento deaurat. ponderant. iiij^{lib}. iiij^{unc}. dimid.

I Aliud Thuribulum de argento deaurat.

I Navis (the pan for incense in the thurible) cum cochliari argenteo pro incens. ix^{unc}. xij^{dwt}s.

ij Candelabra de argento in parte deaurata pond. v^{lib}. x^{unc}.

ij Phiolae de argento deaurato ponderant i^{lib}. ij^{unc}.

I Parva campana de argento deaurat. pond. vj^{unc}.

I Osculatorium Pacis (pax) de argento deaurat. et anclat. (enamelled) cum Crucifixo pond. i^{lib}. vj^{unc}. dimid.

I Situla de argento cum swages ('swaged' or embossed) deaurat. pond. iiij^{lib}. ij^{unc}.

I Aspersorium de argento pond. iiij^{unc}. x^{dwt}s.

ij Pelves de argento cum armis Dñi Fundatoris in fundo et swages deaurat., quarum una habet j pipam² et pond. vij^{lib}. ix^{unc}.

I Annulus Pontificalis cum quodam lapide precioso.

¹ Or Moyces, the clasp of a cope. Here it signifies the cope itself.

² Through which the sacramental wine was drawn.

Another inventory of plate, &c., given by Wykeham and other benefactors prior to the year 1405 is too long to quote here. The articles in silver are estimated to weigh 3892 ounces, which at 2s. 1*d.* per ounce, exclusive of enamel and workmanship, comes to £485 8s. 4*d.* The articles of gold are estimated to weigh 91½ ounces, which at £1 5s. per ounce, exclusive of enamel, stones, and workmanship, comes to £114 16s. 10*d.*; total, £600 5s. 2*d.*

By his will, which is printed in the appendix to the Life by Bishop Lowth, Wykeham gave to Winchester College a plain mitre¹, with a border of gold (*aurifregiata*), his favourite bible (*bibiam meam usuaalem*), and the following books:—‘*Catholicon*,’ ‘*Rationale Divinorum*,’ ‘*Florarium Bartholomei*,’ ‘*Vita Sti Thome Martyris*,’ and ‘*Pars Oculi*.’

To Morys and to his successors he bequeathed ten marks, and a silver-gilt cup with lid, and an ewer worth twenty marks. To each Fellow 6s. 8*d.*; to each Chaplain, 20s.; to Romesye, the schoolmaster, 100s.; to the Usher, 20s.; to every Scholar, 6s. 8*d.*; and ten marks to be distributed amongst the lay clerks, servants, and choristers. And he directed that the Office of the Dead and Requiem should be sung in the Chapel daily from the day of his death to his funeral, and for forty days afterwards. The executors seem to have thought this provision insufficient; and one of them, Thomas Ayleward², in the year 1406 gave £10 to found a perpetual obit at the College, and £35 13s. 4*d.* to the common chest. Wykeham’s obit was celebrated on September 26, the eve of the anniversary of his death. Founder’s Day is now kept in December.

While the See of Winchester was vacant after Wykeham’s death, Archbishop Arundel held a Metropolitcal Visitation of both Colleges. The Abbot of Abingdon was the visitor at New College, where several Fellows were deprived. The visitor at Winchester was Dr. John Maydenheath. No particulars of this visitation exist in the archives of the College. But in the following year a monitory letter came from Archbishop Arundel, in which, after asking for a nomination to a scholarship, he en-

¹ His best mitre was bequeathed to New College.

² Rector of Havant. He died April 6, 1413, and is buried at Havant, where a brass exists to his memory.

joined the Warden and Fellows to provide, in obedience to the Statutes :—

- a.* A register for the names of fellows and scholars.
- b.* An inventory of goods and valuables (*jocalia*) in the Treasury.
- c.* A register of charters and evidences of title.
- d.* Covers of cloth to the seals of documents.
- e.* Receptacles (*cophini*) for the title-deeds of each estate.
- f.* An Indenture or list under seal by the Warden of the moveables in his custody.
- g.* An Indenture by the Sacrists of ornaments in use in the chapel.
- h.* Indentures by the head servants of utensils in the pantry, kitchen, brewhouse, bakehouse, stable, garden, and barber's shop.

He also enjoined the Society to repair the lead on the roof of the chapel and hall, to mend their windows, and rehang their bells.

The French, although a truce existed, were making descents upon our coast at this time; and it appears under the novel heading of *custus pro defensione patriae* in the computus of 1404, that the Society mounted a party of men at a cost of £6 9s., and sent them down to Hamble, where the French were expected, but did not come. Two years later, after war had been declared, the Society were politic or patriotic enough to pay their quota towards the tenth granted by the clergy towards prosecuting the war, instead of claiming exemption under their Charter of Privileges.

The name of Andrew Huls, or Hulse, appears at the head of the roll for 1407. This eminent churchman rose to be Chancellor of Sarum, Canon of Southwell, York, Lichfield, and Hereford, Archdeacon of Wells, and Keeper of the Privy Seal. He devised forty marks to be expended by the Society in founding a chantry to his memory in the Cathedral Church of Sarum. By the Charter of Foundation, which is dated March 28, 1447, Warden Baker settled a yearly rentcharge of £9 6s. 8d. upon the chantry. The priest was to receive a yearly stipend of £7 6s. 8d., and Hulse's obit was to be celebrated on April 1st annually, that being the anniversary of his death. It was provided that the Canon who celebrated high mass on that day should receive 12d.; every residentiary who should assist, 12d.; the sub-dean 6d.; each priest vicar 6d.;

each lay vicar 4*d.* ; each chaplain 6*d.* ; the choristers 2*s.* 4*d.* ; the sacrists 8*d.*, and their servants 8*d.* ; the beadle 4*d.* ; the porter 4*d.*, and his servant 2*d.* ; the nine altarists, for a knell, 18*d.* ; wax, 8*d.* The Warden (Baker) and some of the Fellows spent nineteen days in London in the spring of 1480 on the business of obtaining a license to amortize the land which was intended as a provision for the obit. Their bill at the inn was 49*s.* 2½*d.*, horse hire there and back, 12*s.* 10*d.* John Young, the ostler, had 2*s.*, horseshoes cost 8*d.*, provender, &c., 26*s.* 6*d.* The expenses of putting the land in mortmain were :—Writ addressed to Treasurer and Barons of Exchequer, 2*s.* 2*d.* ; enrolling same, 2*s.* ; Nayler of the Chancery drawing petition for license, 6*s.* 8*d.* ; engrossing same, 1*s.* ; Privy Seal, 10*s.* ; Master William Morland, pro compositione charte (for drawing the license), 6*s.* 8*d.* ; engrossing same, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; pro feodo sigilli in hanaperio, £8 9*s.*

Upon the suppression of chantries under Edward VI, the endowment of Hulse's Chantry was granted to one Robert Whyte, of Christchurch, Hants, and he released it to the College by deed dated August 20, 1551, in consideration of £180 ; about nineteen years' purchase.

In 1408 the receipts were £515 2*s.*, including a loan of £50¹ from the executors of Wykeham, and a present of 40*s.* from Aylward. The expenses amounted to £421 19*s.* 9*d.*

Under *custus stabuli* the following items occur :—

Twenty-four loads of hay, and cartage, 104*s.* 4*d.* : horsebread, 4*s.* 11*d.*² : seventy-four quarters, two bushels of oats bought in open market, whereof sixty-seven quarters, five bushels at 20*d.*, and six quarters, five bushels at 22*d.*—£6 4*s.* 10*d.* Two quarters of bran to mix with the oats, 2*s.* 8*d.* Straw for forage and litter (quantity not given), 9*s.* 8*d.* Horse bought at Shaw (near Newbury), 29*s.* 8*d.* Paid Baldwin, pro diversis medicamentis equorum, 2*s.* 8*d.*

In the year 1408 the College authorities were prepared to defend their possessions with the following array of legal talent. Yet it does not appear that any litigation took place.

John Fromond, of whom hereafter, steward of the manors in Hants and Wilts, without stipend : William Stokes, steward of

¹ A further loan of £33 5*s.* 3*d.* was received in 1413.

² See Stats. 32 H. VIII. c. 41 and 21 Jac. I. c. 21 for regulating the sale of this article.

the manors in Berks and Middlesex, 26s. 8d.: John Champflower, counsel, 20s.: Thomas Troney, clericus terrarum (steward's clerk), 20s.: William Byngham, attorney in King's bench, retainer, 6s. 8d., fee, 3s.: Thomas Holmes, attorney there, retainer, 6s. 8d., fee, 3s.: Thomas Banks, attorney in Chancery, retainer, 6s. 8d.; Thomas Hurseley, notary, 13s. 4d.: Master John Penkeston, advocate in Consistory Court of Winchester, 13s. 4d.: John Huls, standing counsel, retainer, 13s. 4d.

At Epiphanytide in 1409-10, the Warden kept open house during two whole days to a number of country gentlemen (*generosi de patriâ*). Among those who were present were William Bremshete, the High Sheriff; John Lawrence, the Under-Sheriff; John Veer, William Weston, William Fawcener, Thomas Colyngton, Nicholas Payn, John Pistor (Baker), John Newton, Edward Cowdray, John Ferle, and Fromond's party from Sparsholt. The Society, like some of the City Companies, gave presents to the guests, which cost £6 2s. 6d. A man who brought a heronshaw from Andwell, in time for the dinner, had 1s. for his pains. The distance is about twenty-two miles.

In 1411 the following servants were kept:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
William Neweman, manciple	26	8
William Kenne, cook	26	8
John Baker, brewer	26	8
John Losynge, porter and barber	33	4
William Tettebury (office not stated, probably butler)	20	0
William Pokulchyrche, Warden's clerk	13	4
Henry Russel, Warden's valet, three terms only	8	4
Thomas Hawkesbury, do. one term, 20d., and gratuity, 12d.	2	8
Nicholas Clayden, butler's boy (<i>garcio</i>), 10s., and gratuity, 18d.	11	6
John Nowell, <i>garcio coquinae</i>	13	4
Thomas Cowdray, <i>garcio coquinae</i>	13	4
Philip Gardener	1	8
Janyn, baker's and brewer's boy, 13s. 4d., and gratuity for looking after Warden's horses, 5s.	18	4
Richard Romesye, care of Warden's horses one term, 2s. 6d., gratuity, 6d.	3	0
John Springold, laundryman (<i>lotor</i>)	40	0

A present of a flagon of red wine and a pottle of bastard, with apples and pears, to the judges during the Assizes, cost 12d.

One Nicholas Diford, a copyholder at Meonstoke, came to

the audit in 1411 with 100 oysters in payment of his quit rent. These oysters doubtless came from Hamble, which was as famous for oysters then as it is for crabs now. The Prior of Hamble used to render 20,000 oysters at mid-Lent to the monks of St. Swithun as an acknowledgment for a corrody of six gowns, six pairs of shoes, six pairs of boots, with twenty-one loaves and forty-two flagons of ale weekly, which he and his brethren received from the monastery. After the property of the priory became vested in Winchester College, this corrody was made the endowment of Wykeham's Chantry in Winchester Cathedral. In 1417, when the prior and convent of St. Swithun accepted it, the estimated yearly value of this corrody was £10.

In 1413 only four vacancies occurred in College, the smallest number on record. One of the vacancies was filled by Richard Androes, afterwards Dean of York and Secretary of State, and first Warden of All Souls, Oxford.

Custus capellae in 1412:—

A thousand and fifteen wafers, 7s. 10d.: twenty-five flagons and one pottle of red wine, at 5d. or 6d. the flagon, 13s. 5d.: nine flagons and one pottle of oil for the lamp over the High Altar at 16d. and 12d. the flagon, 11s. 2d.: two hundred and fifty lbs. wax, £6 os. 4d. (very dear): Edward Chandler, making it into candles, 15s. 2½d.: four dozen wax candles for the choir, 5s. 4d.: twenty-four ells of linen, at 8d. or 7d. to make napkins, albs, and amices, 19s.: three pieces of 'bokeram,' 9d.: 'buttes' (hassocks) for the stalls in the choir, 3d.: glazier mending windows, 12d.: eleven lbs. of rope for the great bell, 16d.: making and binding an anthem book, 2s. 6d.: Agnes Lambert, hemming four albs and six amices, 2s.: John Overton, making two copies of 'The History of our Lord's Body,' and 'The life of St. Anne,' 3s. 4d.

Pavyngtiel, bought at Newbury, probably from Shaw, for the floor of the library, and the wages and expenses of the paviour, who lodged five nights at a hostelry in the Soke, came to 25s. 5d.; cartage from Newbury, 12d.; tiler, six days tiling the wall by the Carmelites' church, 2s. 6d.; William Ikenham, making stillions for the cellar, and a windlass to raise and lower the cradle used in mending the east window of the chapel, 6s. 8d.

Under *custus forinsecus* is an item of 20s. for a feast to the Carmelite brethren on the day of SS. Philip and James, to cele-

brate the sealing of articles of agreement relating to the maintenance of the boundary wall between the garden of the College and the precinct of the Carmelites referred to in the last section. The counterpart agreement in the muniment room has attached to it perfect specimens of the seals of the friary and of the Provincial of the Order.

An Oxford scholar (name not recorded) came to be examined for the place of usher vacated by Huet, and received 3s. 4d. for his expenses¹.

The Society had a case coming on at the Winchester Assizes at this time. Four local lawyers (*jurisperiti*), namely Wynard, Alisaunder, and John and William Westbury, had retainers of 6s. 8d. each. Sir John Colepeper, the judge of assize, had a *douceur* of 40s. The associate had 20s. John Wakfeld, whom we have heard of already (*ante*, p. 150), also had 20s. William Wawayn and Thomas Brown, two attornies of the Common Pleas, had 6s. 8d. each, and the beadle had 12d.

The following inventory of household stuff, made in compliance with Archbishop Arundel's injunction, is written on the back of the roll for 1412 :—

‘In the Chapel: A new curtain (*aularis*) with a linen back. Two palls of white and green worsted (bought same year for £4 6s. 8d.). Twenty crockettes for hanging same. A curtain of two “*costeres*” of embroidered worsted with two “*aralines*.” An old curtain of blue and red worsted, worked with the arms of the Founder in the middle. A plain red “*banker*” of woollen with same arms at each end.

‘In the Hall: Two table-tops for High table, and three trestles, a long table down the middle of Hall and three long forms on either side². Two planks in front of the pantry door. A chafer of copper.

‘In the Pantry: Four latten salts, with covers. Six pewter salts, with covers. Twenty-four latten candlesticks. Twenty-four silver spoons. Two trencher knives. One paring knife. Two table cloths of Flemish linen, each six yards long. Four “*tuells*” of same, each ten yards long. One table cloth of “*drapery*” (*diaper*), ten yards long. One “*tuell*” of same, ten yards long. One table cloth of Flemish linen, six yards long. Two servants' table cloths of “*crest*”

¹ ‘In dato cuidam scolari Oxon. venienti Wynton. pro examinacione suâ factâ pro officio ostiarii Coll. ad missionem custodis mense august., et, pro expensis suis et rewarde ac pro conductione equi sui, practor dat. per Dn̄m custodem, iij^s iiij^d.’

² The side tables, being fixtures, are not enumerated.

(crash) six yards long. Two thin "sauenapes" of Flemish linen, one seven yards, the other six yards long. One "sauenape" of the same and one of "crest," each five yards long. Two crest cloths, each ten yards long. Six short "tuells" of "Bredewelle." One cupboard cloth of Flemish linen.

'In the kitchen: Twelve pewter plates, twelve potegers (soup plates or saucers), fourteen salts; all with Founder's arms. Eighteen pewter plates, eighteen potegers, eighteen salts, all marked "III. M. an. X." Twelve pewter plates, twelve potegers, twelve salts of another pattern, marked "V. M. an. X." One pewter "char" (charger), five plates, five potegers, four salts, all marked "D. P. an. X." Eight old pewter plates and ten others, and fifteen potegers of another pattern, not marked. Three brass pots (ollae), two of them marked with three branches on their sides. A great brass pot "Colman," with ears and feet.

'In the bakehouse: Five sacks, four canvasses for covering the paste¹, four tubs for flour, two "byvers" or dressers, a knife, two sieves, three candlesticks, three "graves" (scrapers) pro knedyng-trowes purgandis², an iron prong, a balance and two leaden weights, a tankard.

'In the brewhouse: Two coppers: two "meshyngvattes": three malt shovels: a cistern; four cowches (coolers): three pails: three keves with straw covers: thirty keevers (shallow tubs) for the wort: a "clausyngfyne": two "altronges": a "berryngkyve": an iron rake: an axe: a wedge: a vat: three buckets, hooped: a "lathe": two brooms: two shovels: three baskets: a lanthorn: two candlesticks: a "somerhous": a coal-rake: a fire-pick: a "bararde": a tenon saw: two handsaws: a trunk for filling the copper.

'In the stable: Three horses: four hakeney saddles with "hues" of black leather: another set of "hues": a mal (mail) saddle, with crupper, reins, &c., complete: three "wadyngsadel": a "somer-sadel" complete: five girths: three leather collars: a pair of "stirupyrons": a currycomb: a shovel: a three-tined fork: a prong: two iron hooks for hay: a wheelbarrow.

'In the Barbaria: A round latten chafer with lid and handle: a chafer of copper: a round latten basin: three shaving cloths: a chest: a round stool.'

Morys died October 23, 1413. William Hayne, one of the Fellows, rode to Oxford with the news, and returned by way of London, where he sued out a renewal of the Charter of

¹ Dough is so called in the trade.

² The kneading troughs, as being fixtures, are not included in this list.

Privileges from the new King (Henry V). Haynes' expedition occupied seven days, and his expenses were 10s. 6d. only.

The brass to the memory of Warden Morys in front of the altar in the chapel is inscribed as follows:—

‘Hic iacet magister Johēs Morys primus custos istius Collegii qui obiit die undecim millia virginum anno Dñi m^occcc^o xiiij^o et anno regni Regis Henrici Quinti primo litterā dñicali A cui āē propicietur deus amen.’

CHAPTER IX.

JOHN FROMOND.

His home and family.—Steward of the manors.—His will.—Provision for choristers' gowns.—Founds Chantry.—Chaplains.—Description of the fabric.—Its fate at the Reformation.—Converted into library.—Now a chapel.—The Scriptorium.

John Fromond, in the year 1407, when we first hear of him, was a country gentleman residing at Sparsholt, near Winchester, where his father John and his grandfather Richard resided before him. He was probably of a Winchester family, for a Stephen Fromond was mayor of that city in 1275¹; and John Fromond himself owned property in and near the city. His wife's name was Matilda or Maud. They were childless, and had adopted a little girl named Lucy, who was a god-daughter of Fromond², and sometimes came with her maid Alice to see him in his chamber over the Outer Gate. She probably died young, inasmuch as she is not mentioned in Fromond's will. His name occurs in the computus of 1407, where there is an entry of twelvecpence given to a servant of his for bringing a 'chyne' of pork and a collar of brawn from Sparsholt as a present to the Warden and Fellows. In 1408 he succeeded Pole as steward of the manors in Hants and Wilts. A year or more later the remaining manors in Berks and Middlesex were

¹ His name does not occur in the Guildhall list of mayors, but he attested as mayor in that year a grant by Sir Henry Heose, Knt., to the Black or Dominican Friars in Winchester, of some property within the East Gate adjoining their house.

² 'In dato cuidam nutrici lactanti quendam filiam adoptivam Joh. Fromond et uxoris eius' xx^d (computus 4 H. IV) 'In dato filie spirituali Johis Fromond xx^d' (*ib.* 6 H. V.).

entrusted to his care, and he continued steward until his death in 1420. The College was very short of money during this period; and Fromond, who, judging by the quantity of landed property which he disposed of by his will, must have been a rich man, never drew his stipend of £5 after the first year, and was content to act for the bare fees of office. During all this time he appears to have been on intimate terms with the Warden and Fellows, and a continual exchange of presents went on between them. He was one of the guests at the great dinner which the Society gave on Twelfth Day, 1409-10, to the High Sheriff and gentry, which was alluded to in the last chapter. In December 1416, as he lay sick in his inner chamber next the one over the Outer Gate, the Fellows tempted his appetite with dishes of fish, eels, and birds of several sorts, and sent in a cup of sweet wine for his wife when she came to see him, besides making a present of 20*d.* to Alice, the little girl's maid. In Passion Week 1417, he received a present of eels and lampreys from the Society, and on the 13th of August following they divided 20*d.* among the labourers in his harvest at Sparsholt. Not long afterwards Fromond and his wife were guests in Hall at one of the large dinners which the Warden was then in the habit of giving. Two extra cooks were employed on that occasion, and there was music afterwards¹.

Fromond died in November 1420, a few days after making his will², which was proved on the 29th of that month at King's Somborne before John Langhorne, Commissary General to the Bishop of Winchester. After giving a number of charitable legacies and endowing a chantry in the parish church at Spars-holt, Fromond devised³ a tenement in the parish of St. John in

¹ 'In dato Ricardo de Hidã ministrallo venienti ad Coll. tempore quo dñus Joh. Forest et dña de Fromond et alii generosi invitati fuere ad prandium vj^{d.} In dat. Ade Chandler adiuvanti in coquinã eodem tempore viij^{d.} In dato Rogero coco S^te Elizabethe pro simili causã eodem tempore xij^{d.} In exp. Hen. Russel equitantis ad diversas partes pro volatilibus et aliis providendis erga dictum diem, cum uno equo conducto ad idem per vj dies iij^{d.}'

² Printed in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xvi. pp. 166-73.

³ This deserves explanation, in view of the fact that the alienation of land by will was not allowed in this country (except here and there by special custom) previously to Stats. 32 H. VIII, c. 1 and 33 H. VIII, c. 5. Although the feudal law prohibited devises of land, people got over the difficulty (as they always do when the law interferes with freedom of disposition) by the device of enfeoffing their executors and then directing them verbally or otherwise how

the Soke, another in the parish of Winnal, and a third without the north gate of Winchester to the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College for the purpose of buying clothes (*pro indumentis emendis*) for the choristers of the College. Each of these boys was to receive three yards of cloth yearly, of a different colour from that worn by the scholars¹. If the testator continued, the income should not suffice (as proved to be the case) to provide so much cloth, the deficiency was to be made up out of the profits of the manor of Allington and a moiety of the manor of Fernhill, which he had already devised to the College as a provision for keeping the anniversary of his death. The officiating chaplain was to receive 3s. on this occasion; the Warden, if he officiated, 40s.; every clerk and scholar who attended, 2d.; and 13s. 4d. was to be laid out on a pittance throughout hall. Provision was also made for a chaplain who should sing mass daily for the souls of the Fromonds, in the chapel which the testator had built in Cloisters, now known as the Chantry. The chaplain's stipend was to be ten marks, or £6 13s. 4d. per annum. William Clyff, the first chaplain, died on March 14, 1433-4, and was buried in the Chantry under a brass, since removed to Cloisters, which bears the following inscription:—

ORATE P AIA DNI WILLI CLYFF P'MI CAPELLANI ISTI . CAPELLAE QUI
OBIIT xiiij^o DIE MENS. MARCII ANO DNI MCCCC^o xxxiiij^o CUI . AIE
P'PICIET DE. AMEN.

Fromond's will was that the Warden and Fellows should nominate Clyff's successors. Consequently every one of his successors was a fellow of the College. They were:—

to dispose of the land after their death, in confidence that the church would see the direction carried into effect. It is true that this practice was forbidden by Stat. 27 H. VIII, c. 10, so that there is a period of five years in our history during which lands could not be alienated, directly or indirectly, by will. But in Fromond's time it was possible. However, in the case of copyholds, to which Stats. 32 H. VIII, c. 1 and 33 H. VIII, c. 5 did not extend, the tenant was obliged to surrender to the use of his will until the year 1815, when a Statute was passed (55 Geo. III, c. 192) rendering devises of copyholds valid without a surrender to the use of the will.

¹ In the year 1450 the choristers received 'blewe maydekyn', costing 37s. the piece of twenty-four yards, and in the following year 'blewe medley' and 'grene medley,' costing 36s. the piece. At this time the price of a like quantity of scholar's cloth was 34s.

	A. D.
William Wyke	1433
John Gynnore	1466
John Hayward	1492
John Dogoode	1502
John Curteys	1509
John Clere	1514
Richard Dunstall	1524
Richard Phyllypps	1529

Phyllypps remained chaplain until the first year of Edward VI, when all such endowments were abolished. Fromond's obit was kept on November 9, the anniversary of his death.

Fromond bequeathed to his widow his two best silver-gilt cups with covers, his two second-best silver-gilt cups with covers, a silver-gilt pyx for pepper (*pro pulvere*), six plain silver cups, two silver salts, two silver bowls, twenty-three silver spoons, one text¹ (*codex*) mounted in silver gilt, one Note² ornamented with silver, all utensils and linen and woollen articles in his chamber and pantry, a set of vestments with a chalice, and another set for use on week-days, with cruets, portable altar, and bell. Also all his live and dead stock at Sparsholt and Mapledurham, and her wearing apparel³. And after giving numerous other legacies, including one to the College of a goblet of silver, parcel gilt, a new antiphonary, unbound, and a new chalice, Fromond disposed the residue of his property to pious uses. The executors, besides his wife, were Warden Thurbern, Richard Seman, and Richard Wallop, who succeeded Fromond as College steward. Each of them had a legacy of 40s. contingent on acting. Fromond's remains were interred in his chantry.

This is a structure of Bere stone, thirty-six feet long by eighteen wide. There are two three-light windows on either side, and one of five lights at each end. The stained glass over the entrance doorway was inserted by Lord Chief Justice Erle, at a cost of £200. That in the east window comes from Thurbern's chantry (Chapter XIII). It contains the oldest extant likeness of Wykeham (for that in the east window of the

¹ A copy of the Gospels or gospel book.

² A music book.

³ So completely did marriage denude a woman of everything that could be called her own, that even her wearing apparel belonged to her husband.

College chapel has been renewed), also the Holy Trinity, the Archangel Gabriel, and a number of female saints, St. Apollonia, St. Margaret, St. Ursula, St. Agnes, St. Elizabeth, St. Barbara, St. Cecilia, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Helena, St. Anne, and the Virgin Mary. The groined ceiling has on the bosses the following coats of arms:—

FROMOND.—Arg. a chevron or between three fleurs-de-lis argent.

JOHN OF GAUNT, KING OF LEON AND CASTILE.—Argent. A lion rampant sable, quartering gules for Leon, a castle or for Castile.

CARDINAL BEAUFORT.—Quarterly, France and England, a border gobony argent and azure, over all a cap.

HENRY VI.—Quarterly, France and England, Arg. three fleurs-de-lis or: second, gules, three lions passant, gardant of the second. The third as the second, the fourth as the first.

BARON DE GREY.—Barry of six argent and azure, a bend quartering azure, three lioncels passant, gardant in pale argent.

HUSEE OR HUSSEY.—Or, a cross vert. Crest; A stag lodged under a tree.

BEAUCHAMP, E. OF WARWICK.—Quarterly, first and fourth gules a fess between six crosses, corslets or. Second and third, checky or and arg. a chevron ermine.

PALMER OF WINTHROP.—Argent, three palmers' staves sable, the rests headsand ends or.

NICHOLAS BUBWITH, BP. OF BATH AND WELLS, 1408–25.—Argent, a fess engrailed between three chaplets of holly leaves sable.

JOHN BERKELEY, SHERIFF OF HANTS, 3 HEN. IV.—Gules, a chevron between ten crosses fermee argent, 4, 2, 1, 2, 1.

WOOLNOTH AND LEGH.—Quarterly, first and fourth a cross voided coupé sable; second and third argent, three lozenges azure.

POPHAM.—Argent on a chief gules: two buck's heads caboché or.

ARCHBISHOP STAFFORD.—Or, a chevron gules.

COURTENAY.—Or, three torteauxes in chief, a file with three labels azure.

UVEDALE.—Argent, a cross moline gules.

PRIOR NEVILL?—A lion rampant in chief, four keys, two and two, addorsed.

FITZALAN, E. OF ARUNDEL.—Gules, a lion rampant or, quartering sable, a fret or.

SIR JOHN HOLONDE.—Quarterly, France and England, a bordure azure, charged with verdoy of fleur-de-lis or.

PERCY, EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—Or, a lion rampant azure; quartering gules, three luces haurient argent.

RICHARD NEVILLE, EARL OF SALISBURY.—Gules, a saltier argent, quartering argent, three lozenges gules.

THOMAS, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.—Quarterly, France and England, a border argent.

This chantry was not consecrated until the year 1437. An Irish Bishop had consecrated the College chapel, and another, the Bishop of Annadown, consecrated the chantry as Beaufort's suffragan on August 26 in that year:—

‘In unâ cenâ dat. Epō Enagdunensi consecranti altare in capellâ Fromond, cum ijs viij^d dat. duobus famulis eiusdem, v^s viij^d . . . In exp. fact. circâ suffragan. Dnī Cardinalis consecrant. altare in capellâ Fromond xxvj die Augusti et alios prandentes in camerâ custodis—ix^s x^d.’

Fromond's widow was of the party. She probably lived in Winchester. The establishment at Sparsholt must have been broken up after Fromond's death, for before the year of her mourning was over she presented the Society with the stones and gear of the mill there. This mill was worked by horse power, and served to grind wheat and malt for the College until the water mill was built more than a hundred years afterwards. It is likely that she survived her husband more than twenty years, for it was not until the year 1442 that the Society got possession of the property devised for clothing the choristers, which was of course subject to her dower as long as she lived¹. The Warden spent fifteen days in London in the month of November 1442, on the business of obtaining a license to hold the manors of Allington² and Fernhill in mortmain; and obtained it on condition of paying a relief of £6 13s. 4d.—one year's value probably—to Alice Neville, Countess of Salisbury, of whom the manors were held, and to her eldest male lineal

¹ She bequeathed to the Society a cup mounted in silver gilt inscribed:—

‘He schal have Crystes blessing to his dele
Whoso of me drinketh wele.’

² The other moiety of this manor was made over to the College by Bishop Beckington.

descendant, as often as there should be a change of Warden. The Society formally accepted Fromond's benefaction by deed, dated June 20, 1446, and thereby bound themselves and their successors to perform the conditions attached to it, under pain of forfeiting the sum of 100s. for every breach to the Bishop of Winchester and the Society of New College in equal moieties.

The Society undertook the care of the fabric. They provided new doors in the year 1439 for the chantry and the room over it, as well as at the entrance to cloisters and the exit from their south-west corner leading to meads¹. — 'Sol. Joh. Carpenter, Londiniensi, circa facturam valvarum hostii capelle Fromond, hostii librerie in eâdem capellâ et valvarum hostii claustrî et gardini hoc anno p. xvij dies, capienti p. diem *vd.*—vijs. *vjd.*,' is the entry in the computus relating to it—and in the year 1455 they put in a brazier to warm it in the winter. 'Sol. pro j novo Vyrepanne, cum j novo pair ly tongs viij*d.*'—The writer of this sentence evidently spoke broad Hampshire and wrote as he spoke.

The chantry was of course disused under Edward, and save during Mary's reign, when a chantry priest officiated as of old, was shut up until a fresh benefactor appeared on the scene. Robert Pinke (adm. 1588), who was Warden of New College from 1617 to 1642, in the year 1629 converted the chantry into a library for the use of the Society at his own expense. 'Huius bibliothecae aream fundavit, eamque stallis, subselliis, scriniis, catenis, ferramentisque omnibus impensâ suâ ornavit,' is the tribute to his memory in the Book of Benefactions to the Library. The importance of this benefaction to a body of resident fellows, such as then existed, cannot be exaggerated. The old library over the treasury had indeed been restored at some expense (£32 18s. 5*d.*) in the year 1562; but it was an inconvenient room for the purpose, ill-lighted, at the very top of everything, and not nearly large enough for the purpose after the invention of printing. The chantry made an admirable library. There is a view of the interior in Ackerman's *History of the College of Winchester*. The books—a valuable collection—were catalogued by W. T. Alchin² in 1840, and afterwards arranged by Bohn. The Society were indebted to Dr. Hodges (Fellow 1851–80) for

¹ See *ante*, p. 64.

² Librarian to the Corporation of the City of London.

many improvements in this department. In the year 1875 most of the books were removed to a chamber in College, and the chantry became a chapel again, holding about one hundred juniors. The room overhead was designed for a *scriptorium*, or room to copy MSS. in. Such a room was wanted before printing came in, for the purpose of keeping up the stock of service books required for use in the College chapel. This room—*libraria* it is called in the rolls, never *scriptorium*—is admirably suited for its purpose. The roof is of plain timber, supported by beams springing from corbels carved with angels bearing shields, and has a modern coved ceiling. It is well lighted, having four windows on each side, and one at each end. It was used as a granary in 1562¹, but was restored by Warden Pinke and used to receive some of the books—a purpose which it still serves.

The exterior of the Chantry was repaired in 1889-90, and most of the carved work was restored by Mr. R. L. Boulton, of Cheltenham, the sculptor who carved most of the statues in the screen of Winchester Cathedral, and the Uvedale coat of arms referred to on page 48.

¹ I find in the computus of this year 'Sol. Rob^{to} Longe laboranti in componendo ly gyn (the gin or windlass) in novo granario supra capellam Fromond, cum ij famulis pro ij diebus, et pro sibi pro iij diebus, iij^s. . . item Rogero Longe pro j novo fune pro grano sublevando in solarium, ij^s vjd.'

CHAPTER X.

CARDINAL BEAUFORT.

Succeeds Wykeham.—Gives image of Our Lady to the College.—The appropriation of Andover Priory.—Its history.—Angel Inn.—News of Agincourt.—Tithes of *silva caedua*.—Dispute with Chapter of Sarum.—The Cardinal's munificence.—His obit.—Simon Kent, of Reading.

HENRY BEAUFORT, half-brother of Henry IV and Cardinal of England, succeeded Wykeham as Bishop of Winchester. He is called Henry Bewford in the computus rolls, because that was the Hampshire pronunciation of his surname, just as Beaulieu is called Bewley¹. A dinner given in the College Hall on the occasion of his installation in Winchester Cathedral appears to have cost the large sum of £4 4s. 8d., including the charges 'diversorum hominum equitant. et peditant. pro diversis victualibus pro eodem.'

In March 1411-12 the Cardinal sent a silver-gilt 'ymage' of Our Lady 'sedentis cum filio in cathedrâ' as a present to the Society against the Feast of the Annunciation in that month². Two or three days afterwards, while it was yet Lent, the Cardinal dined in Hall. The bill of fare was as follows :—

'Two gross of pickled salmon, 5s. 8d.; five pads of lampreys from Gloucester, 33s. 8d.; messenger to order them, and carriage, 6s. 0½d.; a sturgeon from London, 3s. 2d.; salted lampreys, 3s.; fifty lamperns and six gross of eels, 7s. 8d.; a quarter of porpoise, 6s. 8d.; twelve

¹ Beaufort, a character in Beaumont and Fletcher's play *The Noble Gentleman* is named 'Bewford' in the old editions.

² 'In dato Joh. Farnham camerario Dñi Ep̃i Wynton in festo Annunciationis Beate Marie deferenti usque Collegium ymaginem Beate Marie argent. et deaurat. de dono dicti Dñi Ep̃i.' This image remained on the High Altar from that time until 1 Ed. VI.

salted congers, 5s.; four crabs from Salisbury, 6s.¹; the tail end of a turbot, 3s. 4d. Dessert: A pot of "grenegyngyver," weighing one pound, 2s. 8d.; three pounds of dates 7d.; four chardeguynes (Char- doons or artichokes), a pottle of Romney and a pottle of bastard, 14d.²

John Rymay, the Cardinal's own cook, had a fee of 3s. for advice and assistance on this occasion. The good manners of the scholars must have impressed the Cardinal favourably, for in Easter week he sent his company of minstrels to give a performance in Hall.

About a year afterwards the Cardinal was instrumental in procuring for the College a grant of the possessions of St. Mary's Priory at Andover. It was one of the alien priories, endowed by William the Conqueror, who gave the church of Andover to the monks of St. Florence in Anjou. King William's charter is preserved in an *inspeximus* dated June 1, 8 Ed. III (1325).

'Noverint qui sunt et qui venturi sunt quod Willm̄us Rex qui armis Anglicam terram sibi subjugavit dedit Stō Florencio ecclesiam de Andever, et ea que ad ecclesiam pertinent, videlicet j hidam terre et xij acres et decimas de omni dominio suo quod est in ipsā parochiā; hoc est de annonā de porcellis de agnis de caseis et de proprio passuagio³ unum porcum in festo Sti Martini et pascua xij boum et equorum et omnium ovium falde⁴ monachorum cum suis pecudibus et silvam ad calefaciendum monachos, ad panem coquendum, ad cervisiam, ad sepes, ad domos claudendas, et x porcos in silvā suā sive passuagio, etc.'

The Priory was sequestrated, like the rest of the alien priories, under Edward III. A copy of the inventory of the goods and chattels of the Priory at the time of the sequestration is in the possession of Winchester College. It was made by Peter de Brugge⁵ and Nicholas Bray. The Priory, however, died hard. The Prior, Denys Chanoun, had interest enough at Court to obtain a warrant to stay the sequestration; and the

¹ Why from Salisbury? The price and number forbid us to assume that river cray-fish are meant.

² The cost of bread and beer is not given, probably because it was charged to the account of commons. Dessert and wine, to judge from the small quantity of each, must have been served at the High Table only.

³ Pannage, or feed for swine.

⁴ Fold.

⁵ High Sheriff of Hampshire, 1366-9. He founded a chantry to the Virgin Mary in the parish church of Andover *circa* A.D. 1374. The deed of foundation is said to exist among the archives of the Corporation of Andover.

next (and last) Prior, Nicholas Gwyn, who was instituted October 29, 1399, was able to procure a re-grant of the Priory in his own favour, subject, however, to a condition that the Priory should pay to the King (Henry IV) and his heirs during the remainder of the war with France the same annual sums as it paid to the parent monastery previously to the war, and should in addition maintain sundry English monks, chaplains, and officials, and bear other burdens set forth in the charter of restitution. There had been already some negotiations between the College and the monks of St. Florence touching the purchase of the Priory, and Richard II had granted letters patent sanctioning the alienation; but Gwyn's stroke of policy put an end to these negotiations. On the general dissolution of the alien priories, decreed by the Parliament held at Leicester in the first year of Henry V, the custody of the Priory was given to Gwyn, charged with the payment of a pension of twenty marks (£13 6s. 8*d.*) yearly to Queen Joan, the widow of Henry IV, and of forty marks (£26 13s. 4*d.*) to the Crown. Gwyn then saw his interest in renewing the negotiations with the College, and finally made over the Priory to the Warden and Fellows, subject to the above-mentioned charges, and reserving to himself a pension for life of fifty-two marks (£34 13s. 4*d.*). This sum was probably all that the Priory was worth at this time, for its annual value in 1 Hen. VI appears by the charter of that King confirming the transfer to the College to have been only one hundred and ten marks, which leaves a surplus of but fifty marks after satisfying the demands of Queen Joan and the Crown. The deed of transfer to the College bears date September 1, 1 H. V (1413). The common seal of the Priory could not be found, and a new one (costing 16*d.*) had to be cut before the deed could be sealed by Prior Gwyn. Richard Bedunay, Prior of Cogges, who seems to have been agent-general for the house of St. Florence at this time, had a fee of 6s. 8*d.* for his share in the transaction; and a man of Andover named William Payn, whose name will occur again, received the same sum for his friendly offices. A charter of Henry V, dated at Westminster, December 10, 2 H. V, confirming the Warden and Scholars in the possession of the Priory, is in the muniment room at Winchester. This charter recites the license granted by Richard II to the Warden and Scholars to

acquire alien priories to the value of 200 marks per annum. It alludes to the seizure of the Priory by Edward III, and its restitution by Henry IV to Nicholas Gwyn; and goes on to recite that the King having heard that Thurbern had acquired possession of the Priory by virtue of the license granted by Richard II, was graciously pleased out of respect for the pious and laudable intentions of the Founder and Richard II, and out of consideration for the acceptable, praiseworthy, and beneficial services of his dearest uncle Henry (Beaufort), Bishop of Winchester and Patron of the College, and at the earnest and special request of the said Bishop, to confirm the Warden and Scholars in the possession of the Priory and its appurtenances.

There is also an *inspeximus* of the Charter of Privileges, dated at Westminster, July 26, 1 Ed. IV, which contains a special confirmation to the Warden and Scholars of the Priory and its appurtenances. In this *inspeximus* no notice is taken of the Charters of the Kings of the House of Lancaster, and when the name of Henry V occurs he is styled 'de facto non de jure rex.'

There is also an *inspeximus* addressed to the Keeper of Chute Forest by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in his capacity of Lord High Keeper of the King's Forests within Trent, of a Charter of Henry V, heir and regent of France, and Lord of Ireland, which confirms the Conqueror's gift to the monks of St. Florence in favour of Winchester College.

It was a long time before the College derived any benefit from the Priory. The Warden and Fellows actually petitioned Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, to get them discharged from the pension to Queen Joan, but without success¹; and she did not die till the year 1437. Gwyn enjoyed his pension for

¹ 'To the ryght myghty and dowed (*sic*) Prince the Duc of Gloucester:—

'Plese hit to youre myghty princehode to consider how that late the right noble and myghty princesse Quene Johanna graunted to Rob^t. Thurberne Wardeyn of the College called Seynt Marye College besyde Wynchestre to pardone the sayd Wardeyn and scolers ther of xx mark yerly to her dewe of the same College in parcell of her dowery. Which pardon was granted in way of Almes by cause of the greate loss of the sayd Wardeyn and Scoleres by the destructyon as by brennyng of this toun of Andover, by which toun in fore tyme stood the most substance of hir lyfode. There upon of your gracious and myghty princehode so to ordeyne that the forsayd quene of her good grace wold make acquytaunce of the forsayd xx mark yerely to be paid for tyme that is passed: and also of her grace to grant a discharge to the sayd Wardeyn and Scolers for tyme that is to come, for the love of God and in work of Charyte.'

twenty years, and any chance of surplus income while he lived was swept away by a dreadful fire which occurred in the year 1435, being the one referred to in the petition in the note. It destroyed the College Inn in the High Street, the inn now called the Angel¹. The Society were not able to rebuild it until the spring of 1445. The contract for the carpenter's work bears date March 4, 1444-5:—

'This endenture mad bytwene Mr. Robert Thurbern, Wardeyn of the college ycalled Seynt Marie College of Wynchester byside Wynchester, felows and scolers of the same college of that one parte, and John Hardyng and Richard Holnest, carpenters, of that other parte, witnesse that the said John and Richard shal wel and connably make in so moch as to carpentre bilongeth, that is for to say A inne with inne the toun of Andever, the which shal be sette in a voide ground in the North parte of the land ycalled Niggesland,²

conteynyng in circuyte $\overset{x}{x} \overset{x}{x}$ vij³ fete, in the Counte of Suth^t, cont. in widenesse xxiiij fete north and south in length xx fete with a sety utward of ij fete est and west. Al so fro the suthchambr inward al

to be billed cont. $\overset{x}{x} \overset{x}{x}$ iij fete in the which shal be stables in widnesse by grond xx fete, with chambers above xxij fete in widnesse and v fete ytak owte of the same chambers in widnesse for oriell, and every oriel the pryncipal hamsill(?) and ymouellid aboute, and ij fete by twyne every mouel. Al so fro the north chambr inwards

$\overset{x}{x} \overset{x}{x}$ iij fete and billid with kechyn and stables in like wyse. Also in the ende of the said Inne; that is for to say, in the west party of the

same inne al billyd cont. $\overset{x}{x} \overset{x}{x}$ iij fete and x like to the north and south parte, savyng a chamber over a gate in the said parte with a wyndowe cordyng to the portratur⁴. Also the groundsill of the same inne a fote brode and ix inches thikk. The postes of the same j fote brode and x inches thikk. The (illegible) . . . accordyng to the same with the joistes aforstret viij inches brode vj thikk and bytwene every poste vij inches. The joistes inwards vij inches of brode vj thikk and by twene every joiste viij inches. The walplates viij inches squar thorow al the bilydng. The rafters vj inches brode iij thikk thorow

¹ Speaking of this Inn, the late Rev. C. Collier in *Andover and its Neighbourhood* says, 'In that part of the house inhabited by Mr. Reynolds we have some stone shields of arms of very early date. In one of Mr. Reynolds' rooms, too, was found a wooden panel containing the arms of Wykeham . . . Tradition points out to you the room in this house where King John slept.'

² It belonged in 29 Ed. III to Godfrey de Nugge.

³ i. e. 340 feet.

⁴ Portraiture or elevation

all the bilyng and by twene every rafter ix inches space. Al so the said John and Richard shal make al manner of speris, bynches, dores, wyndowes, in bilyng of beddes, and saw al manner bordes and planks to the said inne longyng, after a portratur ther of mad or better, according to the Covenantis in this endenture rehersed.

Of the which ^xxvij fete ^xiiij ^xx to be billed north and south a forestrete, upon the same ground: Where on shal be sette in the Suth parte of the forsaid ground a chamb^r xxiiij fete widnesse and brede, and the same chamb^r the forsaid John and Richard at here own coste shal poste beme and flore. Also northward fro the same chamb^r a gate, conteynyng xij fete bi grounde in widnesse, over the which gate shal be a chamb^r cont. in length xxij fete, of the which x fete to be trussed over into the halle. Also a halle north fro the same gate cont. in length xxx fete and xx fete in widnesse, with a coupel trussel for the groundsile. Al so a chamb^r in the north parte of the same halle, savyng bord longyng to dores and wyndows and racks and mangers. Als so the same John and Richard shal mak al manner dores and wyndows a cordyng to the portratur above rehersed or better. Furthermore to be vounde¹ to the same John and Richard tymber with the carriage so much as hit nedyth to the said work, so that the said John and Richard with their workmen be not let in defaute of cariage in dew tyme so that weder fail. Al so the tymber to be felled at the cost of the said John and Richard, and they to have the offel of the said tymber for their labour. Al so of the makyng of this said work the forsaid John and Richard hath day from the feste of the Annunciation of our lade nexte followyng after the makyng of this present wrytyng endentid in to the same

feste seuyng by tweyne hole yere. Takyng for theyr labour ^x^x iiij pounds and x, that is for to sey, x pounds at bigynning and so further to be paid as the work encreseith. In witnesse of the which thyngs to one part of this script endented toward the forsaid John and Richard remeynyng We the said Rob^t Thurbern Wardeyn of said College felowes and scolers of the same oure common seal have putte: to that other parte of this script endented towards us remeynyng the forsaid John Hardyng and Richard Holnest ther sealls ther have putte. Given the fourth day of March in the yere of the reynyng of Kyng Harry the sexte after the Conquest thre and twentieth.⁷

In the summer of 1415, while Henry V was at Winchester, on his way to Southampton, where the expedition against France was fitting out, Cardinal Beaufort paid a flying visit to

¹ Hampshire for 'found.'

the College. He and his suite were entertained with a refection of trout, cherries, and wine, costing 2s. 10d., and a present was made to him of bows and arrows for his use when he went a-hunting in any of his parks in the county.

‘In xij arcubus empt. apud Londin. mense maii pro Dnō Epō Wynton. et familiā suā ad dandum inter eosdem tempore venacionis in diversis parcis suis in comitatu Southton. xxij^s viij^d. Et in vj duoden. sagittar. pennis pavonum et aliarum volucrum pennat. empt. ibidem eod. tempore pro dicto Epō xvij^s ij^d. Et in vj duoden. capitum barbillat. emptis pro dict. sagitt. viij^s viij^d. . . . in exp. Willmi Tygale et Nichi Cranmer existencium Londin. ad dictas sagittas et arcus et alia dona supra dicta emenda, per xj dies et j noctem viij^s. . . . In dat. servienti Willmi Tygale deferenti de Londin. usque Collegium supradictos arcus et sagittas que dabantur Dnō Epō iij^s iij^d.

On another occasion a dish of pears was provided for his refection, and a dish of pears of another sort for visitors who came at the same time :

‘In Wardenperis empt. et dat. Dnō Epō in festo St. Luce Evangeliste x^d. Item in kychenperis empt. pro extraneis supervenient. v^d.’ is the entry in the computus.

It was a son of one of the Cardinal’s gentlemen-at-arms who brought to the College the news of the battle of Agincourt :—

‘In dato Joh. Coudray, filio Edvardi Coudray armigeri Dnī Epī Wynton., deferenti novos rumores ad collegium de ultra mare de ducibus comitibus baronibus militibus et aliis generosis de Franciā captis per Dñm Regem nostrum nunc Angliæ in quodam bello facto apud Agyncourt in Pecardiā in festo Sanctorum Crispini et Crispiniani anno regni sui iij^{ti}o et usque in Angliam postea cum dicto Dnō Rege ductis, vj^s viij^d.’

One of these prisoners of war, Lewis by name, was bought of his captors by the College, and found a place as a cook in the College kitchen.

‘In soluto pro quodam Francigenā noīe Lodeuico servient. in coquinā hoc anno (1415) xx^s iij^d.’

The Society may well have had a French cook¹, for it was a

¹ However, Lewis did not possess the culinary skill which the Society too hastily assumed that one of his nation must possess, for he appears shortly afterwards in the character of groom, and used to ride progress in attendance on the Warden.

year of unusual festivity ; no less than 37s. 9¹d. being expended in dessert at different times :

‘ In vino dulci rub. et alb., piris, serviciis (serbs or service berries) et aliis delectabilibus empt. per vices per tot. hunc annum, non tam pro Epō Wynton. quam pro aliis generosis alienigenis secum venientibus, et quam plurimis generosis et dominabus supervenient. ad Coll., ultra expens. fact et levat. in comunis, prout patet in Jurnalī hospicii (the book of the Seneschal of Hall) xxxvij^s ix^d ob.’

The Queen Dowager (Joan, widow of Henry IV) came on one occasion in the following year.

‘ In vino dulci alb. et rub. empt. per vices per tot. ann. pro Epo et dnâ reginâ Anglię, dominis et dominabus et quam pluribus aliis generosis supervenient. ad Collegium, ultra expens. et levata in comunis xxij^s viij^d.’

Still it was not all rejoicing at this period. The Society used the influence of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Chichele) to get off paying the tenth which Convocation had granted towards the expenses of the war with France¹, but they were harassed by the exactions of the King’s Purveyors, who regarded not the Charter of Privileges, and were not always to be bought off, as they were in the instances quoted in the note² from the records of 1415 and 1419.

An intended visit of the Duke of Exeter in 1418, when on his way to join Henry V in Normandy, seems to have been put off. I suppose that the Society counted the cost of entertaining the King’s uncle all too dear³, although he was a younger brother of the Cardinal, and one of the heroes of Agincourt. However, he was a guest in 1442, and a juggler was had in for his amusement. ‘ In dato Glocest. joculari ludenti coram custode et

¹ In quodam dono dat. Archiepō Cantuar. pro bonâ adiuvacione suâ habend. de exoneracione decime concesse. Dñō Regi per clerum in convocacione celebratâ Londin. xvij^{mo} die Nov. unâ cum x^s dat. cuidam clerico dicti Dñi Archiepi pro sollicitacione suâ habend. ad p’ dict. Dñm Archiepūm cx.’

² ‘ In dato Joh. Brykeforde captori avenarum pro hospicio dñi Regis laborant. ultra mare pro favore suo de non capiendis avenis apud Roppele et in aliis maneriis Collegii iij^s iiij^d. In dato John Bursetre captori frumenti capiendi pro dñō rege ut in precio ij virgarum panni radiati et in dat. inter servientes suos pro amicitia suâ habendâ in maneriis et rectoriis Collegii iiij^s viij^d.’

³ In dato Johī Bolton valetto de Camerâ ducis Exon. venient. ad Collegium cum litterâ directâ ad custodem ad hospitand. dictum ducem in Collegio tempore quo venturus erat Wynton. ad regem ultra mare existentem vj^s viij^d : In exp. Thome Baylemond (a Fellow) equitant. Londin. mens. Feb. ad ducem Exon. ferent. eidem litteram pro eo quod non hospitaretur in Collegio x^s viij^d.

sociis penultimo die Julii ob reverenciam ducis Exon. fratris Dñi Epi Wynton. xijs.'

Another visit of Beaufort in 1419 is only known to us through an entry of 6*d.* paid 'diversis hominibus emundantibus et purgantibus aulam et cameras erga adventum domini'.¹ A present to him of six capons, two 'fessauntes,' and four partridges, while at Merewell (Marwell) about this time, cost 7*s.* 4*d.*

A little later the Cardinal was in Normandy, and one of his people who called at the College to say that his master's health was good² received a gratuity of 8*d.*, and a pair of gloves which cost 16*d.*

Beaufort's great work in connection with the Hospital of St. Cross, which he nearly rebuilt, is described in Milner's *History of Winchester*. The church was dedicated on the Saturday in the second week of the first term of the College year, i. e. about the middle of October 1420. After the ceremony, the Warden and Fellows gave a dinner in the College Hall to some friends, including Boreway, Keswyk, Kyngesmylle, Pyes, Smythford, Welman, and three people from the village of St. Cross. Four singing men from St. Cross, and Deverose, 'the litigious tailor,' dined with the servants on this occasion. Fromond, the steward, Keswyk, and Tychfeld were guests at supper.

In 1423, three years later, the Cardinal mediated with success in a dispute which had arisen between the College and the Dean and Chapter of Sarum about the right to tithe of *silva caedua* in the Forest of Finkley, which is a purlieu of Chute Forest, and lies about two miles north-east of the town of Andover on the Roman Road known as Portway. As successors in title of the Priory, the Society were appropriators of the great tithe of the parish of Andover; and the real question in dispute was, whether the purlieu of Finkley was included in the parish of Andover, or not. Under the advice of Chief Justice Haukford³, given apparently while on circuit at Win-

¹ The Cardinal, like Wykeham, is generally called *dominus* in the computus rolls.

² In dat. Willmō Thomes, sen. valetto Dñi nostri Patroni venienti ad Coll. a dicto Dñō de partibus transmarinis nuncianti prosperum statum eiusdem dñi patroni, unā cum xvjd ut de precio j paris cirotecarum empt. et dat. eidem viij*d.*

³ Sir William Haukford, made a Justice of the Common Pleas, May 6, 1398, vice Thirnyng. He became Chief Justice of the King's Bench under Henry V, March 29, 1413, (Foss, *Lives of the Judges*, temp. H. VI).

chester, the Society sued out a writ of prohibition in order to stay certain proceedings which the Dean and Chapter had taken in the Court of Arches against the College in a cause of subtraction of tithe¹. Cardinal Beaufort intervened at this stage of the dispute, and induced the two bodies to refer it to Master James Cole, the Proctor-General. Cole made an award in favour of the College. The Warden at once employed his allies, Richard Wallopp², William Payn, and Richard Sottwell, to cut an acre of underwood which had been set out by the owner to answer the year's tithe; and this they did with the help of a number of men of Andover, in defiance of a prohibition from the Court of Arches, which the Cardinal advised them not to obey. In the following Easter week (April 16, 1422), a Forest Court was held at the 'Wodehows'³ in Finkley, for the purpose of laying down the boundaries of the parish. There were present John Lysle⁴, Warden of the Forest; John Harryes, his deputy; Roger Merewell, verderer; Ralph Greyshanks, William Cleve, John Wardayn, and Richard Douce, regards; and William Parke, forester of Finkley. There were present also Sir Walter Sandes, Knt.; Richard Wallop, justice of the peace; Robert Hampton, vicar of Hurstborne; Thomas Theobald, rector of Wee (Weyhill); Thomas Saye, rector of Penyton (Penton) Mewsey; Nicholas North, rector of St. Lawrence, Winchester; Roger Stonham, chaplain of the chantry in St. Mary's Church, Andover; John Holborn, chaplain of the chantry of St. John the Baptist, Andover; Richard Stodewell, William Payn, Thomas Bennebury, John Frylond, John Norton, John Raymond, Walter Clerke of Andover, William Wythge, Walter Thorne, Thomas Penyton, and many other neighbours and parishioners who

¹ Tithe was payable by common right of *silva caedua*, which is not great wood or timber. A Canon of 16 Ed. III declared that all wood was *silva caedua* and titheable; but by Stat. 45 Ed. III, prohibition shall be granted whenever a writ is issued in a Spiritual Court for tithe of *silva caedua*. Hence, probably, Sir William Haukford's advice, which Warden Thurbern acknowledged by sending to him a jack from the river Itchen.

² One of the verderers of Chute Forest and regarder of the purlieu of Finkley.

³ Now Woodhouse Farm, situate about 2½ miles N. N. E. of the town of Andover.

⁴ Qy. the John Lysle who was a Commissioner to take the names of the gentry of Hampshire in 12 H. VI (1433). Perhaps the boy Lysle who was in Commoners in 1448 (see p. 113) was a son of his.

came at the request of the vicar of Andover (John Canon), on the ground that the rights and liberties of the parish of Andover were being called in question. Nobody since this remarkable day has ventured to deny that Finkley is a purlieu of the parish of Andover.

Shortly afterwards, Cardinal Beaufort made an award, declaring the tithe of *silva caedua* in the vill of Finkley to be the property of the Warden and Scholars, who were to pay a relief of 5s. every seven years to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury¹. It was a victory for the Society, but a costly one. The expenses of the Court fell wholly on the College², and they had already spent 60s. in having the cut underwood watched by night and day, lest the people of the Dean and Chapter should carry it away as they seem to have threatened to do. At the ensuing Christmas, I find an account of the Society sending presents to Sir Walter Sandes and Richard Wallopp as an acknowledgment of the part they had taken in the affair; to the former, six capons, six couple of rabbits, and a six-lb. pot of that costly luxury 'grenegyngyver,' which cost 14s. 6d., and to the latter six couple of rabbits and a gallon of wine, which cost 3s.

In the year 1430 the Cardinal held a visitation of the College:—

'In vino empt. pro Epō Roffens. venienti ad vidend. Coll. tempore visitacionis Dñi Cardinalis et aliorum generosorum tempore assisarum sessionum et aliis diversis temporibus hoc anno, iiij^s iii j^d.'

In the following year they made him a present of a pair of horses, which cost £13 6s. 8d.

A birthday present to him in the year 1440 is recorded thus:—

'In x caponibus presentat. dñō cardinali erga suum natalem, cum iiij^s solut. pro xvij perdicibus et expensis Ricardi Baret³ et aliorum laborancium pro adquisicione earundem, xl^s x^d.'

The Cardinal died April 11, 1447, and was buried in the magnificent chantry in the cathedral church of Winchester which bears his name. He had given shortly before his death a sum

¹ Henry II had granted (21 Dec. 1258) the forest of Andover to the church of Sarum (Sarum charters and documents, ccxx, Rolls Series, vol. I).

² It is quite likely that the Dean and Chapter did not appear. The Court was composed, as far as we know, of friends of the College.

³ The Warden's man.

of £100 to the Society for the purchase of the manor of Buttes, in the parish of Barkham, Berks. The manor was purchased, and by an instrument under their corporate seal, dated November 6, 1447, the Society obliged themselves to celebrate the Cardinal's obit on the anniversary of his death. A perfect example of the College seal is attached to the instrument. It provides that 'Requiem' and 'Exsequiis mortuorum' shall be sung on the vigil of the anniversary. On the day itself, a distribution of 28s. 8d. is to be made. To the Warden, 2s; to each fellow and chaplain, 12d.; to the schoolmaster, if he be a priest, 12d.; if he be not a priest, provided he can read the psalter, 11d.; to the usher if he can do the same, 8d.; to every lay clerk, 4d.; for wax, 12d.; for a pittance throughout Hall, 10s.

In 1450 the Society employed Simon Kent, of Reading, the father of the Scholar John Kent¹, to sell the manor of Buttes, and buy in lieu of it the manor of Halland, in the parish of Tilehurst, near Reading. Why they made this exchange is not apparent. They treated Kent with a degree of confidence which he doubtless deserved, not only allowing him to buy on his own account several of the lots into which the manor of Buttes appears to have been divided, but also giving him credit for a portion of the purchase money. We find him in 1453 paying £4 6s. 8d. on account of £15 due, 'pro diversis empcionibus per eundem in vendicione manerii de Buttes,' and several more years elapsed before the balance was paid. Tilehurst is only five miles from Reading, where Kent lived, and it is possible that he recommended the Society to sell one manor and buy the other for the improvement of their income. If so, he was probably a land agent. It appears from the following entry of 1450 that he was a man of the rank of a gentleman, and that the Society were satisfied with the way in which he carried out the sale:—

'In ij virgis panni coloris de sectâ generosorum (of the sort which gentlemen wear) dat. Simoni Kent . . . pro laboribus suis habitis in vendicione manerii de Buttys ijs viij^d.'

¹ Whose brass is in Headbourne Worthy Church. He died 14 August, 1434. There are tombstones of the Kent family at Headbourne Worthy, and a tenement in that parish is known as Kent's alley house.

CHAPTER XI.

WARDEN THURBERN (1413-50).

Thurbern's character.—His chantry.—Fate of his chasuble.—Shaw manor.—Rosamond's Bower.—Eling causeway.—Ladies in College Hall.—Wives of parish clergy.—Alwyn schoolmaster.—Whyte the Lollard.—Provost Westbury.—Dean Say.—Wages in 1431.—John Bedell.—Dispute with citizens of Winchester.—Visits of Henry VI.—His gifts.—Bishops Russel and Janyn.—Ive the schoolmaster.—Case of mortuaries at Andover.—Isabel de Foxcote.

ROBERT THURBERN was a native of Winchester, and doubtless one of the poor scholars who fed at Wykeham's table prior to the opening of the College, as he was admitted to a fellowship of New College in the year 1388. He was given to hospitality, and managed the affairs of the Society with ability, never fearing to engage in litigation when the rights of the College were at stake. During the financial difficulties of his headship, he refrained from drawing his stipend, which was upwards of ten years in arrear at the time of his death. A little while before that event happened, he made over to the College twenty-one messuages, forty acres of arable land, five of meadow, forty of pasture, and two of wood, with their appurtenances, situate in Romsey, Stanbrygge, Maydenstone (Mainstone), Welles, and Ashford, as a provision for keeping his obit '*in quâdam capellâ per nos sumptuose construendâ capelle B. Marie Wynton prope limites eiusdem ex parte australi contignandâ et construendâ*'—in a chantry which he designed to erect, and which was erected thirty years after his death, on the site of the belfry. Thurbern had bought these lands of Sir Thomas Wykeham, Knt., the founder's grandnephew and heir. The following entries in

the computus of the year 1444 may perhaps fix the date of the purchase.

‘In exp. factis circa abbatem de Hydâ, dñm Thomam Wykeham, militem, consanguineum dñi fundatoris, et alios prandentes in camerâ custodis xxix^{mo} die Iulii et in victualibus et vino xiijs viij^d . . . in vino empt. et miss. ad Oterborne eodem tempore ix^d.’

The estate at Otterborne, where Sir Thomas Wykeham was residing at this time, was one of the estates which the Founder entailed on the marriage of his grandnephew, William Wykeham, with Alice Uvedale, and came to Sir Thomas Wykeham on the death of that couple without issue. The estate recently belonged to the Heathcote family. About the same time Thurbern presented the Society with a chasuble of crimson velvet, powdered with archangels and flaming clouds, inscribed R. T. with a Jesse border ; also a cope and set of vestments for deacon and sub-deacon to match. The velvet escaped the fate of such things under the Reformation, and being found stowed away in a garret in the year 1770, was given to the churchwardens of Wyke, near Winchester, by the desire of the Rev. Charles Blackstone, a Fellow of Winchester College, who was Rector of that parish, in order that it might be used as an altar-cloth. What became of it afterwards I have been unable to ascertain.

Thurbern died October 30, 1450, and is buried under the Chapel. His brass, one of the renewed ones, gives the full-length figure of a vested priest, with the following inscriptions :—

‘Cum non possitis fratres evadere mortem memento mei in precibus vestris.’

‘Custos Robertus Thurbern cognomine dictus
En morior certus cui non parcit necis ictus.
Spes mea vera quies, bone Jhu suscipe gratum
Quem tricena dies rapit Octobris febre stratum,
Anno milleno Domini C quater sociato
Et quinquageno morior. Bone Xte juvato.
Deprecor, oretis pro me custode secundo,
Discas lege pari, custos, non credere mundo.’

One of Thurbern’s first acts was to rebuild the water corn-mill at Shaw, near Newbury. A ‘*specialis amicus*,’ named John Dancaster, or Dancastel, gave the timber. The manor, with the Rectory of Shaw, had been granted to the College by letters

patent in the year 1384 (8 Ric. II), but the Warden and Scholars—Clerks were unable to obtain possession of it until the year 1407, when a benefactor named William Coventre saw them righted. He had endeavoured, but without success, to acquire for the College in the previous year the manor of Great Wenden, in Essex, and paid the expenses which they had incurred in the negotiations, amounting to £10. The manor of Shaw was held of the Crown in *capite*, and Coventre had to pay a fine of £25 in the year 1425 for omitting to obtain the necessary license to alienate.

‘Rosamondes bowre,’ a place in the College grounds containing a maze or labyrinth, which may have been the original of the famous maze which the traditional scholar cut in the turf on Hills before he wrote ‘Domum’ and died, is mentioned for the first time in the computus of 1415. Ninepence was spent in that year for stakes and ‘ryse’ (brushwood) to fence it, and similar allusions occur for several years afterwards.

In the computus of 1416 will be found:—

‘*Custus aulae*:—In cirpis (rushes) empt. pro sternendo in aulâ viij^s vij^d.’

‘*Custus coquinae*:—Six plates, six potegers, and six salts of Somerset pewter with the Founder’s arms, weighing 29 lbs., at 4*d*.;—9*s*. 8*d*. Ten dozen trenchers (*disci lignei*, the first mention of them), 2*s*. 7*d*.’

In the computus of 1417 I find under *custus gardini* 10*d*. for two lbs. of onion seed, 11*d*. for three ‘bounches’ of garlic, and 21*d*. for leeks (quantity not stated), with 6*d*. paid to a man named Warren for planting the latter. No other vegetables are mentioned, and we know from other sources that the art of gardening did not extend at that time much beyond the onion tribe. Under *custus domorum* I find that Robert Moryng and his men were employed in repairing the roof of cloisters between February 1 and October 25, Moryng at the rate of 2*s*. 8*d*. per week, and the men at the rate of 2*s*. 6*d*. or 2*s*. 5*d*. per week each. Thomas Gweyn, of Wareham, had 13*s*. 4*d*. for 100 skalt (Purbeck slate) delivered at Hamble. The carriage from Hamble to St. Denys, by barge apparently, came to 2*s*. 8*d*., and from St. Denys to St. Cross the charge was 20*d*.

Under *custus librariae* appear charges in respect of an abridged copy of St. Gregory’s *Moralia*:—

‘Seven quires of parchment, 3s. 6d.; four prisoners in Wolvesey Castle writing the abridgement, 4s. 10d.; Peter de Cheeshill, illuminating the initial letters and binding the volume, 6s. 10d.’¹

The causeway and tidal corn-mill at Eling, up Southampton Water, were constructed in the year 1418 by one Thomas Middleton on the security of a lease from the College. This causeway shortens by more than a mile the distance round the head of Southampton Water, and is maintained at the expense of the Society and their lessees, a small toll being charged for vehicles passing over it. The Warden and Fromond rode down to Southampton early in the year 1415 in order to see Middleton about the conditions of the lease; and a little later I find Keswyk, North, and other College people, riding to Hamble with Middleton’s lease, and stopping at Southampton on the way for the purpose of getting the mayor’s seal affixed, for which they paid a fee of 2s.² This causeway may be of public utility, but it is a *damnosa hereditas* to the College. It was ruined by a flood in 1741, and the cost of repairing it fell on the College:—

	£	s.	d.
John Abbot, of Eling, rebuilding the bridge . . .	96	0	0
Two wings to it facing the sea, i. e. rising tide . . .	8	8	0
Work at the tumbling bay and main hatches . . .	2	2	0
Kent, 145 tons of stone	14	10	0
Felling, sawing, and carting timber allowed out of the College woods	11	14	0
Blacksmith’s bill	6	18	0
Hire of lighter twelve days	1	16	0
Bricks, lime, and labour to mill-house	16	0	0
	<hr/> £157 8 0 <hr/>		

Only fifteen years later another flood necessitated the following outlay:

New bridge	29	0	10
Repairing causeway	19	14	10
Felling and carting timber	3	9	8
	<hr/> £52 5 4 <hr/>		

¹ This seems to have been a favourite work. Thurbern gave a copy to the Society on the eve of his death. He had bought it of Pye, of Pye Corner, the King’s Stationer. The College paid Pye’s bill after Thurbern’s death, and deducted the amount from the arrears of stipend which they owed his estate.

² Middleton being a Southampton man probably insisted on this guarantee of

And one stormy night, in January 1887, a sudden flood carried away part of the causeway, doing damage to the extent of £1400.

In 1422 I find an item of 6*d.* spent on green candles (*in candelis viridibus*, rush lights?) for the eve of St. John Baptist's, or Midsummer Day¹. Similar entries occur down to the time of the Reformation. The practice of lighting candle-ends in niches cut in Meads' wall, which is indulged in by the Scholars on the eve of the summer holidays, may be traceable to this ancient practice.

It is noticeable that women were frequently guests in the College Hall while Thurbern was warden. For instance, on a certain Thursday in the year 1420 the party at the fellows' table included Thomas Garnesye and his wife, Henry Russel's wife, W. Kenne's wife and her maid, the wives of John Lussyng and Sir Nicholas Clyvedon, and two laundresses (both married women). A conjuror (*quidam jocular*) and Thomas Deverose the 'litigious tailor' mentioned in Chapter II, dined with the servants on the same day. On a Tuesday four months later a nurse named Margery Dale who had been engaged to sit up all night with a Fellow named Crymok, who was dangerously ill, had her dinner and supper with the servants. The names of the guests at breakfast at the High Table on June 4, 1420, are mentioned below. One of them was the wife of a parish clergyman, who would scarcely have been of the party, although her husband was an Uvedale, if the wives of parish clergymen had not been generally received in society at this period :—

'In jantaclo fact. Joh. Uvedale, vicario de Hampton², uxori eiusdem, Ric. Wallop, Will. Harryes, et aliis cum suis famulis quarto die Junii xx^s . . . In cenâ factâ Joh. Lysle armig. et uxori Chamberlyn, et aliis venient. cum iisdem vij die Augusti iij^s. ij^d.'

Nor was the Warden individually less gallant than the society over which he presided. On November 6, 1433, he gave a the lease being properly executed by the College. The same practice prevailed at Winchester and in other corporate towns in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

¹ For an account of various particulars and superstitions relating to lights and fires on this day, see Hone's *Every Day Book*, p. 523.

² Hampton-on-Thames, then in the gift of the College. Was he the father of the two Uvedale boys who were in commoners in 1424?

dinner in his own hall to the Treasurer of Wolvesey and his wife, John Arnold and his wife, the mothers of three of the scholars, and a number of other people: and the following entry occurs in the computus for 1434:—

‘In expensis factis die lune in ebdomâ Pentecostes circa matrem abbatis de Hydâ, uxorem Joh. Arnold, Joh. Shapwyk, uxorem eiusdem, et alios prandentes in camerâ custodis x^s vj^d.’

The last entry of the kind is one in 1471, recording the fact of the Abbess of Romsey and two of her nuns, a fourth lady, and a prioress dining and supping in Hall on the last Monday in the last quarter of that year.

At the end of their year of office the Bursars of 1423 wrote off 23s. for losses on light money and variations in the king's coinage.

Under ‘custus stabuli’ in 1424 will be found the following items:—

‘Seventeen loads of hay, 69s. 6d.; four loads of barley-straw to eat with the hay, 8s.; sixty-two quarters of oats, at 20d., £5 3s. 4d.; horse bread (quantity not mentioned), 6d.; Robert Ferroure, for fifty-four fore shoes at 2d., sixty-three hind shoes at 1½d., and eighty removes at ½d., 20s. 2½d.; physic (diversa medicamenta facta et data equis Collegii), 4d.; sixteen quarters of beans, 21s. 4d.; four pairs of “wateryng cheynes,” 16d.; a pair of “styryp letheris,” 10d.; a new headstall, 5d.’

In the same year Richard d’Arcey, the schoolmaster who succeeded Romesye in 1418, having resigned owing to sickness, during which the Society unkindly stopped his stipend, Richard Wallingford, one of the Fellows, was sent to Maidstone to offer the Mastership to Master John Baddeston. Upon Baddeston's refusal of the Mastership, Wallingford rode to Buckingham, in order to see whether Master Thomas Alwyn would accept it. While Alwyn was making up his mind, Richard Crymok, another Fellow, was on his way to Salisbury with a conditional offer of the post to Richard Martyn. Another candidate, Richard Davy, master of the *scolae guidiacales* at Gloucester, was invited to attend at Winchester, and was allowed 6s. 8d. for his own expenses, and 12d. for his man's. Ultimately Alwyn took the appointment, and remained schoolmaster until Wayne-flete succeeded him in 1429.

Among the scholars of 1425-30 were William Say, of Aldgate, who became Dean of St. Paul's in 1447, and was Prolocutor of the Synod of London in 1463, and a Privy Councillor: he died Nov. 23, 1468; William Whyte of Adderbury, who was burned for a Lollard at Norwich under Henry VI; William Westbury, who became third Provost of Eton in 1463; William Grene, Master of St. Cross Hospital; and Richard Uvedale of Wickham, a great-grandson, probably, of Wykeham's patron, who died in 1431 of an epidemic which carried off seventeen scholars.

In 1431 Richard Wallop the steward of the manors found his health failing and resigned, returning his fee of 100s. Francis Haydok succeeded him. The rest of the legal array in that year were Robert Colpays, attorney in the King's Bench, with a retainer of 10s.; Thomas Worff, attorney in the Exchequer, 6s. 8d.; William Chamberleyn, standing counsel, 13s. 4d.; Robert Heete, notary, 6s. 8d. The notary's chief business was to attest the yearly indenture of scholars *ad Winton* and *ad Oxon*.

The receipts of 1432 include a sum of 60s. from John Mareys, Vicar of Andover, '*de firmâ altaris ibidem*.' He farmed the oblations of the altar in the parish church of Andover, and this sum of 60s. was the rent which he paid to the College.

Servants' wages in 1431:—

'John Langeport, book-keeper (*clericus computi*), 40s.; John Godewyn, warden's clerk, 20s.; Richard Baret, warden's valet, 13s. 4d.; Walter Husee, manciple (*dispensator victualium*), 26s. 8d.; John Wygmore, brewer and baker, 26s. 8d.; Richard Bole, porter and barber, 26s. 8d.; Thomas Caleys (*garcio panetrie et botellariae*), 13s. 4d.; John Petyt, (*garcio pistrini et brasini*) (two quarters and four weeks only), 7s. 8d.; John Baret, gardener and pigman, 20s.; Lewis (*garcio stabuli*), 13s. 4d.; Janyn (*garcio coquinae*), 13s. 4d.; John Curtays (*pagettus coquinae*), 6s. 8d.; laundress, 40s.¹

Custus brasini in the same year records that the furnace under one of the coppers in the brewhouse was renewed. The name of one of the workmen employed being John Polliwegge, shows that 'polliwog' for tadpole is not an Americanism, but an old English word. Expenses of John Park the junior fellow

¹ High wages, comparatively; but she had to find washing materials, and had no commons.

riding to Oxford with Lewis the stable-boy in October after a new usher, 3s. 4*d.*; wine to Sir Thomas Wykeham, Knt., in the Warden's hall on July 29, 13s. 8*d.*¹

The eastern wall of cloisters gave way, and had to be rebuilt in 1431. Beech piles were driven in the foundation, and thirty-six loads of 'burres' at 5*d.* per load were used in the footing of the wall. Staples (gomphi) and hinges (vertemelli) for the door in the wall (King Henry's door) cost 4*d.* And John Sherborne, mason, was at work three weeks, making good defects in the spiral staircase of Outer Gate, and stopping cracks in the chimneys of the porter's Lodge and Fourth Chamber, an allusion which proves that the chimneys in the scholars' chambers are part of the Founder's design, and were not added afterwards.

John Bedell was a scholar of the year 1440. He was a native of Meonstoke, probably the son of John Bedell the bailiff of the College manor there. He missed New College, and we hear no more of him till 1457. In that year a fleet of ships from Lübeck appeared off Calais. The Earl of Warwick, who commanded there, attacked them and was repulsed. The cry of invasion ensued, and Bedell with a party of men-at-arms was sent down to Southampton to aid in the defence of that town.

'In expensis Robti Vyport (a fellow) equitant. ad Hamyll pro veris rumoribus habendis utrum amici an inimici sint; et in exp. Joh. Bedell cum aliis armatis missis Hampton in subsidium dicte ville, quod dictum erat quod Francigenae cum magnâ classe venissent ad spoliandam dictam villam, xiiij^d 2.'

Bedell became dispensator or manciple in 1462, and held that place of trust until 1491. He was mayor of Winchester in 1496, and died in 1498. There is a brass to his memory in front of the altar in the College Chapel, representing him in the

¹ Possibly when the Warden was negotiating the purchase of the Romsey property.

² There had been a similar scare in 1415:—In expensis dñi Willm̃ Hayne (a Fellow) Walteri Harley, M̃i Willmi Grover (another Fellow, just admitted) et aliorum de Collegio equitant. et peditant. ad Hamele in le Rys et ibidem existent. per iij dies pro defensione patriae contra inimicos dñi Regis et regni sui et totius patrie, unâ cum expens. Willmi Walyngford (a Fellow) et aliorum hominum secum peditantium ad Hamele pro simili causâ aliâ vice et ultra expens. fact. et solut. per Robertum Tichfeld, firmario ibidem, x^s ix^d ob.'

citizen's dress of the time. His obit was kept with Thomas Asheborne's (a Fellow) on January 9, and differed from other obits in there being provision for faggots in hall, and the pittance being limited to the scholars. He bequeathed to the College £20 *pro libro dispensatoris*, as a fund to be drawn upon whenever the dearth of provisions rendered it necessary. His example in this respect was followed by White, afterwards Warden, Russell, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, and other Wykehamists, who subscribed £79 13s. 4d. with this laudable object.

About the same time a little friction arose between the College and the citizens of Winchester, in this wise. A purveyor had seized a quantity of oats, probably for the service of the army in France, and had given to the owner a tally or order for £29 16s. 4d., the value of the oats, upon the bailiffs of the City, who were in arrear with the fee farm rent by which the City was held of the Crown. The tally was endorsed to the College, and Thurbern had to issue a writ against the bailiffs, Thomas Silvester and Richard Bowland, which brought about a settlement. The affair left no ill-feeling behind it; for in 1448 Richard Bowland in the capacity of mayor for that year was a guest in the Warden's hall. The party included the Provost of St. Elizabeth's College and the wife of the Treasurer of Wolvesey, and must have been a numerous one, for the bread and beer alone cost 14s. 4d. The other viands were provided at Thurbern's expense, so that the cost of them does not appear in the computus roll. The names of Richard Bowland and his predecessor, Stephen Ede, do not appear in the Guildhall list of mayors of Winchester, a fact which bears out Dr. Milner's strictures on the accuracy of that list. Stephen Ede bequeathed 40s. to the fabric of the Chapel, and had an obit jointly with his son, a scholar of the year 1443.

The price of a 'bayard' or bay horse purchased in 1440 was 40s., the seller taking an old bay horse at 6s. 8d. as part of the price. Two horses bought at Amesbury in 1430—a gray and a bay—cost 53s. 4d. and 33s. 3d. respectively. A black horse bought of the Rector of Newton Tony in the same year cost 40s. 'In ij equis empt. apud Amysbury in festo St. Joh. ante Port. Lat. j gray precio liij^s. iiij^d. et alt. baye precio xxxij^s. iij^d. in j alio equo nigro empt. per Willm. Smyth de

Lecforde de Rectore de Newton Tony xls. . . . in exp. T. Baylemonde equitantis ad Amysbury ad nundinas ibid. in festo Stī. Joh. ante Port. Lat. pro equis providend. et emend. xv^s.'

Henry VI paid the first of his visits to the College in the summer of 1440, with the object of studying the working of Wykeham's foundation previously to founding his own two royal colleges. A full account of most of his visits is preserved in the *Vetus Registrum*.

'Primus adventus serenissimi Principis H. VI fuit penultimo die mensis Julii videlicet die Sabbati, anno eiusdem dñi regis xix^{mo} quo die interfuit primis vesperis et in crastino misse et secundis vesperis, et obtulit xij^s iij^d.'

His next visit was in 1442:—

'Item in festo S. Cecilie Virginis (Nov. 22) idem christianissimus rex Henricus VI. interfuit in hoc Collegio utrisque vesperis atque misse, in quā praeter oblationem suam cotidianam obtulit c nobilia ad ornamentum summi altaris ibidem, contulitque notabilem auri summam scolaribus et choristis in eodem, viz. vili xij^s iij^d. Qui insuper ex abundantia affluentissime gracie sue privilegia, libertates, et franchises eiusdem Collegii confirmavit et ampliavit; quare dignum est ut eius in eodem perennis memoria jugiter habeatur. Et obtulit xij^s iij^d.'

He came again twice in 1445, just before the complete body of Statutes for Eton College was published.

'Item idem christianissimus rex anno regni eiusdem regis xxiiij interfuit die dominicā, videlicet in festa S. Cuthberti' (Sept. 4) 'in hoc Collegio utrisque vesperis atque misse; quo die ex graciā suā dedit Coll. optimam robam suam unā exceptā (his second-best robe) furratam cum furrurā de Sables ad Dei laudem et honorem Be. Virginis; et obtulit xij^s iij^d.'

He visited the College again on May 2, 1445, with his bride, Margaret of Anjou, ten days after their marriage. Wine, and beer for their suite, cost 2s. 4d. The 'rumours' which John Say brought from foreign parts some months previously no doubt related to the treaty for this marriage and the prospect of a truce with France:—

'In dat. Joh. Say, valett. camere Dñi Regis venient. xvij die Junii cum rumoribus a partibus transmarinis, vj^s viij^d.'

He came again in November the same year, and was entertained with a recital on the organ by a clerk from the convent of St. Swithun :—

‘In expensis circa famulos Dnī Regis venient. ad Coll. xxj et xxij diebus Nov. v^s. Dat. Rob. Derby clerico Prioris S. Swithuni ludent. in organis in choro in presentiā Dnī Regis diebus supradict. ij^s iiij^d. In ix lagenis et dim. vin. rub. empt. erga advent. Dnī Regis iiij^s iiij^d. Dat. Blakeney clerico Secretarii Dnī Regis pro scripturā in missali summi altaris Coll. memoranda sive notam de largissimis donatis et beneficiis per Dnīm Regem Coll. factis et ostensis diebus p’dictis et aliis diebus p’cedentibus, xx^d.’

He came again on St. John of Beverley’s Day (May 7, 1446) and gave £6 13s. 4d. to the scholars and choristers, as he had done in 1442.

Two years afterwards he sent to the College for information about the subsoil of the site, and had samples of the earth sent to him, for guidance, apparently, in drawing up the specification known as the ‘King’s will,’ respecting the building of Eton College :—

‘In dat. Joh. Hayne Valett. Camere Dnī Regis miss. ad Coll. per Dnīm regem pro noticiis terrae fundamenti Coll. habendis xvj^d. Sol. v laborant. et fodient. pro terrā ejusdem fundamenti mittendā Dnō Regi iiij^s viij^d. Et dat clerico M^{ri} Joh. Cranborne pro scripturā j littere miss. ad Dnīm Regem de eādē noticiā fundamenti habendā xvj^d.’

His next visit was on the occasion of the enthronization of Wayneflete :—

‘Item idem illustrissimus princeps anno regni eiusdem regis xxvii in fest. S. Wulstani Episcopi (Jan. 19) interfuit in hoc Collegio utrisque vesperis die dominicā sed non Misse, quia exhibuit presenciam suam in ecclesiā S. Swithuni in missā propter intronizationem reverendi patris et domini Dnī Willelmi Wayneflete Episcopi Wynton. nuper magistri informatoris scolarium huius Collegii. In crastino vero in die lune in festo SS. Fabiani et Sebastiani (Jan. 20) idem metuendissimus dominus interfuit alte misse predictorum Sanctorum in hoc Collegio quo die dedit huic Coll. unum Calicem de auro et x libras in auro pro uno pari fiolarum (cruets) ordinandarum de eodem auro¹; et ultra ex suā magnā graciā dedit vij^s iiij^d. pro unā pietanciā habendā inter socios et scholares in festo B. Marie extunc proxime sequenti; et obtulit xij^s iiij^d.’

¹ Thomas Fawkes rode to London to order these cruets and again to fetch them, at an expēse for both journeys of 3s. 4½d.

In the summer of the same year (1449) Henry VI. resided at Wolvesey while Parliament was sitting at Winchester (June 16—July 16), and visited the College six times. A private entrance was made for his use by throwing a bridge over the Warden's stream, so that the King came from Wolvesey down the lane leading to St. Elizabeth's College on the east side of the Warden's stream, and crossing it by this bridge, entered the College by way of the cloisters, and so reached the chapel without passing through Chamber Court.

On St. Thomas à Becket's Day (July 7) Waynefleete officiated at matins and vespers, and Archbishop Stratford celebrated high mass, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Salisbury, and Chichester. The King was present at all three services. The Election was put off, at the King's wish, in consequence of Parliament sitting at Winchester—

'In expensis Dnī Fawkes equitant. ad Coll. Oxon. pro alio die eleccionis limitando per Dnīm custodem ibidem ex mandato Dnī Regis existentis Wynton. tempore Parliamenti, xvjd.'

Next day (July 8) the courtiers dined in Hall, and drank, or had the chance of drinking, a pipe of Gascony wine:—

'Sol. pro unā pipā vin. rub. empt. pro Joh. Fawkes clerico Parliamenti et aliis de societate dnī regis prandentibus in aulā viij die Julii tempore Parliamenti—viijl.'

On July 16 Parliament was prorogued. The King attended high mass on that day, and made an offering of 6s. 8d. Also he gave a tabernacle of gold, adorned with precious stones and with the images of the Holy Trinity and Virgin Mary in crystal, to the High Altar, and a pair of bowls of silver-gilt, with the arms of England and France inside, and the following verses engraved round their circumference. Dr. Chandler, the classical antiquary (adm. 1753), restored the true reading of these verses. It is almost needless to add that the bowls are no longer in existence:—

'Principis Henrici dedit aurum gracia sexti.

En formata suo munere vasa duo.

C junctis mille quater, X tot, V, I quater, ille

Annus erit domini¹: X bis, ter II, I²,

Lux fuit undena tunc dupla Novembria plena.'

¹ I. e. M. CCCC XXXX V. IIII.

1 4 4 9

² I. e. XX II II II I.

2 7

These bowls weighed 9 lbs. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. troy, and cost, including 6os. for making, £29 3s. 9d.

The last visit of the King occurred in the spring of 1452 :—

‘Dat. famulo de Say venient. ad Coll. ad monendum custodem (Chandler) de adventu dn̄i regis erga dominicam in ramis palmarum (Palm Sunday) xx^d . . . Et in exp. Fyscher equitant. ad Suthwyk ¹ et Portesmuth pro piscibus habendis et emendis pro dn̄o rege xij^d. Et in exp. fact. circa diversos generosos de familiâ dn̄i regis venientes ad Coll. dominicâ in ramis palmarum, ut in pane, cerevisiâ et aliis victualibus x^s viij^d.’

John Russel (adm. 1443) was born in the parish of St. Peter Cheeshill, Winchester. He rose to be bishop of Rochester in 1476. Edward IV translated him to Lincoln, and Richard III made him Keeper of the Great Seal. The office of Chancellor of the University of Oxford, annual before, was first conferred on him for life in 1483. He died at Nettleham, January 30, 1490–1, and is buried in a chantry in Lincoln Cathedral. He bequeathed £40 to the College. Thomas Janyn (adm. 1449) became Dean of St Paul’s and then Bishop of Norwich (1499–1500). Alwyn the schoolmaster retired in 1444. William Ive, a graduate of Oxford, but not a Wykehamist, at any rate not a scholar, succeeded him at Midsummer².

A mortuary was a customary gift to the parson of the parish on the death of any person. It was, generally speaking, his best chattel, unless the lord claimed it for a heriot, in which case the parson got the second-best chattel. In the parish of Andover the mortuaries belonged to the College as lay-rectors, and were farmed by the Vicar in the fifteenth century. In the year 1444 a reference to the subject occurs in the computus, owing to the College purchasing, at the price of 5s., a horse belonging to a stranger who died at one of the inns in the town, which the Vicar’s bailiff had seized for the mortuary. A generation later a dispute arose between the College and sundry men of Andover who had lost their wives—‘Contra diversos de Andever subtrahentes mortuaria uxorum suarum—and refused to pay

¹ Southwick Priory, where there were fishponds.

² ‘Sol. Joh. Maydeman equitant. ad Oxon. pro magistro informatore providend. ibidem viij dies, viij^d. Et in dato M^{ro} W. Ive, informatori p’dicto, et W. Selby venienti cum eodem ex curialitate pro eorum expensis, cum xix^d sol. pro expensis eorundem apud hospicium angulare in Kyngate St. (now the Wykeham Arms), ix^s ix^d.’

mortuaries. Inasmuch as everything of the wife's, even her wearing apparel, belonged in law to her husband at this period of our history, it may be almost taken for granted that the recalcitrants won the day, on the ground that their wives left no property which could be the subject of a mortuary. It was not, however, till the year 1511 that the abuse of mortuaries was regulated by law, Stat. 2 Henry VIII. c 6, which enacts that no parson or other spiritual person, or the bailiff of such, shall take of any person more for a mortuary than is limited in the Act ; and that no mortuary shall be demanded for any woman being covert baron (married), nor child, nor for any person keeping no house.

The payment of mortuaries was enforced by excommunication, and not by distress. In the year 1294 an obstinate parishioner, Isabel de Foxcote, refused to pay the mortuary due on the death of her husband, Henry de Foxcote. The Prior of Andover, to whom the mortuary was due in the capacity of rector of the parish church, sued her in the Consistory Court of Winchester, but the judgment of that court had no terrors for her ; and he then directed a writ to the Dean of Andover and the Rector of Faccombe, a neighbouring parish, enjoining them, after due monition, to excommunicate Isabel de Foxcote. I subjoin their return to the writ, by which it appears that she was excommunicated ; but whether this brought her to her senses I have no means of ascertaining :—

‘ Reverende discreccionis viro dnō officario Wynton. et eius commissario decanus de Andever et rector ecclesie de Faccombe salutem cum omni obedienciā reverenciā et honore. Mandatum vestrum recepimus in hec verba : “ Officiarius Wynton. discretis viris decano de Andever, rectori ecclesie de Faccombe, et eorum alteri, salutem in Domino. Cum in causā aliquamdiu in consistorio Wynton. agitātā inter Priorem de Andever Rectorem ecclesie loci eiusdem ex parte unā et Isabellam de Foxcote relictam et executricem Henrici de Foxcote ream ex (parte) alterā, per quod sacristam ecclesie Sti Swithuni Wynton. commissarium nostrum specialem in hac parte invenimus ritē et legitimē sententiatum exstitisse, attendentesque quod frustrā fertur sententia que debite executioni non demandatur. Hinc est quod vobis mandamus quatenus canonicā monitione precedente dictam Isabellam ad prestationem mortuarii dicto rectori faciendam sine more dispendio, prout ritē et legitimē condempnatur per interdicti suspensionis et excommunicationis sententias de die

in diem compellatur publicè et solempniter locis omnibus quibus per, dictum rectorem fuerit legitimè requisita, et alter vestrum compellat. Testificantes nos per vestras litteras patentes harum speciem continentes congruè requisitos. Dat. Wynton. ij idus Julii Anno Domini MCC nonagesimo quarto." Huius scilicet auctoritate mandati dictam Isabellam adivimus eamque legitimè monuimus, et quod monitionibus nostris parere contempsit, et dicto rectori de mortuario non satisfecit, eandem ab ingressu ecclesiae suspendimus, et publicè et solempniter excommunicavimus, et sic mandatum vestrum diligenter sumus executi. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum decanatûs debitum unà cum sigillo rectoris ecclesie de Faccombe presentibus est appositum. Dat. apud Andever die Sabbati proximo post Festum Ste Marie Magdalene anno Domini supradicto.'

CHAPTER XII.

WAYNEFLETE.

His schooling.—Headmaster of Winchester, then of Eton.—The *Amicabilis Concordia*.—Barton Oratory.—Wayneflete Bishop of Winchester.—His visits to the College.—Grant of water from Segryme's well.—Hugh Sugar's conduit.

CHANDLER says that Wayneflete was educated at New College¹, and it is an article of faith with Wykehamists that he was likewise at Winchester. If so, he was a day boy, for his name does not appear in the Register of Scholars, or among the names of the Commensals in the book of the Seneschal of Hall. Like Wykeham, he carried the register of his birthplace, Wainfleet in Lincolnshire, in his surname. He was the eldest son of Richard Patten, alias Barbour, an esquire of that county. Two Barbours, William (adm. 1427) and Nicholas (adm. 1428) were in College under him ; and there was a William Barbour, possibly the one just mentioned, who conveyed lands in the north and west common fields of Basingstoke to the College in 1450. But there is no evidence that these men were of kin to Wayneflete. He succeeded Alwyn as schoolmaster in 1429. After thirteen years Henry VI made him schoolmaster, and then provost of Eton College, the 'Kynge's College of our Ladye of Eton beside Wyndesore,' which he had just founded in connection with King's College, Cambridge². The vacancy at Winchester caused by Wayneflete's removal to Eton was filled by Alwyn, who was persuaded to quit his parsonage at

¹ *Life of Wayneflete*, p. 7.

² The Charter is dated 11 October, 1440.

Leighton Buzzard¹, and take a second plunge into the eddy of active life alluded to by Christopher Jonson².

There is a tradition that Wayneſlete took with him to Eton five Fellows and thirty-five scholars from Winchester; exactly half the establishment³. I have been unable to find the gaps in the Register which such a migration would make. Only six scholars are recorded in the margin of the Register to have quitted Winchester for Eton⁴. It is possible that the number of thirty-five may have been made up from the ranks of the commoners and day boys, but no evidence exists as to this. Nor is it recorded of any Fellow of Winchester College that he quitted it for Eton. Two old scholars, Foster (adm. 1434) and Morer (adm. 1441) exchanged fellowships of New College for fellowships of Eton College. Three of the Eton headmasters, Clement Smith, William Horeman, and Thomas Erlisman, became headmasters of Winchester, but no headmaster of Winchester has been promoted to the corresponding office at Eton.

That the two Colleges considered themselves closely related to each other in the early days of the existence of King Henry's foundation is proved by the *Amicabilis Concordia*, or deed of mutual alliance, which was drawn up in the year 1464, the contracting parties being Nicholas Osulbery, Warden of New College; Robert Thurbern, Warden of Winchester College; William Millington, Provost of King's College; and William Wayneſlete, Provost of Eton. A precedent for such a treaty will be found in the 'Eirenicon' of Trinity Hall and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1353⁵. The parties declare that

'Although the foundations over which they respectively preside are situate in different localities, yet they have one and the same

¹ 'In exp. Ric. Boureman (one of the Fellows) et Ludovici equitancium ad Lython Blyssard in com. Bedeforde ad loquendum cum M^{ro} Thoma Alwyn et intimandum eidem consensum custodis et sociorum pro informatore scolarium Coll. in festo Michaelis proximè futuro, et de voluntate suâ habend. in eâdem materiâ; in eundo et redeundo per v. dies v^s vij^d.'

² 'Ergo resorberis tam dirâ, Alwine, Charybdi,
Nec poteris fracto liber abire iugo.'

³ Adams, *Wykehamica*, p. 66.

⁴ Their names are: Langeporte (adm. 1435); Dommetge (adm. 1435); Cove (adm. 1436); Payn and Mustard (adm. 1438); and Roche (adm. 1439).

⁵ Strype, *Life of Archbishop Parker*, iv. 7.

object in view, and pursue it by the same means. It is therefore for the honour and advantage of both that they should support and defend each other in all causes, as well ecclesiastical as civil, in which either of them may be threatened ¹.

Wayneflete was able, even before his promotion to Eton, to add his own name to the long list of benefactors of Winchester College. Through his interest with Cardinal Beaufort he was able to acquire for the College the possessions of the oratory of the Holy Trinity, at Barton, in the Isle of Wight². The oratory of Barton, in the parish of Whippingham, was founded in the year 1275 by two parish clergymen, Thomas de Winton, Rector of Godshill, and John de l'Isle, Rector of Shalfleet. Their object seems to have been to found a religious house whose members should be under the control of the Diocesan (who was nominated Visitor), and, as far as possible, independent of the Pope. The idea took with the people of the island, who endowed the house amply enough; but after a time it grew corrupt, and in the year 1439, at Wayneflete's suggestion, Thurbern petitioned Cardinal Beaufort, as Visitor, to allow the oratory to be appropriated to the College, on the sole ground that the income of the College had been reduced by the late calamitous fire at Andover, and wanted augmenting. Thurbern's petition is in English:—

‘To my Right gracious lord my lord the Cardinal of England.

‘Beseceth mekely yowre poevere and humble Chapellain the Wardein of youre newe College of Winchestre in name of hym self and of the Remenant of youre poevere Chapellains and scoliers of the same. That where as youre moost worshipful faderhood considering hereafore the exilitie of thaire dotacon the falling and deokay of lyflode by empeyring of the World, which euery Day is in Wers caas thenne othre, appred³ unto hem of youre greet goodnesse the Chirche of Andeuer, Which hath bee to hem greet Refresshing, god thanke yow in heuen. Now is it soo that the same chirche that hath be to them soo prouffitable afore this tyme, is att this Day of noo value for fortune of fyr that late hath happed there. Soo that thay cannot Wite how to bringe the World aboute⁴ for to maintiegne thastat of youre said college Withoute youre gracyoux help and socour, Whom god hath ordenned to Relieue many a man, for yif

¹ Adams, *Wykehamica*, p. 67.

² Cf. *Archaeologia*, lii, p. 290, where the statutes are printed.

³ I. e. appropriated.

⁴ I. e. to make both ends meet.

the nede that youre saide college hadde for to be encressed of lyfloodde for the sustentacon of soo many parsones as bee nourrissed and brought up thereyn to the worship and service of god with his grace and mercy was greet atte tyme of the saide appriacon the necessite is now miche more, as youre high prudence by that is a bouesaid may wel considere. Hit like yow therfore of youre habundant grace in sustentacon of youre sayd college to grante hem the app'acon of the archpreestshipp of Barton in the Ile of Wyght which youre Clerk maist^r Waul^t Trengof occupieth. To which app'acon, soo hit bee plesyng untoo youre good grace, the same maist^r Waul^t wol assente. And youre lordship shal hereyn doo a deede of charite and deserve greet thank of god. Hit mighte like also youre noble grace the rath^r encline and condescende to the doying herof seyng that the said Barton though hit bee a spūel thyng hit is nought actually charged with cure of soule.'

The Cardinal readily gave his consent, and the return to the writ *ad quod damnum* was favourable. Moreover, the arch-priest, a Cornishman named Walter Trengof, had just been made Archdeacon of his native county, and was willing to concur in the appropriation, provided a pension for life of twenty marks was secured to him. This was done by a rent-charge on the College manor of Durrington, in Wiltshire. No reference is made to any provision for the brethren. It is quite possible that there had ceased to be any by that time, for the house had become dilapidated, and was probably uninhabitable. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, as Lord of the Castle of Carisbrooke, gave his sanction to the alienation by letters patent, dated at Caversham, near Reading, Feb. 3rd, 18 Hen. VI, and Cardinal Beaufort confirmed it, but with a stipulation that the Society at Winchester should maintain a priest at their own expense to sing masses in the chapel of the Oratory. This they did until Edward VI relieved them of the obligation. He also insisted that the Society should pay one mark yearly to the Convent of St. Swithun 'pro indempnitate ecclesie sue propter appropriationem archipresbyterii,' as an indemnity against the consequences, if any, of confirming the alienation, and should deliver one pound of wax yearly to the Warden of St. Mary's altar in the Cathedral church, and enrol Trengof's name in the list of benefactors whom they commemorated. Thus fell the Oratory of Barton, after an existence of nearly two centuries. It is likely that it had lasted long enough, in everybody's

opinion, or it would not have fallen so easily—yet one cannot help regarding it as a remarkable fact that, at that period of our history, so many high authorities should have concurred in suppressing a religious house for no other reason than that an educational body wanted its possessions.

The Society approached the book-loving monarch with a suitable present¹, when they applied to him for leave to appropriate the possessions of the Oratory.

Six years afterwards, Wayneflete and others whom Trengof had enfeoffed transferred the manor of Barton and other possessions of the Oratory to the College, pursuant to a license in mortmain. The manor of Barton became an important contributory to the revenue of the Society after Trengof's death, which happened February 27, 1445-6. The demesne of Barton with its beautiful wood, facing Spithead, was purchased under the powers of a private Act of Parliament by the late Prince Consort, and forms part of Her Majesty's Osborne estate.

The following entry in the computus of the year 1443 apparently refers to an effort on the part of the Society to make Wayneflete instrumental in obtaining other property:—

'Pro uno jantaclo (a breakfast) fact. M^{ro} W. Wanflet p'posito de Eton, M^{ro} W. Say² et aliis pro amicitiiis suis habendis pro scripturâ bille porrigende Dnō Regi pro amplioribus possessionibus Coll. adquirend. ad valorem c marcarum . . . in exp. fact. circā mag. W. Wanflet mag. Estcort³ et alios prudentes cenantes in Coll. xxviii die Nov.: iiij^s iiij^d. Distributio inter servientes mag. W. Wanflet: iiij^s iiij^d. Sol. pro vino eodem die et diversis noctibus pro eodem hospitato infra Coll.: xiv^s iij^d.'

It appears by the undermentioned entry in the computus of the year 1449 that the Society at that time entertained hopes of acquiring the possessions of the dissolved priories of Sele in Sussex, and Sherborne St. John in Hampshire:—

'In exp. Edvardi Tacton et Ric. Baret equitant. in Southsex ad inquirendum de vero valore prioratūs de Sele juxta Shoreham et de patronatu eiusdem, iiij^s iiij^d; et Mag. Joh Parke et Thome Fawkes equitant. Londin. xix die Julii pro billâ corripiendâ et Dnō Regi

¹ 'In ij voluminibus (prima pars et secunda) Redactorii Moralium Bercavii monachi empt. de custode, dat. et presentat. Dnō Regi pro licenciâ suâ concessâ Collegio pro amplioribus possessionibus ad valorem c marcarum.'

² *Ante*, pp. 189, 195.

³ Warden N. C. 1429 35.

porrigendâ ad appropriacionem prioratûs de Shyrborne Seynt John aliàs vocat. Shyrborne Monachorum, vij^s j^d.'

These hopes were frustrated. The Priory of Sele was acquired by Wyneſlete, but he annexed it to Magdalen College: the Priory of Sherborne St. John, or Monk Sherborne, was annexed to St. Julian's, Southampton, and, on the dissolution of that house, fell to the share of Queen's College, Oxford.

In the summer of the year 1443, Thurbern visited Eton College with the object, I am sorry to say, of getting out of the payment of Trengof's pension ('de exoneratione pensionis solvende M^{ro} Trengof'), which the Society were impatient of, though it had not existed more than four years. Thurbern took with him six ells of black kerseymere as a present to the Provost¹; and distributed 6s. 8d. among the Eton boys. The attempt to get rid of Trengof's pension failed. A few months later, in February, 1443-4, the Society presented Wayneſlete with a cask of bastard², the price of which was 13s. 4d., and two years later, on receiving news of Trengof's death (which was duly proved by a certificate under the seal of the officary of the diocese of Exeter) they gave a dinner in the College Hall, at which Wayneſlete was present:—'Dat. eidem pro beneficiis suis ostensis Collegio xs.; Distribut. inter famulos eiusdem cxij^s.' The reason why so large a sum was distributed among Wayneſlete's attendants baffles conjecture. Cardinal Beaufort's death was not unexpected: and on April 14, 1447, only three days after it happened, the Chapter of Winchester elected Wayneſlete to succeed him. The Society invited a large party to meet the Bishop elect at dinner in May:—

'In exp. M^{ri} W. Wanſlet, electum Wynton., M^{ri} W. Say, tres alios generosos de familiâ Dnī Regis, vicecustodem Oxon., Radulph. Lye, Blackburn precentorem de Cicestr., Berton precentorem de Coll. Regal. Cantab., Digleys, Crosby, et alios generosos venientes ad Collegium mense Maio ad varias refecciones, xxxj^s ij^d.'

The Consecration took place in the chapel of Eton College on the 13th of July following. Thurbern and some other members

¹ 'In vj ulnis de nigro kersey empt. et. dat. M^{ro} W. Wanſlet ad xvij^d per ulnam, plus in toto ij^d-ix^s ij^d.'

² 'Your brown bastard is your only drink,' *Shakspeare*, 1 King Hen. IV, Act ii, Sc. 4.

of the Society attended it, and made a present of a saddle horse to the new bishop. The Eton boys were not forgotten on this occasion :—

‘In uno equo dat. Epō Wynton erga diem consecracionis sue, vj¹ xiijs^s iiij^d. . . . Et in exp. dnī custodis, Joh. Parke, et aliorum equitant. ad Eton. ad consecracionem M^{ri} W. Wanflet in Epūm Wynton. in mense Julii, xiijs^s v^d. . . . dat. pueris Etonae eodem tempore xiijs^s iiij^d.’

Waynefflete was not installed until January 19, 1447-8. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Stafford) visited the Diocese of Winchester during the interregnum. His delegates, Richard Rose, Bishop of Rochester, and Dr. Langbere, made Hyde Abbey their headquarters, and visited the College May 2, 1447.

King Henry VI was present at the installation of Waynefflete, and perhaps dined at the dinner which the Bishop gave afterwards, according to ancient custom¹. It will be seen in

¹ This appears by the instructions for the installation of a Bishop of Winchester, contained in the Register of Adam de Orlton (Bishop 1333-45), which are curious enough to be worth quoting here :—

‘The Archdeacon of Canterbury *jure dignitatis suae* has the duty of enthroning bishops of the province of Canterbury. He must be invited to do this by a letter from the bishop who is to be installed. The archdeacon or his deputy is to wait on the bishop on the day before, and the bishop’s marshal is to conduct him and his suite to the cathedral city and assign them lodgings there, with provender for ten men’s horses, bread, wine, beer and other provisions suitable to the day (*prout dieta diei exposcit*) and fuel if it be winter ; also six dozen wax candles. On the morrow, the archdeacon and his suite are to meet the bishop and escort him to the city. On his arrival there, as the bishop dismounts, one of the archdeacon’s gentlemen is to seize the bishop’s horse, which becomes the archdeacon’s perquisite, and to lead it away to the archdeacon’s lodgings. The archdeacon is to show the bishop the way to a church or building near the Cathedral. There the bishop is to put off his shoes, and after making his secret prayer he is to enter the vestry. His cope, hood, cap (*birettus*), and gloves are to be taken off there, and become the archdeacon’s perquisites, together with his travelling hat (*capellum*) and boots. The bishop is then to be vested, and the archdeacon is to lead him to the throne or chair in which he is to be enthroned, and to say, “By the authority of Christ’s Church of Canterbury I induct and enthrone thee, Lord Adam, duly elected, confirmed, and consecrated, in the bishoprick of this church, with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereof. And the Lord preserve thy coming in and going out from this time forth for evermore.” He is then to seat the bishop in the chair, and the precentor begins *Te Deum Laudamus*. This sung, the bishop is to make ready to celebrate high mass. After the celebration (*post secretum illius misse*) the bishop’s marshal is to assign to the archdeacon a table on the right hand of the hall in which the bishop is going to give the dinner. At the

the following entries that the Society provided some of the victuals for the dinner, and kept open house during the installation —

‘In dat. dnō Epō Wynton. tempore installacionis sue xix die Januarii x agnell. xj duoden. caponum et x cople cuniculorum viij^s. vj^d. Et in dat. dnō regi tempore eiusdem installacionis xj edos (kids) xj pheasaunt. xj “pterychis”¹ et xvij pullos, ix^s vij^d. . . In jantaclo dat. p’positis Coll. Eton. et Cantabrig., Joh. Say, Haydok (the Steward of the manors) et aliis venient. cum eis de Coll. Eton. et Cantabrig. prandent. in aulâ custodis cum exp. fact. circa dn̄m Epūm Bathon. et Wellen. et M^{rm} Say pernoctant. et expectant. per iij dies et noctes in Coll., et alios venient. cum eis, in frumento, brasio, et aliis victualibus et focalibus pro cameris eorundem, et per expens. fact. circa diversos generosos de domo regis, scilicet Ovedale (*sic*), Worbelyngton, jantaclo. in Coll. eodem tempore : iiij^l o^s xiiij^d.’

It does not appear that Waynefflete was a guest at the College table after his friend Thurbern’s death in the autumn of 1450. Probably his duties as Chancellor, and the work he had undertaken of founding Magdalen College and completing the buildings at Eton, sufficiently accounted for his spare time. His last official visitation of the College—on April 24, 1480—was performed by proxy, Howard, Chancellor of the Diocese, Doctors Mayhew, Gyfford, Underwode, and Clyffe, and Masters Evyn, Horden, Davy the Diocesan Registrar, and others unnamed taking part in the function, and accepting refreshments in Hall before and after it. The proctors’² fees on this occasion amounted to 66s. 8d.

Waynefflete never ceased to take an interest in the College. His grant in the year 1483 of the right to bring water to the College from Segryme’s well, a spring at the foot of St. Giles’ Hill, was a boon of which the importance cannot be exaggerated. Until then the College drew its supply of water from a

close of the dinner the bishop is to drink to the archdeacon, and the cup is to be the archdeacon’s perquisite. On the morrow, after mass sung by the bishop in his private chapel, the archdeacon is to take leave, and shall receive for his expenses ten marks from the bishop. If the bishop’s groom likes to give a cloth, surcingle, and bridle with the horse which belonged to the bishop, the archdeacon shall give in return 2s. or more.’

¹ Partridges. I should like to translate this word ‘turkeys,’ which it so nearly resembles in sound. But the received opinion is that turkeys were not introduced until the year 1523.

² ‘Procreatores’ the writer of the roll ignorantly or flippantly calls them.

well in the kitchen. This well, sunk in a porous soil, not twenty yards from the Lockburn, may have been the cause of some of the many deaths which happened in College while Waynefleete was schoolmaster. Four scholars died in the year 1429, seventeen in the year 1430, four in the year 1431, and eight in the year 1434. The fellows too suffered; and in the accounts of the year 1434 I find a reference to a visit by two friends of the Society, probably medical men, who came to see whether the sanitary condition of the place could be improved. They were wise enough to put up at an inn in the town, instead of sleeping within the College walls.

‘In exp. M^{ri} Henrici Barbour et Hergreve¹ venient. ad Coll. causâ recreandi socios tempore pestilencie ex curialitate, et in exp. fact. in hospicio eorundem infra civitatem Wynton. vj^s vj^d.’

The months of June, July, and August, 1472, cover another sickly period. Eight deaths of scholars are noted in the margin of the Register as having occurred in the course of this year and the next.

One cannot help inferring that Waynefleete’s sagacity attributed the sickness to the bad water, and resolved to deal with it. The *licencia de Aqueductu* bears date September 5, 1482. It empowers the Warden and Fellows to take water from Segryme’s well, and bring it to the College

‘By means of two wheels, one of which being turned by the force of the water running in the river may set in motion the other wheel, by the revolution of which the water flowing from the said spring into a certain cistern placed below the wheel may be raised to another cistern above, and be brought thence by leaden pipes or hollowed trunks of trees into the site of the college.’

The water is still delivered at the College by mechanism of this kind—a sort of Persian wheel with buckets on its circumference being employed to lift the water from the lower cistern to the higher. The water is no longer used for domestic purposes, although an analysis made a few years ago pronounced it to be ‘a typical Hampshire chalk water of exceptional purity, somewhat less hard than the Company’s water.’ Its source is

¹ Qu. Henry Barbour, adm. 1418, and John Herdegreve or Herdgreve, adm. 1422.

arched over now, but was open as late as the year 1666, when the Society took steps to protect it from contamination. ‘Dat. vidue Sharrock peste laboranti et ulceratae ne aqueductum nostrum impuris lotionibus inquinaret, j^s.’

It is believed that the machine mentioned above and the conduit were made at the expense of Hugh Sugar (adm. 1428). ‘Qui condidit aqueductum’ is written against his name in the Register of scholars. He rose to be Chancellor of Wells, and dying, endowed the College with a capital messuage and curtilage, twenty acres of arable land and one of meadow, situate in Worthy Mortimer, and four messuages, three curtilages, and twenty acres in Worthy Pauncefote; also a toft with one hundred acres of arable land in Weeke and Fulflode, near Winchester. He likewise gave to the College a tenement adjoining Segryme’s mill, as a site for the machine mentioned above.

Dr. Woodward has recorded in the bursars’ book for the year 1641 the course which he pursued when the miller at Segryme’s mill¹ interrupted the supply of water which made this machine go:—

‘Sol. M^{ro} Singleton (a lawyer) for inquiring of Mr. Phillips of Wolvesey his reason for putting down the hatch at his mill for debarring the college of water, and putting our servants out from opening the flood-gate, 10s.’

The inquiry did not have the desired effect; and ultimately the College filed a bill in Chancery against Mr. Phillips and the miller, praying that they might

‘By the order and injunction of that Court be compelled no further to interrupt, but quietly to permit and suffer your orators and their servants to have and take the use and benefit of the water.’

The defendants submitted to this injunction.

Wayneſſete died, full of years and honours, in the year 1486. There is a tradition that when on his deathbed he offered to double the endowment of New College if that Society would agree to keep his anniversary jointly with Wykeham’s; but their veneration (it is said) for the memory of their Founder was so great that they judged that the complying with the

¹ Now known as the Wharf mill.

proposal would be derogatory to his honour, and therefore declined the offer¹. The story may originate in some question about the date of Wayneflete's anniversary, which he (or more likely somebody else after his death) may have wished to be kept on Wykeham's anniversary. Wayneflete's anniversary was never kept at Winchester College.

¹ Wilkes, *History of Winchester*.

CHAPTER XIII.

WARDENS CHAUNDLER AND BAKER, 1450-87.

State of finances.—Pittleworth's benefactions.—Warden Chaundler.—Baker succeeds him.—His investments.—Barnarde the schoolmaster.—The Charnell.—Bill to restore Andover Priory.—Strike of tenants at Harmondsworth.—Prosecution of Colmer.—Grocyn.—Bishop Shyrborne's Prebends.—Clement Smyth.—First purchase of firearms.—Visit of Edward IV.—Archbishop Warham.—The Falcon at Kingsclere.—Trumper's Inn.—Thurbern's Chantry.—Chapel Tower.—Goddards.—The Yongs.—Clergy resignation pensions.—Commons in 1482.—The Harpysfields.

THE finances of the Society were at their lowest ebb at the time when Thurbern died. They managed to support the proper number of scholars, and the weekly allowance for commons was not reduced; but the stipends were terribly in arrear. No less a sum than £218 16s. 8*d.*, over ten years' stipend, was due to Warden Thurbern at the time of his death, and was never paid¹, and sums varying from £5 to £40 were due to the schoolmaster, steward, and most of the Fellows. What with these arrears, and moneys which had been taken out of the chest in order to meet current expenses, there was a deficit of £468 at the foot of the roll for the year 1450. Three years previously a '*specialis amicus*' named Pittleworth had lent them a hundred marks in order to pay the costs incidental to the acquisition of Barton Oratory, and he now came forward and gave £100 to the chest².

Thomas Chaundler (adm. 1430), a native of Colerne, in Wiltshire, where New College has property, succeeded Thurbern.

¹ It was carried over in the accounts until the year 1466, and then ceases to appear, being probably forgiven by the executors.

² Pittleworth was secretary to Cardinal Beaufort and attended in that capacity during the Cardinal's visitation in the year 1434. He was a friend, possibly a kinsman, of Thurbern. He is mentioned once more, in the year 1457, when he appears to have turned a loan of £11 9*s.* 4*d.* into a gift to the Society.

He was a Fellow of New College at the time of his election. John Bekenton, one of the Fellows of Winchester, and his senior by about four years, met him half-way at Newbury, and escorted him to Winchester. Chaundler's promotion, after four years, to the headship of New College, left him little time to make any mark at Winchester. He was a man of singular enlightenment, and invited Cornelius Viletti, an Italian scholar, to Oxford to act as praelector of New College about the year 1475¹. He was Secretary of State under Henry VI and Edward IV, also Chancellor of the University of Oxford and the Diocese of Wells, Dean of Hereford and the Chapel Royal, and Master of St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester. He died in the year 1490. The *Brevis Chronica de ortu vitâ et gestis nobilibus reverendi viri Wilhelmi de Wykeham*, which is preserved in MS. at New College, is attributed to him.

John Baker (adm. 1431), a native of Aldermaston, in Berkshire, succeeded Chaundler in 1454. Baker was a great buyer of land, investing in that way most of the unappropriated benefaction money that was left in the chest, and thus increasing the income of the Society. In the year 1463 he bought a little manor called White's in Flexland, otherwise Russel's, in the parish of Soberton². In 1471 he bought lands in the parishes of Hawkley, Newton Valence, and Imbershete (Empshot) for £40. Nine years afterwards he bought lands lying in the common fields of Basingstoke, known as Norden field, North or Holy Ghost field³, Salisbury or West field, Winchester field, Hatch field, Hackewode field, and Wyldemore; ten messuages, one hundred and sixty acres of meadow, and one hundred acres of pasture at Merstone, in the Isle of Wight; Holt-ham and Herde's, in the parish of East Tisted; and Goleigh, in the parish of Colmer. In 1482 Baker acquired a farm at

¹ *Dictionary of National Biography*, 'Grocyn.'

² 'In exp. dñi custodis et W. Combe in Londin. in mense Junio et Julio xxviii dies ad laborandum pro quietâ possessione terrarum et tenementorum nuper Willmī Dñi de Botreaux in Flexland et Russel's pro viâ iudicii habendâ: que quidem terras et tenementa custos nuper perquisivit de Margaretâ Dñâ de Hungerford, filiâ et herede dieti Dñi de Botreaux, xlviiijs.'

³ So called after the ancient guild chapel of the Holy Ghost, for which Sir Walter Sandes and Bishop Fox obtained a charter in 1518. The ruins of the chapel which they founded are on an eminence close to the railway stations at Basingstoke.

East Worldham, the manors of Will Hall and Wyard's, close to Alton, and lands lying dispersedly in the common fields adjoining that town, a messuage called Stonehouse, in the High Street, and a tenement in Turk Street; also a holding called Fayrethorne, in the parish of Botley.

John Barnarde (adm. 1435) succeeded Ive as headmaster in 1454. There is nothing to record of Ive beyond the fact that under 'oblations' in the computus of the year 1452 there is an entry of 12*d.* received of him 'pro celebracione missarum apud le Charnell hoc anno.' This was, I presume, the chapel referred to by Leland¹, who, after describing the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey at Winchester, says, 'There is a fair chapelle on the north side of St. Mary Abbay Church, in an area therby, to the wich men entre by a certen steppes. Under it is a vault for a carnarie.' I hazard the conjecture that Ive acted as the officiating priest of the 'fair chapelle,' and paid a price to the College for the elements required for the celebration of mass in the year to which the entry relates. This chapel, with the charnel or bonehouse underneath it, was founded in the thirteenth century by John Ingepenne, a citizen of Winchester. Another John Ingepenne in the year 1363 devised sundry tenements to the Warden and Chaplains of this chapel, which is described in his will as 'founded in the cemetery of the nuns of St. Mary's Abbey.' It stood in what is now the Broadway, facing the site of the Abbey, which was converted into a public recreation ground in the year 1890.

In the months of November and December 1461, Warden Baker and his favourite Fellow, Combe, spent forty-four days in London during the sitting of Parliament,

'Ad perquirendam provisionem pro prioratu de Andever contra actum restauracionis in eodem Parlamento habitum et de rebellione tenencium de Harmondsworth pro operibus customariis per eos retractis.'

I.e. on the business of opposing a bill which had been introduced in the Parliament of 1461 to refound the Priory of Andover and restore its possessions, and of quelling a strike of the tenants at Harmondsworth against their customary works, burthens, and services. No other allusion occurs to this bill, which must have dropped or been thrown out. The Society

¹ *Itin.* vol. iii. pp. 99, 100.

were not Yorkists; and the bill, if it had passed, would have fined them heavily for their adherence to Henry VI. The strike at Harmondsworth probably ended in the substitution of a money payment for the liability to do so many days' work in harvest for the lords' farmer—a liability which is compounded for to this day in a similar manner in the College manors of Durrington and Sydling.

In the year 1463 one Colmer, the College tenant at Hamble, was indicted at the Winchester Assizes. Whatever the charge was, the Warden took the course which the morality of the age justified in order to facilitate his client's acquittal. He gave a breakfast to the jury, and to a number of country gentlemen of the grand inquest before the trial took place:—

'In jantaclo dat. in festo S. Georgii' (April 23rd) 'dnō Joh. Lysse¹, equiti, Dnō Galfrido Gate, equiti, Tho. Welle, Tychborne, Tho. Uvedale, Will. Uvedale, et xij juratis pro favoribus suis habend. contra injustam indiccionem Rob^{ti} Colmer firmarii Coll. apud Hamyll, vjs v^d.'

There is evidence of an improvement in the finances of the Society in a purchase which they made in the same year of six copes of white bawdekin, which cost £13 6s. 8d., and were supplied by a London *vestmentarius*, or church furnisher, named Nicholas Edmede. About the same time a number of frontals and copes of damask were given by John Pere², Hugh Sugar, and the representatives of Sir John Popham, Knt.

At the top of the roll for the year 1463 will be found the name of William Grocyn, the brilliant Fellow of New College, who was one of the first who taught Greek in England, and unluckily (some think) made it easier to his classes by ignoring the accents and pronouncing it like English. He had studied it under Demetrius Chalcondyles in Italy, most likely at the suggestion of Warden Chaundler.

An image of St. Katherine, which a man named William Gefrey and the 'garcio stabuli,' or groom, took to Southampton in the course of this year 'for the chapel of St. Katherine,' was probably a present to the shrine of that saint on the summit of Chale Down, at the back of the Isle of Wight. The tenant of

¹ Qu. Lysle. See p. 180, note.

² A scholar of that name was admitted in the year 1393.

Walpan, a farm lying near, which had belonged to the oratory of Barton, enjoyed the right to feed his sheep on Chale Down. Hence, probably, the interest apparently felt by the Society in the chapel on its summit. Another customary right, that of working the alum shale in the cliffs in front of the farm ('colligendi alum ad littus maris'), may be referred to here. It seems as if the cliff here yielded alum, like the cliffs at Alum Bay and between Whitby and Redcar on the Yorkshire coast.

Robert Shyrborne (Sherborne) (adm. 1465) became Bishop of St. David's in 1505, and was translated to Chichester in 1508. He founded the four Wykehamical Prebends of Wyndham, Exeit, Bursalis, and Bargham in Chichester Cathedral. The Charter of Foundation, dated in 1526, is preserved in the muniment room of Winchester College.

At Midsummer 1464, Clement Smyth (adm. 1439) resigned the headmastership of Eton in order to succeed Grene. Grene had succeeded Barnarde in 1459. After two years Clement Smyth made way for Richard Dene (adm. 1450), who died in harness, May 18th, 1484, and is buried in Cloisters, where there used to be a brass to his memory.

In the accounts of 1468 there is an item of 6s. 6d. 'pro ij arcubus et xxiiij sagittis empt. pro duobus custodibus equitan. cum Dnō custode in progressu et aliis negociis Collegii.' A similar entry occurs in the accounts of 1457, 'Sol. pro xiiij sagittis pennatis cum pennis de cygno, et ij arcubus empt. Londini quia periculum erat de latronibus in viâ, iij^s vj.' It does not appear that the Warden was ever bidden to stand and deliver, although when on his way back from progress he must have been worth robbing. It may have been the fear of highwaymen which led to a purchase of 'gonnes' in 1458:—'Pro iij novis gonnis ferreis empt. Londini, alterâ habente tres cameras (chambers) vj^s vii^d.' This may have been a kind of repeating gun or revolver. 'Pro j staffe gonne de latyn, cum ij cameris, xx^s iiij^d. Pro xx lb. de gonne powder empt. Londini, xx^s. Pro facturâ le bandis et stapelis ponderant. j lb. pro magnâ gonnâ, iiij^d.' These bands and staples served to attach the 'staffe gonne' to its rest or prop. 'Sol. laboranti viij dies circa cameracionem (the boring or chambering) p'dict. magne gonne ii^s viij^d.' The Society were naturally attached to Henry VI; and the year of his brief restoration to the throne is

styled 'annus ab inchoacione regni Regis H. vj. xlix et readepcionis sue regie potestatis i,' in the computus roll and register of scholars, as it is styled in the public documents of the period¹. In May 1471, after the battle of Tewkesbury, the Society gave a breakfast to Sir Thomas Uvedale, Margaret of Anjou's chamberlain, and others of her suite, when they passed through Winchester, probably on the way to Southampton to seek safety in foreign parts². They appear to have been in no great hurry to do homage to Edward IV after the death of Henry. In November 1473, the Warden and one of the Fellows, named Whyte, spent three weeks in London 'tempore Parliamenti pro homagio Dnō Principi³ solvendo et aliis negociis.' Their expenses came to £5 6s. 9d.⁴. It is a pity that no items are given. The 'alia negotia' included the renewal of the Charter of Privileges. This was almost a matter of course. The 'Camerarii Principis,' or Lord Chamberlain's fee was 20s.; the usher had 6s. 8d.; the keeper of the Great Seal had 10s.; and the keeper of the Privy Seal had 6s. 8d.

In the course of the following year Edward IV sent a lion to the College for the boys to see. On this occasion the Bursars gave to the King his proper title:—'Dat. uni famulo Dnī Regis Anglie venienti ad Coll. cum leone mense Januarii, xx^s.'

The only recorded visit of Edward IV to Winchester College occurred in January, 1468-9:—'In expensis fact. circa diversos generosos in mense Januarii venientes cum rege ad Coll. et diversas refecciones in camerā dnī custodis xiijs viij^d.,' is the entry in the computus.

Archbishop Warham (adm. 1469) was a native of Church

¹ Henry was deposed on March 4, 1460-1, and in October 1470 recovered the throne and held it till April 1471.

² 'In diversis refeccionibus factis cancellario Regine, Dnō Thome Uvedale, et aliis generosis de familiā regine venientibus ad Coll. mense Maii iij^s vij^d.' A breakfast given three years later to the Ambassador from the Court of Bretagne and Burgundy (he was at Winchester to negotiate the treaty between Edward IV and Charles of Burgundy, which led to the invasion of France in 1475) cost 7s. 11d.

³ If the Bursars had been Yorkists, the word here would have been 'regi.'

⁴ The expenses of an eight weeks' trip to London to attend Parliament in February 1531-2, were £9 2s. 2d. But the number of the party is not mentioned. In 1535 the expenses of a three week's trip were—'Food, drink and horse keep, £3 14s. 10d.; boat hire to Westminster at divers times, 4s. 1d.; servants at lodgings and barber, 2s. 6d.; keep and physic for a horse left behind at Hounslow, 3s. 3d.; gratuity to cook, 1s.; boy, 5d.; washing table linen, 16d.'

Oakley, in Hampshire. After living fifteen years on a Fellowship of New College, he entered public life, and, owing to his own merits and the favour of Henry VII, rose rapidly. In 1501, while Keeper or Master of the Rolls, Warham acquired the Falcon Inn at Kingsclere, and made it over to the College in 1510. It is not certain whether it was an inn at that date, the description in the feoffment being merely 'a tenement with a curtilage,'—but in the first extant lease, dated November 2, 1638, it is described as 'all that messuage or common inn, called or known by the name of the Golden Falcon, situate, lying, and being in Kingscleere, between the vicaridge there on the south parte, a tenement sometime Mr. Earnley's on the west parte, and the high road that leadeth to Newberie on the north parte.' About the same time Warham gave another tenement in Kingsclere to New College, and wainscoted the Hall there at his own expense. On becoming Archbishop of Canterbury he gave a Bible, which has not been preserved, to Winchester College. There is a likeness of him in an ancient stained glass window in the Malshanger aisle at Church Oakley. At his death he bequeathed to the College sixteen antiphonaries and eight graduals, valued at £64 10s., upon condition that they should be returned to his executors if his estate should prove insolvent. This he knew would be the case if his successor should press for dilapidations. He appealed to him to show consideration in this respect, on the ground that he had laid out £30,000 on the buildings of the Archiepiscopal See during his tenure of them. Fuller thinks that Cranmer was the sort of man who would listen to such an appeal. The books were sent down to Winchester, but the Warden had to give a bond for £100 to restore them if required to do so. They weighed six cwt., thirty-four lbs. and the carriage from Lambeth came to 7s.

The best bedroom and parlour at Trumper's Inn were furnished about this time. Trumper's Inn was an ancient hostelry in Little Trinity Lane, Queenhithe, which was purchased in 1469 for the use of the Society when they visited London¹. The situation was a convenient one, as the Warden

¹ The inn was converted into several houses in the seventeenth century. A few years ago it was taken by the Metropolitan District Railway Company and pulled down.

and Fellows used to ride to Brentford and drop down with the tide to Queenhithe, five minutes walk from the Inn¹. The following items are from the computus :—

‘Sol. pro uno lecto de worstede empt. cum toto apparatu et iij curteyns de eodem, unà cum iij peciis integris de worstede empt. pro le hangynge placee magne Londin. cum facturâ et toto apparatu, unà eciam cum diversis instrumentis (utensils) emptis pro stauro ibidem, iiiij^l vs iij^d.’

The following valuation of the contents of this hostelry was made in 1544 :—

‘Stuffe bought of John Sawnders, citizen of London, at Trumpers Inn in Trinity parish², A.D. 1544, to the use of ye Colledge besyde Winton.’

<i>In the Hall—</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A cupboard with lock and key; a chest with two locks and two keys under the window	5	0	0			
Two tressels	0	2	0			
A form and three joint stools	0	5	0			
A standard in the entry	0	3	4			
	<hr/>			5	10	4

In the Parlour—

The hangings of pointed fustian with border .	2	0	0
Carved bedstead, with seller and tester of wainscot carved	2	0	0
A footpiece to the same of wainscot	0	0	8
Five curtains of red and yellow and a fringe of silk, and another of crewel	2	5	0
A cupboard with two locks and two keys .	1	6	8
A portall with three doors and all things belonging	1	0	0
A settle under the window	0	10	0
Another settle with a lock and key	0	6	8
A press behind the bed with lock and key .	0	10	0
A long table with two tressels	0	7	6

¹ Their usual route was that taken by Taylor the water-poet, who says :—‘On Friday I gallop’d a foot pace one-and-twenty miles from *Winchester* to *Farnham*, where I and one of my company hired a couple of *Hampshire* Jenets with seven legges and three eyes betwixt them, upon whom we hobbled seventeen miles to *Stanes*, whence on Saturday the 23 of August we footed to *Brenford* and boated to London.’

² United with St. Michael, Queenhithe.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Six joint stools of wainscot	0	6	0			
A round table	0	5	0			
A turned chair	0	1	0			
A pair of brandirons weighing 50 lbs., at 2d. the lb., given in recompense of a portall standing in the parlour of the little house	0	8	4			
				10	18	6 ¹

In the Chamber beneath—

The hangyng of the same	0	13	4			
A carved bedstead of wainscot	0	13	4			
A seller and tester and curtains of red and green saye	0	15	0			
A truckle bed under the same	0	1	0			
A table with two tressels	0	7	6			
A carved chair of wainscot	0	3	4			
A form	0	3	0			
An old cupboard with a hall pace, two locks and two keys	0	3	4			
An yron barre in the chymney	0	1	0			
				3	0	10

In the Chamber over the Parlour—

The hanging of the same of red and green buckram, with a border of Antycke	1	6	8			
A bedstead with settles about it	1	0	0			
A tester, seller, and curtains of pointed fustian	0	15	0			
A carved press of wainscot, with four locks and four keys	1	6	8			
A jointed table	0	5	0			
The mats on the floor	0	10	0			
Three locks and three keys of plate	0	5	0			
A nest of boxes under the shelves in the counting house	0	10	0			
				5	18	4

In the Kychen—

A cistern of lead with a cock for water	0	16	8			
Three brass pots	0	16	2			
A great panne weighing 30 lbs.	0	15	0			
Two trowyes (troughs) of lead, weighing 36½ lbs.	0	1	8			
A pair of cupboards, two hangers, two spittes and a strayner, weighing 80 lb., at 1½d.	0	10	0			
An oven lid, tongs, fyre rake, and fyre shovel, weighing 20 lbs., at 2d.	0	2	6			
				3	2	0

¹ Sic. Should be £11 6s. 10d.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>In the Buttery—</i>						
A cupboard and shelves	0	10	4			
A charger, 12 platters, 12 dysshes, 12 sawcers, 6 potyngers, weighing 89 lbs., at 4½ <i>d.</i>	1	13	4			
A pottle, a quart, a pint wine pot, a quart, a pint ale pot, a chamber pot, and two pots for horses, weighing 22 lbs., at 5 <i>d.</i>	0	9	2			
Four great candlesticks	0	4	6			
One chafing dish	0	2	8			
					3	0 0
<i>In the Maydens' Chamber—</i>						
The hangings of the same	0	7	6			
A joyned bedstead with the seller	0	10	0			
Four curtaynes of sylke	1	16	8			
A table cloth, a 'tuell,' and 6 napkins of dyaper	1	3	4			
A fetherbed with bolster of down	2	16	8			
A fetherbed, a bolster of fethers, a pillow of down, 6 curtains and a coverlet of 'yder' (eider)	3	6	8			
A fetherbed, bolster, and pillow of down	1	15	4			
Two payre of shete	1	0	0			
					11	18 8 ¹

Hawkbroke, who had been usher many years, died or retired at Midsummer 1470, and there seems to have been a little difficulty in filling his place :—

'In exp. Hen. Crocker (a fellow) laboranti pro novo hostiario per vj dies Oxon. mense Julii, cum iij^s iij^d dat. eidem hostiario² venienti Coll. pro expensis suis redeundo ad Oxon.—viijs v^d.'

The number of scholars in commons during the months of June, July, and August, 1474, was so low as to suggest the prevalence of an epidemic, probably the plague, during that summer. There had been a deadly outbreak in Oxford in 1471, and it raged throughout England in 1478.

Warden Baker's great work was Thurbern's chantry. This building was begun on the site of Wykeham's belfry in the year 1474, and was finished, with the tower above it, in 1480. The total cost of chantry and tower was £370 14s. 11*d.* 'Le Vawte,' the vaulted stone roof of the chantry, cost £19 14s. 5½*d.* The greater part of the cost was defrayed out of the rents and

¹ Should be £12 16s. 2*d.*

² John Davy, of Pewsey, adm. 1450. He retired on a fellowship of Winchester College in 1478.

profits of the property at Romsey, which Thurbern had devised to the College with that object. The rest was made up by subscription. The Earl of Arundel¹ gave, first and last, the sum of £10 6s. 8d. Other subscribers were, John Kent, citizen of London, 3s. 4d.; Margery Rede, widow of Richard Rede, porter of Wolvesey Castle, 33s. 4d.; John Davy the usher, 66s. 8d.; Thomas Newman, the lessee of Andover Parsonage (who owed a debt of gratitude to the Society for opposing the bill touching the Priory), 100s.; and Joan Jolyffe, mother of William Jolyffe², a commoner from the Isle of Wight, 13s. 4d. It is inferred from the first references in the computus rolls to the erection of the structure that the architect, whoever he was, thought it sufficient to clear away the materials of Wykeham's belfry down to the piles on which it rested, without strengthening the foundation in any way. He also removed one of the buttresses on the south side of the Chapel, which was in the way. All this was unfortunate. The structure seems to have borne witness to its instability from the very first. Only five years after it was finished a buttress had to be built against its south face:—'*Sol. pro le Botresse in exteriore parte nove capelle hoc anno lxx^s vjd*' is an item in the accounts for 1485. This buttress answered its purpose for many years. In the first year of King Edward VI the services in Thurbern's chantry ceased, and it served for some years afterwards as a music school for the choristers. The two large arches in the south wall of the chapel were pierced at a later date, with the object of throwing Thurbern's chantry into the antechapel. The shaft left between these two arches, deprived of the support which the buttress at that point used to afford prior to the erection of the chantry, began to give way, and had to be rebuilt in 1671. '*Sol. M^{ro} Byrde pro reparatione columnae ad australem situm capellae sub campanili, xl*.' is an entry in the Bursars' book of that year. In 1740 iron ties were introduced;

¹ It does not appear how this nobleman's interest in the College arose; but he was a steady patron. His company of minstrels gave an entertainment in Hall at Christmas-tide during many years; e.g. in the computus of 1501:—'*Sol. ministrall. dn̄i de Arundel venient. ad Coll. xv die Januarii ad mandatum custodis xx^d, cum viij^d solut. uni joculari dn̄i regis, ijs iiij^d; et in sol. ministrall. dne reginae venient. ad Coll. xiv die Julii ad mandat. Dn̄i custodis xx^d.*'

² The Jolliffe family were lessees and copyholders under the College for many generations.

and in 1772-3 Mr. James Essex, of Cambridge, the restorer of King's College Chapel, struck a foundation on the stump of the buttress which was removed at the time when the Chantry was built, and carried up from it a solid prop of masonry at a cost of £605. This expedient, in the opinion of Mr. Charles Blackstone, writing in 1782, was likely to secure the Chantry and tower from further failure. However, signs of mischief reappeared. The tower became so insecure that the bells could not be rung; and in 1863 the entire structure was taken down and rebuilt by subscription to the memory of the two Wardens, Williams and Barter, then lately deceased.

The following inscription is beneath the tower:—

D.W. ob: die Martis 22^{do} A.D. 1860 aetatis suae 74.
R.S.B. ob: die Februarii 8^{vo} A.D. 1861 aetatis suae 71.

In memoriam

DAVID WILLIAMS I. C. D.

Hujus Collegii

xiv annos Hostiarii xii Informatoris

Coll. B. M. Wint. in Oxon.

xx annos Custodis

Viri consilio dignitate doctrina

Humanitate munificentia

Candore morum et integritate vitae

Si quis alius insignis.

In memoriam

ROBERTI SPECKOTT BARTER

I. C. B.

Hujus Collegii

xxix annos Custodis

Viri

Ob benevolentiam cordis et largitatem

Constantiam animi et fidem

Suavitatem liberalitatem pietatem

Nemini non dilecti.

Utriusque geminorum horum collegiorum decoris tutelae columnae

Utriusque intra unius anni spatium ad immortalia advocati

Hanc turrim vetustate diu labantem denuo exaedificandam et
nomine DUORUM CUSTODUM

Perpetuo appellandam censuerunt Wiccamici sui A.S. MDCCCLXIII
posterorum causa

Id scilicet in animo habentes ut in ipsa acerbissimi desiderii sui
recordatione manifestum facerent

Non in quibuslibet viris magnis nec in brevem aliquam hominum
aetatem

Sed in omne tempus et in perpetua serie virorum ad horum
exemplar

Sub his penetralibus ad omnia bona fortia fidelia enutriendorum
Stare REM WICCAMICAM.

The following coats of arms and emblems existed in the roof of Thurbern's Chantry prior to 1772, when they were for the most part unavoidably defaced in the course of erecting the pier which strengthened the tower:—

WYKEHAM.—Argent, two chevronels sable, between three roses gules, barbed and seeded proper, within a garter.

WAYNEFLETE.—Lozengy ermine and sable within a garter, quartered with the arms of the See of Winchester, viz. gules, two bays addorsed the bows interlaced in bend, the uppermost argent, the other or; a sword interposed between them in bend sinister of the second, pommel and hilt of the third.

FITZALAN, E. OF ARUNDEL.—*Ante*, p. 167.

BASSINGBORNE.—Gyronny of twelve pieces or, a rose in fess gules.

HUGH SUGAR.—Three sugar loaves.

PRIOR NEVILL?—*Ante*, p. 167.

BEKYNGTON, BP. OF BATH AND WELLS.—Argent, on a fess azure between three bucks' heads caboched or and three phaons sable, a mitre or.

WARDEN CHAUNDLER.—A capital C charged with tapers or candles in saltire.

WARDEN THURBERN.—R. T. and a burning thurible.

The first allusion to Caen stone occurs in connection with Thurbern's Chantry. But Isle of Wight and Beer stone were the materials chiefly employed.

The prices of some of the materials may be quoted here:—

	£	s.	d.
2000 vi penynayle, at 4s. 2d.	0	8	4
4000 v penynayle, at 3s. 4d.	0	13	4
4000 iv penynayle, at 2s. 6d.	0	10	0
2000 x penynayle, at 7s. 6d.	0	15	0
10,000 lathenayle (large), at 12d.	0	10	0
9000 „ (small), at 10d.	0	7	6
5 loads of sand.	0	3	7
2 qrs. 3 bus. 1 peck 'tylepynnys'	0	6	3½
7 dozen quarterbordes, at 4d.	0	2	4

	£	s.	d.
2 dozen plankeborde	0	0	8
Six loads 'blew slate,' at 6s. 9d.	2	0	6
Four hundred 'rede tyle,' at 2s. 6d. per 1000	0	1	3
The glazier's wages were fourpence a day :—			

'Sol. Rob^{to} Robynson, vitreatori, laboranti per xxxiij dies mense Septembri et Octob. circa fenestras nove turre etc., ad iiij^d per diem, xj^s.'

Thurbern's Chantry was consecrated August 20, 1488 :—

'In dat. suffraganeo Dnī Epī Wynton. xx^{mo} die Augusti pro consecracione novi altaris in capellā M^{ri} Thurbern unā cum expensis eiusdem in tribus refeccionibus, et in expensis v equorum in Waltham ad vices xiiij^s ix^d.'

The glass in the south window was removed to the east window of Fromond's Chantry (which it does not fit), in the year 1772. It is much patched and damaged, but would repay careful restoration. With the exception of portions of the Chapel windows, it is the oldest stained glass about the College. The bill for it was paid in 1483 :—

xx

'Sol. pro facturā iij pedum vitri antiqui pro magnā fenestrā in novā capellā, ad ij^d iii^a per pedem, ad minus in toto iij^d . . . xviiij^s'

is the entry in the computus of that year. Twopence three farthings per foot seems a low price, which may be explained by the circumstance of the glass being second-hand. As nearly all the figures are those of female saints, it was probably designed for, or bought out of, some nunnery: The glass which now fills the south window was put there in the year 1848, as a testimonial to Dr. Charles Wordsworth, now Bishop of St. Andrews, on his retiring from the office of Hostiarius.

Provisions were cheap in 1476, for the '*excrementia comunarum*,' or excess of the allowance for provisions over their actual cost, amounted to £32 3s: 'Goddards,' a sort of earthenware beer jug, so called probably after the maker, are mentioned under '*custus panetrie*' in this year: They cost 4d. each. Throwys (troughs, a truly Hampshire version of the word) '*pro piscibus adaquandis*,' for soaking salt fish, are also mentioned.

John Yong, of Heyford Warren (adm. 1478), became Dean of York. Another John Yong, of Newnton Longville (adm. 1474), became Dean of Chichester and titular Bishop of Gallipoli, and was elected Warden of New College in 1521. He was made Keeper of the Rolls on the accession of Henry VIII. A con-

temporary, Thomas Wellys, a native of Alresford, rose to be titular Bishop of Sidon, and might have been Warden of New College, but declined the distinction. Hugh Yng, of Wells (adm. 1480), became Archbishop of Dublin and Chancellor of Ireland.

John Fysher, of Taunton (adm. 1481), became Rector of Headley, and retired in his old age upon a pension of eleven marks per annum out of the benefice¹.

Only nine scholars were admitted in 1482. As the College was full throughout that year, and there were, for some reason not disclosed, no holidays, even the usual fortnight's 'exeat' at Whitsuntide not being given either in this or the following year, I extract the cost of commons, which continued to be provided at the rate allowed by Wykeham's statutes:—

	£	s.	d.
Warden, fellows, schoolmaster, chaplains, usher, and lay clerks	48	8	0
Scholars, averaging sixty-eight in commons throughout the year	117	19	10
Choristers and servants	44	9	4
Jurnelli (journeymen employed about the place) and strangers	9	18	0
Pittances on festivals	6	13	4
	<hr/>		
	£227	8	6

Nicholas Harpysfield, of Wishford in Wiltshire (adm. 1486), became Rector of Havant, and Commissary to the Bishop of Winchester². He was probably uncle to the eminent brothers, John Harpysfield (adm. 1528), Dean of Norwich, and Nicholas Harpysfield (adm. 1529), Archdeacon of Canterbury, and Principal of Alban Hall. William Knyghte (adm. 1487) became Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Secretary of State under Henry VII and Henry VIII. He left a legacy of £20 to the Society.

¹ Before Stat. 31 Eliz. c. 6, bishops often assigned pensions to retiring incumbents out of the income of their benefices (Gibson, 822). They ceased to do so after this Statute, which imposes a penalty on clerks corruptly taking resignation pensions. The Incumbents' Resignation Act, 1871, restored, with certain limitations, the ancient practice.

² His name appears in the computus of 1529 in connection with an early case of conscience money, 'De quodam ad exonerationem consciencie sue per manus Doctoris Harpysfyld, iij^s iij^d.'

CHAPTER XIV.

WARDENS CLEVE, REDE, BARNAKE, AND MORE (1487-1541.)

Cleve's obit.—The Great Bell.—Sundry prices.—Visitation of 1494.—William Horeman.—Leather Jacks.—Dr. John London.—President Mayo.—Warden Rede.—Battle of the Spurs.—Nicholas Udall.—Warden Barnake.—Edward More, Schoolmaster and Warden.—Election Cup.—School holidays.—Rede's bequest.—Vestments and Plate in 1525.—Confiscation under Edward VI.—Fate of Winchester Church plate.—The Twycheners.—Archdeacon Philpot.—Wolsey's Visitation.—Bishop Gardiner.—College Mill.—Cranmer's and Cromwell's Visitations.—Servants in 1536.—Sanders the Jesuit.

WARDEN BAKER died in February 1486-7. His successor, Michael Cleve (adm. 1454), was a native of St. Ebbe's, in Oxford, and a Fellow of New College. As soon as he was made Warden, he, prudent man, placed a sum of £146 13s. 4*d.* in the College chest as a provision for his obit, which was celebrated thenceforth on October 9 annually, the Warden attending it, as Charles V did the rehearsal of his own funeral, and receiving the Warden's allowance of 20*d.* for being present¹. Cleve died in 1501, and was buried in the College chapel, where there used to be a brass to his memory. He bequeathed to the Society a great quantity of plate, and the great bell, which cost £13 6s². This appears by an acquittance to Cleve's executors

¹ The other allowances at this obit were :—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Schoolmaster, Fellows and Chaplains 12 <i>d.</i> each	14	0
Usher and lay clerks 6 <i>d.</i> each	2	0
Scholars 2 <i>d.</i> each	11	8
Choristers 1 <i>d.</i> each	1	4
Sacrist for wax	0	8
Pittance throughout Hall	6	8

² It was hung in 1503. 'Pro comunis ij laborancium in locacione magne campane per ij dies viij^d, cum ijs viij^s solut. Joh. Emery pro le gogyn (gudgeons)

under the seals of Warden Rede and seven of the Fellows, which is preserved in the muniment room.

Under *custus capellae* in 1487 will be found an account of the cost of some new frontals for the inferior altars:—

‘In solut. Edvardo Broderer pro iij frengis pro iij altaribus, iijl iij^s vj^d: pro viridi filo, bladio, rubro et serico empt. ad idem opus iij^s . . . et in solut. Joh. Smyth Londini pro iij ymaginibus crucifixi cum aliis ymagin. beate Marie et Johannis, xxvj^s. Et in solut. Edvardo Broderer pro ymposicione predictarum ymaginum in le dictis auterclouthes de mottley per vij dies mense Augusti, et pro emendacione divers. vestimentorum, cum iiij^d pro filo serico ij^s vj^d.’

Under the same head in 1491:—

‘Thirteen thousand wafers (panes) at 8d., 8s. 8d.: nine flagons of red wine at 10d., 8s. 6d.: three and a half flagons of Malmsey, 11s.: twenty-one flagons of the same wine bought at Southampton, 21s.¹: Simon Taylor for nineteen flagons of red wine at different times, 15s.: sixteen flagons of oil for the lamps in the choir, 20s.: seventeen skins of vellum for mass books, with 14d. for “mowthe glew,” 12^s 4^d.’

Under *custus aulae* in 1490 I find:—

‘Forty-one ells of bockeram, at 4½d. “pro mappis generosorum” —napkins for the gentlemen commoners—14s. 6d.: forty-eight ells of “streyte” canvas “pro duplicaturâ le dorsers”—to back the worsted hangings², 6s.: Thirty-nine ells of canvas (unbleached linen) at 4d., to make napkins for the scholars, with 10d. for making, 13s. 10d.’

Doglas cloth (dowlas) for napkins cost 5½d. per ell in 1494.

Custos aulae in 1494:—A ‘Garnysshe de pewter veshell ponderant. xlix lib.’ at 4d., cost 16s. 4d., less 3s. 8d. allowed for 28 lbs. of old pewter at 2d. Eight pence for eight hoops

pro eâdem campanâ, iiij^s,’ occurs in the computus of that year. It had to be cast anew in 1525, and again in 1573. These are the items of cost on the last occasion:—‘Sol. Mr^o Dove pro iij c et amplius ly bell mettell xj^l v^s viij^d. Item Joh. Burton collectori vasium (old brass and copper pots) xvj^d. Item pro viij lib. et dim. pewter p. lib. v^d, et pro ij lib. brasse p. lib. iiij^d, in toto, iiij^s ij^d. Item Joh. Lake pro cxxj lib. stanni xx^s. Item Joh. Cole pro fusione magne campane iij^l xij^s ij^d. Item Edmundo Warton, fabro ferrario, pro diversis ferramentis ad magnam campanam, ij^s. ij^d. Item pro rota ad eandem campanam, v^s. Item Rogero Lyme pro iij funibus ponderant. xxvij lib. viij^s. vj^d. Item Will^o Strode pro ly bawdryke ad magnam campanam, iiij^s iiij^d.’

¹ The difference in price between Winchester and Southampton is remarkable.

² Probably the hangings of red worsted give by Dr. John Selott (adm. 1428) in the year 1470.

to 'le vargis barell' will remind the reader of a condiment now superseded by vinegar. From Joinville's description of the Greek fire used at the siege of Acre, which he says is 'as large as a barrel of verjuice,' it would seem that such a barrel was a sort of standard of capacity. An item of 30s. 8d. for 24½ flagons of oil *pro cameris puerorum* shows that oil was burnt after dark in the scholars' chambers at that period.

Under *custus brasini* in 1493 I find a reference to a pump costing 8d. in '*fonte brasini*,' superseding the windlass and bucket there. A new 'meshyngvatte,' or mashtub, bought at la Wee (Weyhill Fair), cost 10s. 8d., including 12d. for carriage to Winchester.

Custus stabuli in 1493 and 1495:—

'Five surcyngyll, 20d.: six gyrthys, 4s.: bridill raynys, 16d.: twelve ledyng raynys for sumpter or packhorses, 6d.: chaynys and bokels, 11d.: a saddle, 5s.: two bittes, 16d.: nine Cardinal Hattes (rosettes?) 4½d.: three hedstalles, 12d.: a drench, 4d. Hay was 4s. per load: straw, eight quarters, 10s. 5d.: oats, forty quarters at 2s.—£4: beans, eleven quarters "ad miscendum cum avenis," 8s.: horse-shoes, fore, 2d., hind, 1½d. each: two new sets of harness, 5s.: vernesshyng (burnishing) le styroppes, 2s.: a stable barrow, 16d.'

The Bishop of Winchester, Thomas de Langton¹, personally visited the College April 14, 1494. He was attended by the Abbot of Hyde, the Prior of St. Swithun, Dr. Fylde, and other civilians. The proceedings appear to have been formal. The cost was £6 13s. 4d., in addition to a procuration fee of 13s. 4d.; and 3s. 4d. was distributed among the Bishop's officials, 'ex curialitate pro eorum laboribus.'

William Horeman, otherwise Herman or Harman, adm. 1468, Fell. N. C. 1477-85, succeeded Fescam as schoolmaster in 1495. Like his predecessor, Clement Smyth, he came from Eton, where he had been schoolmaster from 1485 to 1495.

Jonson says of him:—

'Ille hic, Etonae postmodo terror erat,'

reversing the order of his two masterships. He retired in 1502, being made a Fellow of Eton, and ended his days there as

¹ His chantry at the east end of Winchester Cathedral, on the south side, is fitted up, according to Milner, in a peculiar style of richness and elegance, the ornaments with which it is covered being carved in oak. He died Archbishop elect of Canterbury in the year 1500.

Vice-Provost, April 12th, 1535, aged nearly one hundred years. He is buried in the chapel of Eton College, where there is a brass to his memory.

The word Pandoxatorium (*πανδοχείον*), a medieval name for a brew-house, occurs in the computus for 1495 :—‘Sol. uni laboranti in pandoxatorio vice Rob^{ti} Awdley equitantis in progressu autumnali ijs iij^d.’ Awdley was the College brewer ; and when he rode in the Warden’s escort on the autumn progress, a substitute was paid to brew.

The first allusion to leather beer jacks, two or three of which still exist about the College, occurs in the computus for 1433 :—‘Sol. pro ollâ de corio empt. Londini pro generosis.’ I find in the year 1495 ‘In sol. pro xix ledyr gallyn pottes ad viij^d, cum xij^d pro carriagio, pro mensâ puerorum, xij^s viij^d.’ These jacks varied in size, but a jack regarded as a measure contained two gallons. These jacks were called gispins in the sixteenth century :—‘Sol. pro iij lagenis de corio vocat. ly gyspyns ad usum scholarium et servientium, iij^s iij^d,’ occurs in the accounts for 1569, and ‘Pro iij lagenis de corio empt. in nundinis de Magdalene viij^s’ in the account for the next year. The word is obsolete, and I have not met with it elsewhere.

The prices of iron nails supplied by William Forest, of Dudley, in the year 1509, were as follows. It is noticeable that at this early period such terms as ‘tenpenny,’ connoting the price per hundred, had come to mean a nail of a particular size without reference to the price :—

	s.	d.
Two thousand tenpenny nails, at 6s. 8d.	13	4
Four thousand sixpenny nails, at 4s. 2d.	16	8
Four thousand fivepenny nails, at 3s. 4d.	13	4
Two thousand threepenny nails, at 1s. 8d.	3	4

Dr. John London (adm. 1497) was Warden of New College from 1516 to 1541, when he resigned and became Dean of Wallingford and Oseney. He died in the Fleet in 1543 under a charge of conspiracy and forgery. Bishop Lowth devotes several pages of his *Life of Wykeham* to refuting a scandal floated by Dr. London, attributing Wykeham’s success in the political world to the favour of Alice Perrers.

The following entry in the accounts of the year 1500, ‘Rec. de doct. presidenti Coll. beate M. Magd. pro veteri victu ac-

quirendo vj^l xiijs^s iiij^d,’ seems to me to mean that Dr. Mayhew or Mayo (adm. 1455), the President of Magdalen, returned to the College the sum which his commons had cost while he was a scholar at Winchester. If so, it is the only recorded case of the sort. The sum refunded represents 200 weeks’ commons at 8*d*. Dr. Mayhew was a native of Kingsclere, and in 1504 became Bishop of Hereford.

Warden Cleve’s successor was Rede the schoolmaster. Rede was also Master of St. Cross and Magdalen Hospitals¹.

The following entry in the computus of the year 1512 refers to a contingent from the College to a camp of reserve in the Isle of Wight during the operations in France which ended in the battle of the Spurs:—‘In armis sumptis pro iij hominibus mittendis ad Insulam Vectam tempore belli ijs^s iiij^d.’

Nicholas Owdall (Udall) (adm. 1517), missing election to New College, became a scholar and then a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1534 he became headmaster of Eton, and wrote ‘Ralph Roister Doister’ for performance in Hall or Long Chamber. In 1541 he lost his situation under circumstances alluded to by Lyte (*History of Eton College*, p. 115), but afterwards became headmaster of Westminster School. Another Wykehamist, Richard Davis (adm. 1518), succeeded him at Eton.

Henry Cole (adm. 1519) became Warden of New College in 1540 and Provost of Eton in 1554. He was Dean of St. Paul’s and Judge of the Arches Court under Queen Mary, but lost all his preferment as well as his liberty under Queen Elizabeth.

In 1520 Warden Rede was chosen head of New College. That Society failed to elect a new Warden in due time, and Bishop Fox collated Ralph Barnake (adm. 1495) to the vacant headship. Barnake had been University Registrar, and was living in retirement as Vicar of Adderbury at the time when the mantle of Rede was so unexpectedly cast upon him. Barnake was scarcely equal to the position, owing to ill-health. He retired in October, 1526, and died very soon afterwards. He left a

¹ An ancient Hospital for leprous persons on Morn (Magdalen) Hill east of Winchester. Fromond left a legacy of 20*s*. to its inmates. I find the following in a computus of John Foxholes, who was treasurer of Wolvesey in 1421:—‘In solut M^{ro} hospitalis B. M. Magd. juxta Wynton. et leprosis ibidem de elemosinâ xxv^l xvjs^s iiij^d.’

legacy of £7 to the Society, which was laid out in the purchase of a tenement in Kingsgate Street, on the site of which the choir-school stands. Edward More succeeded him. More had been schoolmaster from 1508, when he succeeded Farlyngton, Horeman's successor, till 1517, when he made way for Erlisman, and was probably living in retirement when promotion overtook him. Regular school holidays, a week or more about Whitsuntide, and a fortnight or three weeks in August or September, after Election, may be said to commence with More. In the first week of September, 1518, not a single scholar was in commons; a thing which had never occurred before. It occurred again in 1522¹.

More was the giver of 'Election Cup,' a large embossed silver gilt bowl on a stem highly finished and ornamented with twenty-four false jewels, which appears on the High Table at the Domum dinner.

Sir Richard Rede, Knt. (adm. 1524), practised as a Proctor in the Arches Court, and became Chancellor of Ireland. His will, made in 1559, contains the following bequest:—

'I gyve to the fellows and schollers of Winchester Colledge to be delivered ymediatlie after my decease fourtie shillings, to be bestowed for the betteringe of their commons for one or two meals, as may to them seem best, as a poore token of remembrance that my firste educacion was in that Colledge, when their commons were righte slender and small.'

After this joke at the expense of the Warden and Fellows, the testator gave his two gold chains, worth £190, to be sold, and the produce applied in purchasing two perpetual annuities of £5 and £3 respectively for the improvement of the commons of either Society. Sir Richard Rede's will was proved in the year 1576. The Society of New College received the money and secured the annuity of £3 to Winchester College, under the name of 'Petty Wales.'

The following summary of the contents of the Vestiary in the year 1525 from the inventory of that year (being the last extant inventory prior to the Reformation), will show what a quantity of vestments the Society possessed at that period:—

¹ The reader may, if he pleases, attribute More's generosity in respect of holidays to the circumstance of his having been in the school under Dene, who gave no leave out at all during two of the years while More was in College.

Imprimis. A set of vestments of red tissue, made out of the robe which the most christian Prince King Henry VI gave; a chasuble, a cope and parures for three albs; two amices and stoles and three fanons (fanellae); also two tunicles bought to match. The chasuble has a Crucifix on the back and the Trinity on its upper part.

Item. A set of white tissue, the cope of the same stuff worked with a Crucifix; the chasuble with Angels on its back and the Trinity above.

Item. A set of red velvet powdered with angels and flaming clouds and the letters R. T. The subject of the orphrey is Jesse¹. The gift of Thurbern.

Item. A set of blue velvet worked with golden stars and crowns. Five copes of the same stuff, two frontals for the high altar and one frontlet to match. A small reading desk (lectorium pro lectione evangeliorum) covered blue tartaryn, with a stole worked with golden crowns.

Item. A set of blue velvet, the orphrey of cloth of gold worked with a Crucifix, Mary and St. John. The chasuble has three angels on its back and the Trinity over them. The Cope damasked with golden flowers, and two frontals to match for the high altar. The gift of Andrew Hulse.

Item. A set of white damask, the orphrey of red velvet, chasuble worked in the back with a lily, golden roses and damask flowers in the field; and an alb.

Item. Another set of white damask, the orphrey of crimson velvet. Chasuble worked in the back with golden flowers and golden flowers in the field; cope to match with two silver gilt buttons. The gift of Andrew Hulse.

Item. A set of green velvet, the orphrey of purple velvet. Chasuble worked on the back with golden flowers and 'Laus Deo' in letters of gold. Two copes of green velvet and two frontals for the High Altar of green and blue velvet. The gift of Bishop Bекenton.

Item. A set of black satin, the ground of green velvet; the orphrey of red satin worked with golden vine branches. The chasuble has no cross on the back. Four Copes worked with oak leaves and strawberries. The gift of Robert Thurbern.

Item. A set of red velvet, the orphrey of cloth of gold, the chasuble worked on the back with a Crucifix, and two angels and the Holy Ghost in white silk on the upper part and golden flowers

¹ See 'An Inventory of the Vestry of Westminster Abbey taken in 1388,' by Dr. J. Wickham Legg, F.S.A., *Archaeologia*, vol. lii. p. 195.

in the field. The gift of Warden Cleve for the mass of the Blessed Virgin.

Item. A set of blue velvet, orphrey of cloth of gold, with a Crucifix and angels, and the Holy Ghost in white silk on the upper part of the chasuble, the field worked with golden damask flowers. The gift of Warden Cleve for Requiem on high days.

Item. A set of black velvet, orphrey of purple velvet, for Requiem or double festivals.

Item. A set of black velvet, orphrey of blue velvet with cords. The gift of Warden Chaundler.

Item. A set of red damask, orphrey of cloth of gold, with a Crucifix, two angels and St. Peter at the foot in cloth of gold. A cope to match. The gift of Andrew Hulse.

Item. A set of green silk, orphrey of cloth of gold, chasuble worked on the back with the Three Kings of Cologne, the Virgin and Child, and the Virgin and Joseph. In the ground a golden cokyntrys (cockatrice) and golden roses. The back of silk 'thekewarke.' Two copes with the Founder's Arms on the breast and two frontals. The gift of Waynefleete.

Item. A vestment of ancient damask, orphrey of red velvet, chasuble worked at back with the Virgin, St. Anne, and Saint Bartholomew.

Item. Two frontals of white damask, worked with golden roses and green and yellow green (glaucus) branches in silk having a Crucifix in the middle, the Virgin Mary, St. John, and the Nativity on the north, and the Resurrection on the south side, and two frontlets to match with the Salutation in the centre. The gift of Sir Robert Popham, Knt. Two copes to match; given by Warden Baker. Three frontals of white damask for the inferior altars. Three others of damask, given by Roger Phylpott. A frontal of red velvet, worked with flowers and angels for the high altar, and four copes to match; given by Warden Cleve. A pall of blue velvet worked with damask flowers and the Crucified; given by Roger Phylpott. Two frontals for the High Altar and a cloth of gold. Also two frontals of red and green damask and two cloths of green damask; given by Warden Cleve. A frontal and three frontlets to match for the inferior altars. Three frontals of blue and red damask worked with flowers for the inferior altars. Also a cope of white damask with golden roses and green branches; given by John Grene, who was Schoolmaster. Also eleven copes of damask worked with flowers; given by divers fellows. Also a cope of white damask worked with the letter S, the gift of John Selwode, Abbot of Glastonbury. Also a cope of white damask and green velvet, the gift of Master Champneys.

Item. A set of red bawdekyn¹, orphrey of blue satin, chasuble embroidered with St. Luke and birds, on the back a lion, and blue and white flowers in the field. A cope to match, and a frontal and a frontlet for the High Altar. 'Dene Say' on the latter.

Item. A set of white bawdekyn, orphrey of cloth of gold, worked with golden pheasants and roses; cope worked with golden stars and red and blue flowers in silk. Six other copes to match.

Item. Another set of white bawdekyn, orphrey of red bawdekyn, worked with golden flowers and green and red damask flowers and golden branches, also a cope to match.

Item. A set of blue bawdekyn, chasuble worked on back with a Crucifix, the Virgin Mary, St. John, St. Mary Magdalene, and St. Stephen tabernacled, the field with golden pheasants and swans with two necks², and red and white roses. The gift of Walter Trengof³ upon condition that his obit should be celebrated on the Vigil of St. George the Martyr (April 22), and this vestment used at Requiem. Also a cope bought to match.

Item. Another set of blue bawdekyn, orphrey of red satin, with a 'trayle' of gold, worked with lions, hares, red and white flowers, and green boughs; also seven copes bought to match.

Item. Another set of blue bawdekyn, orphrey of red bawdekyn, worked with golden pheasants and hounds; a cope to match.

Item. A set of green bawdekyn, orphrey of red silk worked with white silk flowers, golden 'cockys' and white roses, with a cope.

Item. A set of green bawdekyn with blue ground. Orphrey of red and white silk worked with golden hinds and green stars, also three copes to match. Two frontals for the high altar and two for the inferior ones.

Item. Two other vestments of the same sort for the inferior altars.

Item. Two sets of brown bawdekyn; orphreys of green and red silk, worked with golden lions, birds and animals, for the inferior altars.

Item. A vestment of red bawdekyn mixed with white silk, orphrey of blue silk worsted with golden lions and white silk chains.

Item. Two vestments of red bawdekyn, orphrey of cloth of gold, worked with golden birds and beasts and boughs of blue silk.

¹ A cloth of silk, originally from Bagdad.

² 'Cigni duplices.' The tavern sign is therefore not necessarily a corruption of the swan with two nicks on its beak for the purpose of identification.

³ Probably from the vestry at Barton.

Item. Two others of red bawdekyn, orphrey of green silk, worked with golden birds and boughs of white silk and gold thread in the ground.

Item. A set of red bawdekyn, orphrey of blue silk, chasuble worked on the back with golden lions, birds and hinds, with green boughs and flowers, and golden hinds in the ground.

Item. A set of white silk, orphrey of cloth of gold, golden boughs and flowers in the ground.

Item. A set of white silk, orphrey of red satin. The chasuble figured with a Crucifix, the Virgin Mary and damask flowers on the back. Given by Master Raynys.

Item. A set of black silk, orphrey of blue velvet, with gold stars and a silver lion, and boughs and flowers of green silk in the ground ; a cope to match.

Item. A set of blue silk, orphrey of 'redesay' worked with stars of 'coop gold'¹, and six copes to match.

Item. Two vestments of purple satin, orphrey of green silk worked with lions, peacocks and blue garters. The gift of Dean Say.

Item. A set of white silk, orphrey of red silk, chasuble with a Crucifix, the Virgin and Saint John in white silk ; nine copes to match.

Item. A set of red silk ; orphrey of blue silk, with flowers in white silk. For the inferior altars.

Item. A set of red silk ; orphrey of blue silk, worked with golden hounds and hinds and roses and pheasants in white silk in the ground.

Item. Another vestment of the same.

Item. A frontal for the high altar, two for the inferior altars ; eight copes and two desk cloths to match.

Item. A vestment of red silk for Advent and Septuagesima.

Item. One of black and green satin, orphrey of red satin worked with grey velvet for Requiem or double festivals.

Item. One of blue silk, orphrey of red satin embroidered with gold, and roses and animals in the field, for one of the inferior altars.

Item. Three copes of red and white damask paled², given by Warden Cleve, also two frontals of the same for the high altar and three for the inferior altars.

¹ Qy. Copper or red gold.

² Striped horizontally.

Item. Ten copes of red silk, orphreys of blue silk worked with lions in gold, and scrolls under their feet, lettered *PUR AMOUR*.

Item. Four palls of red bawdekyn.

Item. In the Chest. A piece of red and a piece of white damask.

Item. Four girdles of red silk.

Item. A set of vestments of white fustian, orphrey of red silk, with damask flowers for the inferior altars. The gift of Master John Hamond.

Item. Another set of green bordalisandre, with the Name of Jesus on the back of the chasuble. For the inferior altars.

Item. A set of white fustian with three copes to match.

Item. Another set, with orphrey of red tartaryn.

Item. Two frontals for the High Altar of white fustian, powdered with red roses and green boughs, and the Salutation in the middle; also two frontals for inferior altars.

Item. A set of vestments of white fustian for High Altar, the orphrey of red silk; for Quadragesima.

Item. Two white vestments of the same for inferior altars, and three desk cloths.

Item. A white vestment of fustian, orphrey of green silk with damask flowers.

Item. A vestment of black 'say' for Requiem, with orphrey of red say, the Sepulchre on the back.

Item. A set of checker, the orphrey of checker velvet.

Item. Two other sets of the same sort, and five copes for inferior altars.

Item. Two sets of white bordalisandre, the orphrey of red bordalisandre, the field worked with leaves and red roses, for inferior altars.

Item. A vestment of red bordalisandre; two cloaks for Advent and Septuagesima, and three copes to match.

Item. Another of white fustian, the orphrey of green satin worked with gold; for the mass of the Virgin.

Item. Another of worsted, orphrey of the same; for Requiem.

Item. Two frontals of worsted, Norwich work, for daily use; and four frontals to match, for inferior altars. The gift of Dr. Scloft¹.

Item. Five banner cloths of linen stayned.

¹ *Ante*, p. 225.

Church and other plate in the same year :—

Jocalia donata Collegio beate Marie Wynton. p̄p̄ civitatem Wynton. per Dñm Willmū de Wykeham Wynton. Epūm fundatorem dicti Collegii et alios benefactores successivè ad laudem Dei ad honorem dicti Collegii et eorundem benefactorum memoriam perpetuam.

	OUNCES.
Imprimis. Six silver goblets, one silver gilt cover ; the gift of Dr. Yong	82
Item. Three silver gilt cups (cippi), with one silver gilt cover ; the gift of Mr. Ashborne	84
Item. A silver standing cup with gilt lid ; the gift of Roger Mapull	29 $\frac{3}{4}$
Item. Do. The gift of Dr. Lavander	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Item. Do. The gift of Dr. Mayhew	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Item. Do. The gift of Clyff, Fromond's Chaplain	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Item. Two silver gilt cups and covers, called the Rose pieces	36 $\frac{1}{4}$
Item. A great silver cup with gilt cover, the gift of Andrew Hulse	66
Item. Two silver standing cups, with gilt covers, the gift of Mr. Ashborne	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Item. A silver standing cup with gilt cover, three hounds at its foot	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Item. A silver standing cup with cover and an eagle on it	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Item. A silver gilt cup called 'le spice dyssh,' enamelled	12
Item. Three silver cups with one cover ; the gift of Warden Cleve	118
Item. A silver cup and cover	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Item. Three silver cups and one cover, marked 'T' and 'A' on the bottom	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Item. A silver basin with the Founder's Arms	52
Item. A silver ewer (lavatorium) with a hare on its top	16
Item. A silver basin and ewer with the Founder's Arms ; the gift of Warden Cleve	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Item. A silver basin and ewer with the Founder's Arms ; the gift of Warden Cleve	113
Item. A silver basin ; the gift of Hugh Sugar	43
Item. A silver basin and ewer	53
Item. Two silver pots (ollae)	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Item. Two silver salts and one silver cover.	36

	OUNCES.
Item. Four silver salts and one silver cover	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Item. Three silver gilt spoons	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Item. Twelve silver spoons with 'pinnacles'	14
Item. Twelve silver spoons, six marked 'Margarett,' six marked 'Batt'	16
Item. Twelve silver spoons with a mayden's hedde	15
Item. Eleven silver spoons marked with a lion	11
Item. Fourteen silver spoons with a diamond	8
Item. Twenty-four silver spoons, eighteen with an acorn, and six with 'pinnacles'	25
Item. Three silver spoons with a diamond	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Item. Twelve silver spoons with round	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Item. Twelve silver spoons with a diamond	9
Item. Fifteen silver spoons	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Item. A nutt with a blue knoppe and cover.	
Item. A nutt and cover with three stags at its foot.	
Item. A nutt and cover with silver knoppe.	
Item. A nutt with a cover and a round knoppe.	
Item. A nutt and cover marked 'b.'	
Item. Six nutts and five covers.	

Jocalia donata capellae Collegii supra dicti p. prefatum Willelmum
de Wykeham et alios benefactores.

	OUNCES.
Imprimis. Two silver basins with the Founder's Arms	92
Item. Two silver basins with the Arms of England and France	114
Item. Two silver gilt basins with three white lions under- neath	113
Item. A silver gilt basin with two blue lions inside	16
Item. A silver gilt ewer embossed	18
Item. A pix of crystal (berillum) mounted in silver gilt, with a cover and foot, and ymages of Jesus Christ, the Blessed Virgin and St. John on the top, and three precious stones	71
Item. A silver cup with gilt lid, and figures of divers animals inside	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
Item. Another silver cup with gilt cover and enamelled bosses	40
Item. A jewel with a crystal on its top or cover	5 $\frac{7}{8}$
Item. Three silver gilt pixes	13 $\frac{3}{4}$

	OUNCES.
Item. A silver gilt chrismatory set with stones	24
Item. A great silver gilt thurible	72
Item. Another silver gilt thurible	49
Item. Two other silver gilt thuribles	63
Item. Two other silver thuribles	76
Item. Another silver thurible with dragons.	28
Item. Two silver candlesticks	97
Item. Two other silver candlesticks wreathed	52
Item. Two other silver gilt candlesticks	62
Item. Two other candlesticks swaged ¹ , with two silver phials.	31
Item. A silver incense boat (navis) with spoon	17½
Item. A small bell, silver gilt	5
Item. Two phials, silver gilt	13¾
Item. Four other silver phials	14½
Item. A silver holy water pot and sprinkler	50
Item. Another	32
Item. Another, silver gilt	29
Item. A tabernacle of gold, with precious stones and pearls, and ymages of the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin in crystal ²	36
Item. Two gold phials with the arms of England and France	13¾
Item. A silver ymage of the Blessed Virgin and child, seated ³	154
Item. Two ymages of the Blessed Virgin and the Arch- angel Gabriel supporting a silver gilt bowl, with a lily and a Crucifix	152
Item. A great tabernacle with ymages of the Blessed Virgin and Child, and an Angel on either side holding a candlestick in his hands, with an ymage of St. Paul above	142
Item. A silver gilt ymage of the Blessed Virgin and Child standing	28¾
Item. An ymage of St. Swithun, silver gilt	29½
Item. A great collar of silver gilt, set with precious stones.	
Item. Another great collar set with stones, an Agnus Dei and Blessed Virgin engraved on the back	12

¹ Embossed.

² Given by Henry VI.

³ Probably the one given by Cardinal Beaufort.

	OUNCES.
Item. A pax (osculatorium pacis) of silver gilt, enamelled, with ymages of the Crucifix the Blessed Virgin and St. John	18
Item. Another pax of silver gilt, engraved with ymages of the Crucifix, the Blessed Virgin, and St. John and twenty-four white roses	12
Item. A small pax, silver gilt, engraved with an ymage of the Crucifix	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Another pax of silver, engraved with the ymage of Jesus Christ, and gilt	2
Item. Another pax of silver gilt, with ymages of the Virgin and Child, and white and red roses	5
Item. Another pax of silver gilt, with an ymage of the Crucifix set with stones and inscribed with the Gospels	5
Another pax of silver gilt, with an ymage of the Saviour inscribed with the Epistles	3
Item. Another pax, with ymages of St. Peter and St. Paul, inscribed with the Epistles and Gospels	5
Item. A jewel of silver with a relique	2
Item. A cross of silver gilt and a Crucifix, with the Founder's Arms	212 $\frac{1}{2}$
Item. Another cross of silver gilt	113
Item. Another cross of silver gilt	53
Item. A chalice of gold, holding two quarts, and a paten, with the sign of the Cross on its foot	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Item. A chalice of gold and a paten with the Crucifix on it	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Item. A chalice and paten of silver gilt. The chalice has the Crucifix, the Blessed Virgin, and St. John on it, and a paten is enamelled with an ymage of the Holy Trinity	26
Item. A chalice and paten of silver gilt. The paten has the Crucifix, the Blessed Virgin and St. John, and is inscribed 'Jesus Christe.' The paten has the ymage of God seated with outstretched hands, is inscribed 'Miserere mei Deus.'	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Item. A chalice and paten of silver gilt. The chalice has the Crucifix, the Blessed Virgin and John, and is inscribed 'John Bedell'; the paten has a vernacle . . .	
Item. A chalice and paten of silver gilt. The paten has the Crucifix, the Blessed Virgin and St. John in enamel, and the words 'Jesu Christe.' The paten has the passion of St. Thomas the Martyr	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
Item. A chalice and paten of silver gilt. The chalice has the Crucifix with flowers; the paten has a vernacle and the word 'Jesu'	21

OUNCES.

Item. A chalice and paten of silver gilt. The chalice has the Crucifix between two trees, the paten has an ymage of the Holy Trinity	15½
Item. A chalice and paten of silver gilt. The chalice has the Crucifix, the Blessed Virgin and St. John in enamel, the paten has the ymage of the Saviour seated with outstretched hands, in enamel	27
Item. A chalice and paten of silver gilt. The chalice has the Crucifix, the Blessed Virgin and St. John in enamel, the paten has the ymage of the Saviour in enamel, with three flowers de luce	24
Item. A chalice and paten. The chalice has the Crucifix, the paten an Agnus Dei	16
Item. A chalice and paten. The chalice has the Crucifix, the Blessed Virgin and St. John in enamel, the paten has the Holy Trinity and the words 'Benedicamus Patrem' and 'Jesu'	24
Item. A chalice of silver gilt with the Virgin and Child, and the words 'Jesu Christe fili Dei,' and a paten with 'Dominus protector vite mee'	19
Item. A chalice and paten of silver gilt. The chalice enamelled with the Crucifix in white, and the paten with an ymage of God seated in blue	26
Item. A chalice and paten of silver gilt, with 'Jesu Christe' on the chalice, and 'Benedicamus Patrem et Filium' on the paten	18
Total :—	
Silver	3892 oz.
Gold	91½ „

Most of this plate was seized in the sixth year of Edward VI by the Commissioners who were appointed in that year to survey church ornaments. The plate belonging to the Cathedral and other churches of Winchester appears by the following inventory to have been seized only five weeks before the King's death. The original is in the muniment room at the College :—

'This Indenture made the first of June in the seventh yere of oꝝ sovereigne Lorde Edwarde the sixt &c witnessethe that S^r Francis Jobson Knt, Treasurer of the Kinge's Mātie's Juels and Plate hath received three parcels of plate hereafter ensuyng of the right

reverend father in God John, Busshop of Winchester¹, S^r John Kingsmyll, Knt. and Richard Bythell, Mayor of the Cytie of Winchester, Commissioners autorysed and deputed by the King's Mātie for surveying, collecting, and gathering of all the plate and other ornaments belonging to the Cathedrall Church and other parishes and chapels within the said Cytie of Winchester. That is to say : Two candyllstickes of silver guilte, oone monstrance of silver guilte, oone pyxe of silver guilte and thre chalices of silver guilte with their patens of silver guilte ; the same parcel being now sealed, the clere silver guilte thereof weighing six hundred twenty and nine ounces. Item two basons of silver parcel guilte, two censers parcel guilte, three crewetts parcel guilte, oone holy water pot with ye sprinkell parcel guilte, two plates of a Gospell booke parcel guilte, and the plate of oone side of an epistell booke parcel guilte, one crucifix parcel guilte, oone chrismatory parcel guilte, oone crosier staffe with plates of silver parcel guilte, oone pontyfically ringe, oone crosse parcel guilte, six chalices parcel guilte, foure panells of a chaire parcel guilte, the same panels being now defaced, the clear silver parcel guilte therof weighing foure hundred and one ounces. Item two crosses of silver white, two crewetes of silver, oone belle of silver, oone small stave of silver, foure litell plates of a crosse of burrall (beryl or crystal), two plates more of two staves of silver, and foure litell baulles of silver, the same parcel being now defaced, the clere silver therof weighing two hundred and twelve ounces. So the whole sum of the clere silver guilte, parcel guilte and white delivered into the handes of the sayd Sir Francis by the sayd Commissioners appertayning to the above sayd Cytie of Winchester amounteth together in all to oone thousand, two hundred and forty-two ounces. And oone myter garnysshed with silver and guilte sett with counterfeit stones and seede peerle undefaced. And oone ring of silver and guilte sett with counterfeit stones and undefaced : which myter with the sayd ringe and the other thynges upon the myter weigheth together three score and eight ounces, the myter lacking many stones and pearles. In witnesse wherof the sayde S^r Frauncis and the Commissioners aforesaide hath enterchangeably to this indenture sette their handes and seales the daye and yere above written.'

'Memorandum, that there was brought into the Juelhouse at the delivery all the sayd parcels a crosse of burrall broken garnysshed wyth silver aboue expressed in the name of iiij litell plates of a crosse of burrall, being as expressed broken and of small value, was by the sayde Commissioners left in the sayd Juelhouse as a thyng of no charge ne value.'

¹ Poynt.

The plate belonging to the College was most likely seized a little earlier. There is extant a copy of a letter dated May 29 1553, from the Council to the Commissioners, enjoining them to spare the plate of Winchester College¹, which came too late. Warden White seems to have had hopes of getting the money which it fetched; for there is a draft in his handwriting of an intended acquittance for a (blank) sum of money realized by the sale of 'certayn church stuffe out of the sayd Colledge'; but I cannot find that any money was ever received under this head.

In the year 1526, John Twychener or Towchener (adm. 1515) succeeded Erlisman as schoolmaster, at the age of twenty-four years. Twychener retired after less than five years' service to a stall in Chichester Cathedral, and his brother Richard (adm. 1518) succeeded to the vacant throne.

John Philpot (adm. 1526) became Archdeacon of Winchester. It is matter of history that he was tried by the Southwark Commission, and, after lying a year and a half in jail, suffered death at the stake in Smithfield, on December 18, 1557. He is the first Wykehamist, that is to say, the first man styled so in the records of the College, and that in a way which shows that the term was a familiar one in his day. As Archdeacon he had taken proceedings in the Arches Court against the College. I suppose that his views and those of White on the subject of ritual were divergent. The Bursars paid 6s. 8d. for a copy of the process, and enter the items in a way which implies regret that a Wykehamist should put his old College into the spiritual Court:—'*Sol. pro copiâ processûs Joh. Phylpot, olim Wykehamiste alumni nunc Archidiaconi Wynton. adv. Coll. in curiâ de arcubus vjs viij^d.*' Luckily for the Society, Edward's death happened, and a few lines later we find '*Sol. Mr^o Aleyn procuratori xv^s et pro inhibitione pro Phylpot iij^s iiij^d.*' 'Of all the

¹ 'Whereas ye were lately appointed by the King's Majesty Commissioners to survey and make sale of certayne of the Churche goodes within that countye of Southampton. Forasmuch as it is fyt that New Colledge of Wynchester within the same countye being a member of th' universitye of Oxon should have and enjoy such libertyes as the saide Universitye doth, His M^{tie} is pleased that the said Colledge shall have and enjoy all their plate and other ornaments belonging to their church, so as they convert the same from monuments of superstition to necessarye and godlye uses for the better maintenance of the same Colledge.'

Marian martyrs,' says Fuller (*Church Hist.* viii, xvi), 'he was the best born gentleman.'

In the year 1528 a question between the College and one Master Wayte, of what nature does not appear, was left to Master Coke, the 'towne clerke,' to arbitrate upon. His modest fee was 3s. 4*d.* He received a similar fee in 1529 'in causâ Collegii contra ducem de Suffolke' touching the right to trees standing on Shaw Heath, within the College Manor. The action was tried in the summer of 1530. The College won it. Regards to the judges of assize and to some of the jury-men 'pro lite determinandâ' appear in the accounts of the year. Holmys, the Duke's secretary, was paid 3s. 4*d.* for writing letters to the Judges. Mr. Pheteplace, who led for the College, had fees amounting to 33s. 9*d.* A Mr. Carter was paid 22s. 6*d.* 'pro diploide de Satyn,' probably a copy of the depositions on satin for the use of the judge who tried the action. Fish sent to the Judges' lodgings afterwards cost the Society 5s.

In order, I suppose, to assert his prerogative as legate *a latere* Cardinal Wolsey directed an extraordinary visitation of the College towards the close of the year 1528. His commissary, Dr. Aleyn, had no reason to complain of his reception. He received a gratuity of 30s., and the Warden escorted him to Southampton when he had finished the business. The ordinary visitation took place soon afterwards, on March 12; Dr. Incent, the Vicar-General, left his Commission behind him, and it is preserved in the muniment room. In the following year Wolsey pleaded guilty to the charge of *premunire* which he had incurred by accepting the commission of legate *a latere* from the Pope. The plea of guilty vacated *ipso facto* the See of Winchester which he then held; and Dr. Bryten, whom he had just empowered to hold a fresh visitation of the College, was obliged to get his commission endorsed by Archbishop Warham before he could proceed. This circumstance made the visitation of 1529 a metropolitical one. The next visitation, in 1532, was also metropolitical, the See of Winchester being still vacant through the king keeping it, as is said, for his cousin Cardinal Pole.

The computus roll of 1531 has for a frontispiece a skilful pen and ink drawing of the instruments of our Lord's Passion

such as is usually called a vernacle. The Bursars of the year were Robert Roberts and Thomas Beche.

Some table linen mentioned in the roll of 1532, 'Sol M^{ro} Gressame (*sic*) pro xv virgat. ly dyaper per virgat. i^s cum viij^d pro carriagio xxx^s viij^d,' must have been bought of a member of the Gresham family, possibly Sir John Gresham, the uncle to whom Sir Thomas Gresham was apprenticed, inasmuch as Sir John was a member of the Mercer's Company.

The Warden and some of the Fellows spent February and March, 1531-2, in London, on the business of a small farm at Headbourne Worthy, near Winchester, known as Worthy Pauncefote then, and as Pudding House now. In the result it appeared that the farm in question belonged to the Corporation of Winchester as trustees or keepers for St. John's Hospital, and it was given up to them under an award of Gardiner, the new Bishop of Winchester, with a sum of 66s. 8d. for mesne profits. Gardiner paid a visit of ceremony to the College early in the year 1533, and accepted a present of an ox and six sheep for his household. He came again in 1534, and dined in Hall. A hogshead of claret was ordered, so that it must have been a large party; and the Bishop's cooks received a fee of 7s. 'pro preparacione prandii eiusdem.' Gardiner was a 'specialis amicus' of the Society, who owed to him the concession for the College mill, which was built in 1539 outside Non licet gate. A license granted by him to the College, under date of April 6, 1542, to erect certain structures on the bank of the mill-stream, has attached to it a perfect example of his episcopal seal. He came again in Lent, 1536, and did not stay to dinner, but accepted a present of two salted salmon and eight eels, 'pro favore suo habendo,' as the computus tells us. He dined in Hall on Midsummer Day in the same year, with the Abbot of Hyde¹ and a number of country gentlemen and clergy.

Under *custus capellae* in the year 1534 I find the following items:—

'Sol. Giles Rouse carpentario laboranti xij dies pro refeccione de le brassis, cum iiij^d pro expensis Hen. Meynell equitant. ad Hampton pro brassis emendandis, vij^s iiij^d. . . . Et Sol. per man-

¹ Dr. John Salcot or Capon, the last abbot, who had just been promoted to the See of Bangor for his services in educating public opinion at the University of Cambridge in favour of the divorce from Catherine of Aragon.

datum custodis pro le sylke ryband et pro j unciâ auri venetie (gold leaf) pro vestimentis et capis emendandis, cum vij^s vjd^d pro v virgat. de fustyan pro reparacione vestimentorum de nigro velveto ex dono Doctoris Chandler (the Warden) et ij^s pro vecturâ eorundem ex Londin., ut patet per billam, xvij^s ix^d.'

Fourteen gallons 'vini cretici' at 16*d.*, and thirteen gallons of red wine were bought for mass, and 8*d.* was paid 'pro vino clareto' (quantity not stated) 'empt. pro Mr^o Keyt' (the sacrist) 'pro celebracione missarum, quia non potuit alio vino celebrare.' The reason for this peculiarity is not recorded. A similar entry occurs in the roll for the year 1535. The following entry, 'Sol. Ric. Cossam, vitriatori, pro reparacione fenestrarum in ecclesiâ cum iij^d pro communis suis xjd^d,' affords the first instance of the use of the word 'ecclesia' for 'capella,' which became universal under the Reformation. In the roll for the following year a sum of 7*s.* 6*d.* is entered as paid 'pro rupturâ pavimenti in nave ecclesiae'—for breaking the ground on the occasion of the interment of Henry Gambon, one of the Fellows, following a mysterious entry of 'Sol. pro browne week, xx^d, whyt week, ij^s vij^d, torch week, xx^d.' 'Whyt week' may have been Whitsuntide, and 'torch week' the week of St. John Baptist's day and its torchlight celebration; but what was 'browne week'? Was it the week including Ash Wednesday? and for what were these payments made, and to whom? These entries occur this once only.

'Sol. fabro ferrario pro emissionem sanguinis vj equorum viij^d' reminds us of a practice which prevailed at the time, and for a century or more afterwards. The Sangrados satisfied themselves that periodical blood-letting was good for man, and the farriers followed suit.

There were two visitations of the College in the year 1536. The first, on June 16, was by Dr. Cook, a delegate of Cranmer, who seems to have ignored the fact that the See of Winchester was full. The next, a few weeks later, was by Cromwell as Vicegerent of the King in ecclesiastical matters. Cromwell appears to have conducted the visitation in person, and accepted a present of a salt from the College plate chest:— 'Sol. pro reparacione unius salsarii dat. Mr^o Cromwell secretario Dnī Regis pro favore suo habendo in causis Collegii, v^s xd.'

The King himself was at Wolvesey on Sept. 21, and deigned to accept a present of two oxen, ten sheep, and twelve capons which the Society sent, as the computus says, 'pro favore suo habendo in causis tangentibus Collegium.'

Of the scholars who were elected in 1537, it may be remarked that four became schoolmasters,—Evered and Hyde at Winchester, Grene at Bedford, and Fuller I know not where. Nicholas Sanders, spelled Sawnder in the Register, (adm. 1540), was Sanders the Jesuit. After graduating at New College, and holding the professorship of Canon Law in the University of Oxford, he became Queen Mary's Latin secretary. Retiring to Louvain on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he took priest's orders, and graduated D.D. In an evil hour he accepted a mission to Ireland, in connection with the Earl of Desmond's movement, and, being deserted by his followers, died of cold and hunger about the year 1580. Readers of Kingsley's *Westward Ho!* are familiar with the story of his fate.

CHAPTER XV.

WARDEN WHITE (1541-54).

White's career.—Becomes Bishop of Lincoln, then of Winchester.—His misfortune under Queen Elizabeth.—His benefaction to New College.—City of Winchester fee farm rent.—Hops in Sickhouse Mead.—Brewhouse statistics.—Exchange with Henry VIII.—The College evicted from Enford.—Compensation by Edward VI.—St. Elizabeth's College.—Why pulled down.—Moundsmere, a refuge in time of plague.—Richard Bethell.—Provisions in 1546.—Lease of Stoke Park.—Obits abolished.—Dame Elizabeth Shelley.—Changes of ritual.—Progress expenses.—Schoolmasters Baylie, Evered, Hyde.—Romanizing Wykehamists under Queen Elizabeth.—Swans kept.—Queen Mary's visit.—Waterwork.

JOHN WHITE became Warden in January, 1541. He was schoolmaster at the date of his election, having succeeded the younger Twychener in 1537 at the age of twentyseven. Perhaps his ambition was satisfied with the Wardenship; at any rate, judging from the inscription on his brass, he was content to die Warden¹. But his chief object in writing his own epitaph

¹ 'Hic tegor, hic post fata Whitus propono jacere
Scriptor Ioannes carminis ipse mei.
Sin alibi sors est putrescere, qui meus esset
Tunc patior tumulus fiat ut alterius.
Ne sine honore tenax sine nomine linqueret heres
Id timui exemplis turbor et inde novis.
Ingrati heredes: phas nil sperare sepulto
Ore tenus; putei spes in amicitia.
Nec mihi fama tamen de marmore quacritur—(sic)
Sed spes magna piis ponitur in precibus.
Hoc custode avet hic, hoc preceptore avet ille,
Hocque puer puero (dixerit alter) cram.
Parce Deus socio, custodi, parce magistro,
Hoc avet, ille avet hoc, hoc etiam alter avet.
Septem annos docui; quae lux postrema docendi
Ista precessendi munere prima fuit.
Mutavit mihi non minuit fortuna labores,
Curaque non modicis rebus adaucta mihi.
Nunc subcat lector, quia sancta est atque salubris
Res pro defuncto fratre rogare Deum.'

was to put on record his conviction of the efficacy of prayers for the dead. If he really thought that he should die Warden, he was wrong, for Queen Mary made him Bishop of Lincoln in 1554, and on Gardiner's death translated him to Winchester, July 6, 1556¹. He was a staunch Romanist, and on the accession of Queen Elizabeth refused the oath of supremacy; in other words, refused to declare that 'the Queen's Highness is the only supreme governor of this realm, as well as in all spiritual and ecclesiastical things or causes, as temporal,' and was declared to have forfeited his bishopric in consequence. He had already been committed prisoner to the Tower for offence given to the Queen in his funeral sermon upon Queen Mary. Sir John Harrington says of him :—

'He was born of a worshipful house in the diocese of Winchester², and became after Warden of Winchester: thence for his great learning and virtuous life preferred to the Bishopric of Lincoln, after upon the death of Stephen Gardiner made Bishop of Winchester: wherefore of him I may say that his fame did well outrun his name, and so all men would say (how contrary soever to him in religion) but for one black sermon that he made: yet for the colour it may be said he kept *decorum*, because that was a funeral sermon of a great Queen both by birth and marriage, I mean Queen Mary. But the offence taken against him was this. His text was out of Eccles. iv. 2, "Laudari mortuos magis quam viventes, et feliciorem utroque judicari qui necdum natus est"³, and speaking of Queen Mary, her high parentage, her bountiful disposition, her great gravity, her rare devotion (praying so much, as he affirmed, that her knees were hard with kneeling), her justice and clemency in restoring noble houses to her own loss and hindrance, and lastly her grievous yet patient death, he fell into such an unfeigned weeping that for a long space he could not speak. Then recovering himself, he said, "She had left a sister to succeed her, a lady of great worth also, whom they were bound to obey: for (saith he) *melior est canis vivus leone mortuo*, and I hope she shall reign long and prosperously over us: but I must say still with my text *Laudari mortuos magis quam viventes* :

¹ The story goes that Cardinal Pole, who had the sequestration of the temporalities of the See after Gardiner's death, was unwilling to part with it; and that White had to agree to pay £1000 a year to Pole, in order to secure his translation to Winchester.

² Son of Robert White of Farnham, and a younger brother of Sir John White, citizen and grocer of London, who was Lord Mayor in 1563 and M.P. for London in 1566 and 1571.

³ Μὴ φθῆναι τὸν ἅπαντα νικᾷ λόγον, Soph. Oed. Col. 1225.

for certain it is, *Maria optimam partem elegit.*' Thus he, at which Queen Elizabeth taking just indignation put him in prison¹, yet would proceed no further to his deterioration, though some would have made that a more heinous matter.'

Strype says that White, 'although he had liberty to walk abroad, would not be quiet, but would needs preach, which he did seditiously in his Romish Pontifical vestments. For which he was committed to prison. But upon his acknowledgment of his errors² he was set free, and died at liberty at Sir Thomas White's³ place in Hants.' He died at South Warnborough, Jan. 11, 1559-60, and is buried in Winchester Cathedral without a monument to his memory. His arms, 'party per chevron crenelle, or and gules, three roses counterchanged slipped proper, on a chief of the second, three hour glasses of the first,' used to be in one of the windows of Fromond's Chantry, and are now in a window at St. Cross Hospital. These arms correspond with the arms of Bishop White in New College Hall, and are blazoned thus by Wood⁴. His arms on the brass in the College Chapel are, 'Three plates charged with three bars wavy az. a mullet (3rd son) for a difference.' The following arms, 'Azure, on a cross quarterly ermine and or between four falcons, argent, billed of the third, a fish between as many lozenges of the field,' on stained glass with other Bishops' arms in an old window in No. 10, The Close, are given by Burke as belonging to Bishop White, and are borne by Mr. Francis White-Popham, who is of the Bishop's family.

Before his death, White conveyed to the two Societies his manor of Hall place, in the parish of Mitchelmersh, and all his lands in that parish and in the parish of Romsey, of the yearly value of £10, to the intent that the Warden and Fellows of New College and their successors for ever should pay 13s. 4d. to every scholar who should be admitted a Fellow of New College, on the day of his admission. Provided that in time of extreme want and scarcity of food within the city of Oxford the whole profits of the estate might be employed, with the consent

¹ Compare what happened to Bishop Rudd for touching on the infirmities of age in a sermon preached before the Queen in 1596, when she was quite an old woman, Fuller, *Church History*, x, xvii.

² This I doubt. White never would have acknowledged them to be errors.

³ Whose daughter was wife to Sir John White, the Warden's brother.

⁴ *Antiquities of Oxford*, p. 196.

of the Visitor, to the common support of the College 'until yt shal please Almighty God to send better plentie or better chepe vytall wythin the said Cytie of Oxford.' This interesting deed is dated 1 Nov. 1 Eliz., and has attached to it impressions of the common seals of the two Colleges and of the Bishop, and is signed 'Joh Whit' at the foot. There is extant in the muniment room a copy of a receipt given by Warden Stempe (date December 18, 3 Eliz.) to White's executors, John White, a London merchant, afterwards Lord Mayor, and the Lady Ann White, the late Warden's brother and sister, for his crosier staff, some plate, and a 'table carpet,' which he had bequeathed to the College.

Custus forinsecus in 1541 :—'Sol. M^{ro} Hervy vicario de Yselworth ij die Nov. pro dimidiâ parte biblie pro ecclesiâ de Yselworth ix^s vi^d.' Under Cranmer's Injunction of 1536 a Bible in English as well as in Latin had to be placed in every parish church ; and in this instance the Society, as lay rectors, seem to have divided the cost with the Churchwardens. An item of 12s. 'pro magnâ bibliâ' appears under *custus capellae* next year. Also 4s. 8d. for eight lbs. of incense, and 7s. 6d. for forty-five images for vestments, bought in London by the Warden—an odd mixture of things new and old.

Here may be noticed a long pending question between the College and the citizens of Winchester touching the amount of 'tarrage' or chief rent payable in respect of house property belonging to the College within the city walls. The question was adjusted in 1537, when John Hall was Mayor and John Godfrey and Edmond Forster were bailiffs, 'through the mediation of friends,' the College agreeing to pay 2s. 8d. per annum in future. This agreement was renewed in 1542, when John Skillicorne was Mayor, and John Rychards and William Lawrence were bailiffs. This 2s. 8d. continues to be paid to the Corporation. The following entry in the computus roll of 1542 has reference to it :—

'Sol. ballivis Wynton. xxij die Nov. in presentîâ praetoris et omnium fratrum suorum tempore curie (the Boroughmote) tente in comuni aulâ ut decretum fuit inter ipsos et dñm custodem pro quieto redditu pro terris et tenementis infra civitatem Wynton., ij^s viij^d.'

There is an old adage, of which one form is :—

‘Hops and Turkeys, Carps and Beer
Came into England in one year.’

The first reference to hops occurs in the computus roll of 1542: ‘Sol. Will. Robyns pro cxxxvij lb luporum cum viij^s pro cariagio, xvij^s ix^d,’ which is at the rate of not quite a penny the pound. These were foreign hops, which were brought from the Thames up the Old Bourne to a wharf at the foot of Holborn Hill, where the carrier to Winchester loaded them on pack-horses. Hops are mentioned in the brewhouse accounts every year from 1542, except between the years 1548–60, when the Society, for no known reason, ceased to brew. These foreign hops were expensive; the cost of carriage, too, was 7s. 3d. per cwt.; and in 1564 the Society began to grow their own hops, planting the sets in part of Sickhouse Mead: ‘Item Edmundo Bulbycke fodienti hortum pro lupis salictariis¹ plantandis xxxij^s’ occurs in the Bursars’ book for 1564; and it appears by an entry in the book for the next year that the sets cost 10s. per thousand. When the hop garden was in full bearing it yielded from a cwt. and a half to two cwt. of hops. It was therefore probably not more than a quarter of an acre in extent. This quantity of hops was not nearly enough, and in 1573 the Society planted the rest of Sickhouse Mead: ‘Item Rob^{to} Wallis laboranti cum famulo xj dies et dim. in fodiendo et preparando reliquam partem horti luporum salictariorum infra precinctum fratrum Carmelitarum, capient. per diem viij^d preter victum, vij^s viij^d.’ The planting and sets cost 42s. 8d., a planting tool cost 6d., and a spade 6d. Ten years later this garden grew four and a half cwt., which was lucky; for the three and a half cwt. which they had to buy in that year cost £5 1s. 5d. The usual price at this time was about 20s. per cwt., and the average yearly consumption rather over than under eight cwt. In 1578 this quantity of hops was used to 396 quarters of malt, which works out a little more than 2 lb. to the quarter. At the present time the average consumption of hops for all classes of beer is said to be about a pound and a half to the quarter of malt.

Mr. Bowles in 1738 arrived at the following estimate of the cost of a ‘brewlock’ of twenty hhds., or thirty barrels :—

¹ Plin. 21. 15. 50.

	£	s.	d.
Fifty bus. malt, at 3s. 6d.	8	17	10
Thirteen lbs. hops, at 1s. 4d.	0	17	4
Wear and tear, 1s. 2d. per hhd.	1	3	4
Brewer for labour, coals and faggots	1	10	0
„ for grains and barm ¹	0	5	2
Miller grinding the malt	0	4	8
Bread, beer and candles, 1d. per hhd.	0	1	8
	<hr/>		
	£13	0	0
	<hr/>		

Which is equivalent to 13s. per hhd., or 8s. 8d. per 'humber' of 36 gallons, a little over 2d. per gallon.

Some of these items, especially the price of the hops, are stated a little high, and one may perhaps put the actual cost of the beer at 12s. per hhd. of 54 gallons, which is the price which the Fellows were and still are charged.

As already stated, the Society brewed no beer between 1548 and 1560, but bought it of common brewers, chiefly of one John Poly or Pully (whose wife supplied the College with milk), at 16s. per tun of 72 gallons. In 1553, to take that year as an example, ninety-six tuns at this price were drunk, besides two tuns of double beer² at 36s., which were drawn at Election. Sixty-eight tuns of small or single beer (*simplicis biriae*) as well as twenty-one *mediae biriae* and one of 'dubble beer' were drawn in 1554. The sum of nine shillings was paid to the Queen's butler in 1559 for a hogshead of royal ale.

In 1544 King Henry VIII made an exchange of lands with the College. He had made one with Eton College in 1531. In fact he was always making exchanges. See the Private Acts of his reign. The object of this exchange was to enlarge the King's hunting ground at Hampton Court, which had been created an honour and called Hampton Court Chase five years previously by Stat. 31 H. VIII. c. 5. Apart from the question of prospective value, which the College probably did not take

¹ Perquisites of the brewer, which the Society seem to have bought of him, the grain for the pigs, the barm for the bread. One result of not brewing at home in 1548-60 was that barm had to be bought. It cost no less than £4 3s. 8d. in 1551.

² 'Here's a pot of good double beer, neighbour, drink.' Shakespeare, 2 Hen. VI. Act ii. Sc. 3.

into account, or were not free to consider, the exchange was one of absolute equality; and it must be admitted that some of the land which the Society received, e.g. the site of the Carmelite Friary, possessed an accommodation value for them which was of importance.

The Society gave up:—

	ANN. VALUE.
	£ s. d.
The manor and rectory of Harmondsworth, the rectories of Isleworth, Twickenham, Heston and Hampton-on-Thames, and the manors of Shaw ¹ and Colthrop in Berks, of the annual value of	221 19 10
Together with timber and underwood valued at £819 19s., annual value $\frac{1}{20}$ th	40 19 10
Total	<u>£262 19 8</u>

The King gave up properties which had belonged to the following dissolved religious houses:—

	£ s. d.
<i>Milton Abbey, Dorset.</i>	
Manor and rectory of Sydling	121 12 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Southwick Priory, Hants.</i>	
Manor of Moundsmere ² , Hants	14 8 0
Rectories of Portsea and Portsmouth, and manor of Stubbington, Hants	40 6 8
<i>Hyde Abbey, Winchester.</i>	
Manor of Woodmancote, Hants	11 12 8
Manor of Piddletrenthide, Dorset	43 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>St. Mary's Abbey, Winchester.</i>	
Doggers close.	0 13 4
<i>Quarr Abbey, Isle of Wight.</i>	
Two acres called Walpan, in the parish of Chale	0 10 0
<i>Priory of St. Swithun, Winchester.</i>	
Manor and rectory of Enford, Wilts	72 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Abbey of Cirencester, Gloucester.</i>	
Rectory of Milborne Port, Wilts	18 13 0
Timber valued at £39 15s., annual value $\frac{1}{20}$ th	1 19 8

¹ Given by Edward VI in 1552 to Edward Fynes, K.G., Lord Clinton and Saye, and Great Admiral of England, Pat. R. 6 Ed. VI. p. 7.

² The Manors of Moundsmere and Stubbington were subject time out of mind to a 'modus' or composition for tithes payable to the Crown, and the College had to pay it after the exchange took place. In 1587 the lay rectors of the parish of Preston Candover, in which the Manor of Moundsmere is situate, claimed the tithes of the lands comprised in the manor. The advisers of the

Also sites of the following religious houses in or near Winchester :—

The Blackfriars, called 'The Prior's Lodgings,' in	£	s.	d.
Eastgate Street	1	0	0
The Carmelites, in Sickhouse Mead	0	6	8
The Grey Friars in the Brooks	0	13	4
The Austin Friars, without Southgate, on the site of St. Michael's Rectory	0	13	4
	(sic) £328	14	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Annual value of land given by King	£328	14	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " College	£262	19	8
Balance in favour of College	£65	14	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

The College paid to the King the sum of £1314 12s. 1d., being twenty years' purchase of this balance, for equality of exchange.

The exchange was carried into effect by royal letters patent, dated July 11, 1544.

A roll of estates received under this exchange has a note on it stating that 'in the fyfte year of the raigne of our Soveraing Lord and Kynge Edward the Sixte, in the month of Marche, the manor and p'sonage of Endeforde before wrytten was at the suyt of Thomas Culpeper, Esquire, evinced and by decre in the Chauncerye adjudged to be exchaunged again with the sayde Kinge. For recompense whereof these six manors following were ynder the Kinge's letters patentes geven to the Colledge, videlicet, Ashe, Langlade, Seuenshampton Denis, Northbradley, Mintern, and Salperton.'

These manors are stated to be of the yearly value of £77 6s. 9d. The difference of £5 3s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. between that sum and the yearly value of Enford was charged upon the manor of North Bradley as a fee farm rent payable to the Crown. The history of this affair is as follows. King Henry VIII had granted the manor, rectory and church of Enford to Thomas

College were not aware of the nature of the modus; and instead of setting it up as a defence to the claim, relied on the absence of evidence that tithes had ever been paid, and were successful. The modus was sold by the Crown after the Restoration, and now forms part of the endowment of a Charity School at East Tytherley.

Culpeper, the younger, one of the sons of Sir Alexander Culpeper, Knt., and his heirs male, remainder to Thomas Culpeper, the elder, and his heirs male¹. Culpeper the younger was attainted and executed in 1542 on a charge of criminal conversation with Queen Katherine Howard, which was high treason by Stat. 28 Ed. III, and the King seized the property and gave it to the College, as we have seen. Thomas Culpeper, the elder, conceived that his title as heir of entail was unaffected by the attainder, and took proceedings in Chancery to establish his claim. Sir Francis Gawdie, afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, advised the Society to defend the suit, and they did so; but after spending £100 in litigation they were decreed to give up the property².

The six manors given by Edward VI in lieu of Enford had also belonged to religious houses. They were:—

	ANN. VALUE.
<i>Abbey of Chertsey.</i>	£ s. d.
Manor of Ashe, Surrey, with advowson of rectory worth £15 11s. 11½d. by the year	11 1 0
<i>Preceptory of Templecombe, a cell to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell.</i>	
Manor of Langlode (Longload) Somerset	17 9 0
<i>Abbey of Glastonbury.</i>	
Manor of Sevenhampton Denis (Seavington), Somerset. Ann. value	11 9 0
<i>Monastery of Edington, Wilts.</i>	
Manor of Northbradley, and rectories of North Bradley and Southwick. Ann. value	12 18 2
<i>Abbey of Cerne, Dorset.</i>	
Manor of Mintern. Ann. value	13 5 9
<i>Monastery of Cirencester.</i>	
Manor of Salperton, Gloucester. Ann. value	12 2 1

The roll quoted above continues as follows:—

‘vi Die Februarii anno v Regis Edwardi Sexti pro gardiano et scholar. Coll. prope Wynton.—

¹ Stat. 31 Hen. VIII. c. 14 (private).

² ‘Sol. M^{ro} Bacon (Nicholas Bacon was attorney of the Court of Wards at this time) pro examinacione rotulorum Dñi regis pro custode, v^s . . . Sol. M^{ro} Knyghth scribenti copiam attincture Thome Culpeper viij^s . . . Sol. M^{ro} Gawde et M^{ro} Cavell (a Chancery barrister) pro litibus defendendis in causâ de Enford xx^s . . . in regardis dat. M^{ro} Gawde pro consilio suo xx^s, eciam M^{ro} Cavell pro consilio suo pro unâ injunctiōe concessâ in Cancellario xx^s.’

'The Kynges Maiesties pleasure is, whereas the manour of Endforde in the Countie of Wilts w. the p'sonage and vowson of the same being of the clere yerely value of lxxii^l xiii^s ii^½^d, late graunted to the warden and scholars beside Winchester by the late Kinge of famous memorye King Henry the eight in exchaunge of the manours of Harmondsworth Colthrop and others unto whiche sayd manour p'sonage and vowson one Thomas Culpeper Esquire pretendeth right and hath impleaded the sayd warden and scholars in the Kinges Maiesties Court of Chauncerye where they are enjoined by the Lorde Chauncellour no further to medle with the sayd Manour parsonage and vowson nor with the profite of the same: That there shal be apointed unto the sayd Warden and Scholars as recōpense of the sayd Manour p'sonage and vowson of Endforde other lande and hereditaments to the like value of lxxii^l xiii^s ii^½^d Therefore make a graunt unto ye sayd Warden and Scholars of the Manors of Asshe in the Countie of Surrey with the p'tronage of the vowson of the same the Manors of Langlode and Seuenhampton in the Countie of Somersette the Manor and personage of Northbradlie in the Countie of Wiltes the Manor of Minterne in the Countie of Dorsett and the Manor of Salperton in the Countie of Glouc. amounting in the hole to ye clere yerlye value of lxxvii^l xvi^s ix^d which doth excede the value of the sayd Manor of Endeforde with the p'sonage and advowson of the same the some of ciii^s vi^d ^½^d which is to be repayd unto the Kinges Maiestie in an yerely rent¹ out of the Manor of Northbradley. The Warden and scholars to have th'issues from Michaelmas last paste. The sayd Warden and Scholars to be bonde to answer the valewe of the woddes after such valewe as they shall prevayle unto.

'SAKEVILE.'

The 'value of the woddes,' i. e. of the timber and underwood in the foregoing estates, exclusive of some timber at Moundsmere, which had been felled by Roger Tichborne under a royal warrant, and was therefore not valued, was:—

	£	s.	d.
Moundsmere	13	15	0
Walpan	None.		
Stubbington	Not valued.		
Woodmancote	21	14	4
Enford	Not valued.		
Sydling	Not valued.		

¹ This fee farm rent of £5 3s. 6^½^d. was redeemed by the College in 1794.

Pydeltrenthide :	£	s.	d.
King Grove	Not	valued.	
Lifeholds	3	6	8
Ashe	17	10	0
Mintern	6	0	0
Seavington	Not	valued.	
Longload	8	0	0
Salperton	Not	valued.	
Southwick (North Bradley)	Not	valued.	

It is noticeable that the timber was not valued in cases where there was not more than enough for repairs.

The College still holds most of these estates. Salperton and Mintern were sold off thirty years ago, and the manor of Milborne Port was given to the Marquis of Anglesey in exchange for a farm near Sherborne only two or three years before the Reform Bill of 1832 deprived the ancient little borough of Milborne Port of its representatives in Parliament.

The acquisition of the site of St. Elizabeth's College in the same year was a piece of good fortune. The College of St. Elizabeth of Hungary had been founded by John de Pontissara, Bishop of Winchester, in the year 1301, for a provost, six priests, three deacons, and certain young students, who were to wait upon the priests. It stood in what is now the Warden's kitchen garden, facing the cloisters of the College, and was approached from College Street by a lane or passage along the eastern bank of the Warden's stream :—

'The College of St. Elizabeth of Hungarie, made by Pontissara, Bisshop of Winchester, lieth strait est upon the new Colledge, and there is but a litle narrow causey betwixt them¹. The Mayne arm and streame of Alsford water, dividid a litle above the Colledge into 2 armes, rennith on each side of the Colledge. . . . Within these 2 arms not far from the very Colledge chirch of St. Elizabeth is a chapel of St. Stephen².'

The foundation of an oblong building in the meadow where the school bathing-place now is, marked 'Site of St. Elizabeth College' on the Ordnance map, is really the site of St. Stephen's chapel. It was founded by Pontissara³, and was one of the

¹ The path taken by Henry VI, *ante* p. 194.

² Leland, *Itin.* vol. iii. p. 100.

³ 'Ad petitionem executorum testamenti Episcopi Wynton. defuncti petencium, quod cum dictus episcopus in vitâ suâ incepisset quandam capellam de assensu et voluntate Prioris Wynton. et conventûs ejusdem loci, in uno prato extra

eight churches of which the Bishop of Winchester is stated to be patron. (Reg. Pontiss. 214.) Its site, however, belonged to St. Elizabeth's College. Upon the dissolution of the smaller religious houses in 1536, St. Elizabeth's College fell to the share of Sir Thomas Wriothesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton. He forthwith sold it to the College for the sum of £360, but imposed a condition that the Society should either pull down the building or convert it into a grammar school before the Pentecost of 1547, 'for as many children as were then commonly taught in the new College of Winchester.' The necessary license in mortmain having been obtained, Sir Thomas Wriothesley conveyed the site and precinct to the College by deed dated April 18, 1544. St. Elizabeth's College is described in the deed of sale as 'situate in St. Stephen's mead, which is before the gate of the castle or palace of the Bishop of Winchester of Wolvesey nigh the City of Winchester, with its church, belfry, and cemetery, containing four and a half acres, with the appurtenances,'—namely, the tithes of Bishop's mead, Painter's field, Rackclose, and Bishop's field under St. Katherine's Hill.

Milner¹ considers that the stipulation that the building should be pulled down if not converted into a grammar school 'was calculated to prevent the church from being claimed back for its proper use in any possible change of public affairs.' True. But the stipulation was not of Warden White's making, and it would have been foolish of the Society to decline so eligible an offer because of it. It is more likely that the Society did really think of turning St. Elizabeth's College into a boarding house for Commoners, as Dr. Burton did with the Sustern Spital many years later; and that Wriothesley doubted the stability of their purpose, and said to them in effect, 'Well, as you say you want St. Elizabeth's College in order to turn it into a boarding house, you shall have it: but if you do not devote it to that purpose within so many years you shall not put it to

manerium de Wolveseye, et assignavit pratum illud et appropriavit capellam sancti Stephani contiguam dicto prato ad sustentacionem cuiusdem certi numeri capellanorum ibidem divina celebrancium, &c. Quod Rex velit dictam elimosynam confirmare, &c. Ita responsum, &c. Rex concedit quantum in Rege est appropriacionem prati et situs nove capelle et eciam appropriacionem Ecclesie Sancti Stephani,' Petitions to Parliament, 33 Ed. I, (A.D. 1304), No. 57.

¹ *History of Winchester*, Ed. III, vol. ii. p. 175.

any other use, but you shall pull it down.' As a matter of fact, they began the work of demolition a year after completion of the purchase, by taking down the pinnacles of the buttresses of the chapel, and stripping the house roof of its tiles. 'Sol. Georgio carpentario laboranti circa detectionem piramidum Ste. Elizabeth per iiij dies, ijs viij^d. . . . Sol. John Harslett pro cariagio tegularum a domo Ste. Elizabeth ad Coll. per unum diem xij^d.' In the following year the Warden and Fellows stripped the lead off the roof of the church and pulled down the house, except a portion which they made a storehouse or grange. 'Sol. Joh. Holyday, Georgio carpentario, et famulo suo laborant. circa liquationem plumbi domus Ste. Elizabeth xxij^s. Sol. Joh. Holyday pro detectione et prostratione tecti ecclesie Ste. Elizabeth xxvj^s viij^d. Sol Geo. carpentario et famulo suo laborant. circa compositionem ly storhous apud domum Ste. Elizabeth xliij^s v^d.' This storehouse or 'grange' is referred to in the computus rolls for a number of years afterwards. The wall which bounds the south side of Meads, and included the site and precinct of the Carmelite Friary, was built with the stones of the church, a fact which accounts for the fragments of carved and hewn stone of which it is chiefly composed. The carved bears' heads within the entrance gateway of the sanatorium came out of a portion of this wall, which had to be pulled down when the sanatorium was built.

St. Stephen's mead seems to have been used by the Society before the dissolution of Pontissara's foundation, if we may judge from the following entry in the computus roll of 1532: 'Sol. Ric. Blanchard facienti sepem prati S. Stephani p. vi dies capient. per diem ij^d cum xij^d pro suis comunis ij^s. . . . Sol. Joh. Whyte pro eradicacione herbarum noxiarum in le orcharde, et iij^d pro comunis suis xj^d dim. . . . Sol. pro spinis et ryse (brushwood) pro prato S. Stephani xj^s x^d.' In 1547 this meadow was enclosed with a paling to keep out trespassers and protect the cattle and sheep which grazed there until they were wanted for the butcher. 'Sol. pro compositione ly pale circa pratum Sti. Stephani xvij^l xiv^s xj^d' occurs in the computus roll for 1547.

St. Stephen's chapel was pulled down in 1548. Its materials helped to build the wall above referred to. Its foundations, of flint bedded in mortar, proved to be of the most durable

character when the city sewer was carried through them in 1878, requiring to be blasted with gunpowder before the sewer could be laid.

The manor of Moundsmere, which was acquired under the exchange, lies on the downs about thirteen miles north-east of Winchester. The homestead is in an open airy spot; and when the plague visited Winchester, as it appears to have done in the year 1544, the Society ran up some new buildings, and removed a number of the scholars to them during the autumn and winter quarters of that year¹. 'Sol. Joh. Hanyngton et Nich. Jakes pro expensis circa nova edificia apud Moundsmere ut patet per billas xvj^l viij^s ix^d.'

Baylie, the schoolmaster, had charge of these boys, and was allowed the sum of £4 'pro comunis scolarium in rure.' A slender allowance, probably supplemented in some way which is not recorded.

Ten years afterwards the Scholars were sent to Moundsmere again, on the occasion of another outbreak of the plague. What remained of a largess by Queen Mary on the occasion of her bridal visit to the College, amounting to £12 14s. 4d. was given 'to Mr. Crane and to Mr. Langrage, overseers, to repare the chyl dren's hows at Mousberie (*sic*) for their comfort in tyme of siknes.' It appears from the computus roll for 1554 that the barn there was fitted with bed-places and windows for their reception. They were supplied with butcher's meat, &c., from Winchester :—

'Item carpentariis component. lectos et fenestras apud Moundsmere pro pueris commorantibus ibidem tempore pestis xl^s iij^d. Item pro clitellis empt. pro carnibus portandis ad Moundsmere iij^s viij^d. . . Item Joh. Tilborowe et aliis quibusdam laborantibus tam in prostrando quam in portando et findendo ligna ad usum scolarium commorantium apud Moundsmere tempore pestis a ix^{mo} die Novemb. ad xvj^m diem Dec. et pro aliis necessariis expensis ibidem factis eodem tempore viij^s.'

¹ The number of scholars in College during this 'rusticatio' was as follows :—

First week, September 24-30	. . . . .	3
September 30 to end of quarter	. . . . .	1
First week of Christmas quarter	. . . . .	1
Second week	. . . . .	3
Third, fourth and fifth weeks	. . . . .	2
Sixth week	. . . . .	69

The memory of this visit to Moundsmere was preserved in successive leases of the demesne down to the last, which expired at Michaelmas, 1887, by the following clause :—

‘Except nevertheless and reserving the new buildings adjoining to the said manor house, with all and singular the chambers and rooms whatsoever within the same contained, or at any time hereafter of new to be built there, for such time only as the said Warden and Scholars, Clerks, or their successors, or the schoolmaster, scholars, and servants of the said College for the time being shall resort, come, and remain there for the avoiding the plague, or any such pestilential sickness.’

Under *custus necessariorum* in 1544 is a reference to Richard Bethell, of whom the Society appear to have purchased a quantity of unbleached linen for servants’ aprons. This Richard Bethell purchased the fabric of Hyde Abbey at the dissolution. He seems to have been a citizen of consequence, inasmuch as he was permitted to stipulate upon entering the Corporation that he should not be obliged to serve the minor offices of bailiff, constable, or chamberlain, before accepting the Mayoralty of Winchester¹. In his declining years he had a lease of the College manor of Woodmancot, and resided there.

While Henry VIII was amusing himself with the siege of Boulogne in 1544, a camp was formed in the Isle of Wight, to the expenses of which the College contributed £3 8s. 7d.

Custus stabuli in 1545 includes eight quarters, three bushels of beans at 7s. 8d. per quarter, bought at Weyhill Fair; thirty-eight horseshoes (hind), 6s. 4d.; thirty-four ditto (fore), 3s. 3d. Two drenches, and a fee of 20d. for doctoring the white horse, with 1d. for mending the stable shovel, came to 2s. 9d. Three horses at grass thirteen weeks, 13s. Eight loads of straw, 13s. 4d.

The rise in the price of all kinds of provisions rendered it impracticable to keep within the statutory allowance for commons any longer, and it was discontinued in 1544. We get in lieu of the quarterly account of commons a *staurus expensarum*, or table of provisions consumed, and are gainers by the change. This is the *staurus expensarum* for 1544-5 :—

¹ He is called ‘Robert’ Bethell in the Guildhall list of Mayors. In 1553 he was one of Edward’s Commissioners for the survey of Church goods within the City of Winchester. See *ante*, p. 240.

	£	s.	d.
Wheat, 195 qrs. 4 bus.	143	10	8
Malt ¹ , 390 qrs., 7 bus.	142	13	7½
Beer, John Poly, 173 hhds. at 14d., and Widow Cornelis, 2 hhds. used at Election, 3s. 4d.	10	5	2
Oxen, 65	110	6	11
Sheep, 455	63	9	10
Rabbits, 12 dozen and 3 couples	11	6	5
Milk and Cheese	7	8	4½
Victualia quadragesimae ²	51	15	0
Sugar and Spices	5	8	9½
Bay and Lymington Salt	4	6	5
Talwood ³ , 40,000 logs	20	0	0
Fasciculi (faggots), 8725	8	14	6
Charcoal	10	15	0
<hr/>			
Total	590	0	8½
Add Manciple's book	75	7	4
<hr/>			
Total cost of provisions for the year	£665	8	0½
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In 1546 the Society were fortunate enough to get a lease of Stoke Park in the parish of Bishopstoke, near Winchester.

¹ Hops do not appear here, but under *custus brasini*.

² Lenten victuals. These are particularized in the computus roll of 1548 as under:—

	s.	d.
1 cade of herrings (<i>allectium</i>)	9	8
2 cwt of dry lynge	55	4
6 barrels salted salmon	56	8
½ barrel salted eels	46	8
32 salted congers	36	8
Greyne fysshe (quantity not mentioned)	74	7
Figs and raisins (quantity not mentioned)	34	0
		<hr/>
		£15 13 7
		<hr/>

In reference to the last item it may be said that Lenten diet was food that was dry, rather than food which was salt. 'Xerophagiam,' says Tertullian (*De Jejuniis*, c. i. p. 544), 'observamus, siccantes cibum ab omni carne et omni jurulentia et uvidioribus quibusque pomis, ne quid vinositatis vel edamus vel potemus.'

³ 'Pro lignis focariis ad certam mensuram fissis et precisis, Angl. "cordwood."' Spelman *sub voc.* The assize of talwood was regulated by Stats. 7 Ed. VI, c. 7, and 43 Eliz. c. 14.

It was one of the ancient possessions of the See of Winchester. Gardiner disparked it, and let it on lease to one Nicholas Lentall for forty-one years, from Lady Day, 1545. Lentall sold the lease to the Society, who wanted the land for grazing purposes. The license to assign the lease to the College bears Gardiner's autograph signature¹. In 1549 Gardiner renewed the lease for a term of ninety years, and in 1589 Bishop Cooper granted a fresh lease at the old rent for the same term, to commence at the expiration of Gardiner's lease in 1639. Inasmuch as by this time such improvident alienations of the estates of the See were forbidden by Stat. 13 Eliz. c. 10, the same device was resorted to as had been employed in the case of the Ropley property (*ante*, p. 20), viz. of taking the lease in the name of the Queen, and then assigning it to the Warden and Scholars-Clerks. This lease was renewed from time to time for terms of twenty-one years, the maximum length allowed by the statute, and did not expire till Lady Day, 1888, when the property reverted to the Ecclesiastical Commission. *Custus pasturae de Stoke* became a new heading in the computus rolls and Bursars' books after 1546. The Society kept their sheep and oxen at Stoke Park and in some meadows at Otterborne, which one Robert Colpays bequeathed in 1448 as a provision for his obit, and brought them up to Winchester when wanted for food.

The death of Henry VIII in January, 1546-7, relieved the College from the danger of dissolution, which it had been exposed to since the passing of the Act 37 H. VIII, c. 4, for dissolving all colleges, chantries, and free (i. e. endowed) chapels at the King's pleasure. In the course of the visitation of the whole kingdom which the Council determined on soon after the accession of Edward VI, the College was visited by Sir James Hales, Knt., Francis Cave, D.C.L., and Simon Briggs, D.D., as Royal Commissioners. They issued the following injunctions² in September, 1547:—

'1. First, that from henceforth the Bible shall be daily read in

¹ This is an early instance of a deed being signed as well as sealed. The practice of signing deeds came in slowly and was not made essential till the Statute of Frauds, 9 Car. II.

² Wilkins' *Concilia*, iv. 8.

English distinctly and apertly in the midst of the Hall above the hearth where the fire is made, both at dinner and supper.

'2. Item, that as well all the scholars of the said College and foundation, as other coming to the same school, being able to buy the New Testament in English or Latin, shall provide for the same betwixt this and Christmas coming, to the intent that they may every Sunday, and other holy-days, exercise themselves holie in reading thereof, setting apart all other exercises of prophane authors; and that the Warden and schoolmaster, or such as the Warden in his absence shall appoint, shall diligently from time to time examine them of their exercise in that behalf.

'3. Item, that the Warden, and in his absence such one as he shall appoint, shall from henceforth every Sunday and holy-day, not being principal or octave of principal, read unto the scholars of this school some part of the Proverbs of Solomon, for the space of one hour; which book ended, he, or his sufficient deputy, shall begin the book of Ecclesiastes; which also ended, they shall begin then again the said Proverbs, and so continue. The said lecture to begin on this side Christmas next, viz. anno domini 1547.

'4. Item, that from henceforth the said scholars shall use no other primer than that which is set forth by the King's authority, the Latin primer for them that understand Latin, and the English primer for them that understand not Latin. And yet notwithstanding for him that understandeth the Latin to use which of them he liketh best for his edifying.

'5. Item, the Warden and schoolmaster in all lectures and lessons of prophane authors shall refute and refel by allegation of Scriptures all such sentences and opinions as seem contrary to the Word of God and Christian Religion.

'6. Item, that every scholar of the foundation and other coming to the said school shall provide with all convenient expedition for Erasmus' Catechism, wherein the Warden or his sufficient deputy every Sunday and holiday shall read some part thereof, proving every article thereof by the Scripture, and exercise the scholars at such times therein.

'7. Item, that all grace to be said or sung at meals within the said College, and other prayers which the said scholars and children are bound to use, shall be henceforth said or sung evermore in English. And that they shall henceforth omit to sing or say 'Stella caeli,' 'Salve Regina,' or any such like untrue and superstitious anthems.

'8. Item, as well every minister and ecclesiastical person in this College, as other laymen and servants, shall abstain from all manner of riberd words and filthy communication and other uncomely and light demeanour, lest the tender youth hearing and conceiving the same, may thereby be infected and provoked to vice.

'9. Item, whereas four Bibles be appointed by the King's Highness' injunctions to lie in the quire and body of the church, it shall be lawful for the scholars to carry and occupy one of the said Bibles to and in the Hall, and another of them in the school, so that they read them again to the church and quire afterwards.

'10. Item, that as well the s^d Warden as every Fellow and conduct teaching the children, shall have for his and their pains one yearly stipend of the common goods of the College, taxed by the Warden with the assent of the more part of the Fellows: and the schoolmaster and usher to have the old accustomed stipend of Commensals, and the Warden, Fellow, or conduct to require no part thereof.

'11. Item. That no person in the said College have the correction of the grammarians beside the Warden, schoolmaster, usher, and such Fellow or conduct as shall watch them in the Warden's absence; and that there be no excess correction, but that the same may be mitigated by the Warden's direction.'

The Act 37 H. VIII, c. 4 was re-enacted by Stat. 1 Ed. VI, c. 14, with a saving clause in favour of the two Universities, the Colleges of Winchester and Eton, and all cathedral churches and chapels of ease. All obits and anniversaries were done away with, and all foundations for priests who should pray for the souls of the dead were abolished, and their goods, jewels, plate, ornaments and other moveables were confiscated in cases to which the saving clause did not apply.

The computus roll of 1546 contains the following list of obits which were celebrated in that year for the last time in consequence of the Act of Edward VI abolishing such in the following year:—

		£	s.	d.
Wykeham's anniversary. Distributed among the poor on the three commemoration days, and on the anniversary of Wykeham's death, Sept. 27 ¹ , 1404 . . .		4	5	6
Distributed among the poor in the Cathedral on the anniversary of Wykeham's death		2	0	0
Dec. 3. John Whyte, Fellow, 1464-94		1	1	8
Jan. 9. Thomas Asheborne, Fellow, 1479-1516, and John Bedell the manciple		0	13	4
„ 14. Thomas Bekenton, Bishop of Bath and Wells ²		1	8	8

¹ Under Wykeham's will, masses were to be sung for the repose of his soul for forty days after his death and no longer.

² Warden Baker's acquittance to the Bishop's executors for his legacies to the College is dated Feb. 23, 1464 5.

		£	s.	d.
Jan. 19.	Sir William Danvers, Knt., Dame Joan, his widow, and Maud, Countess of Oxford ¹ .	0	9	0
„ 31.	Robert Colpays and Alice his wife . . .	0	16	6
Feb. 21.	John Gynnore or Chynnore (Fell. 1452-63).	0	10	0
March 30.	Henry Keswyke and Master John Farlington, Schoolmaster	0	6	8
April 1.	Andrew Huls and Warden Baker ² . . .	10	6	8
„ 11.	Cardinal Bewford (<i>sic</i>)	1	8	8
„ 22.	William Laus or Laws ³ (Fell. 1413-17) .	1	11	10
August 8.	Stephen Ede, Mayor of Winchester, and John his son (scholar 1443)	0	12	0
Tempore Electionis.	Warden Chaundler	1	7	0
August 31.	Richard Rede, Janitor of Wolvesey Castle	0	15	4
Oct. 9.	Warden Cleve	3	12	11
	The same, for a mass called 'septima missa' .	1	10	4
„ 21.	Warden Morys	0	18	6
„ 29.	Warden Thurbern and Richard Pittleworth	4	1	4
„ 32.	William Tystede of Ropley, and Bennet his wife	0	7	6
Nov. 9	John Fromond and Maud his wife, with the chaplain's stipend	13	12	2
„ 20.	Hugh Sugar	0	18	11

The Society were gainers in point of income by the abolition of so many obits⁴, and began to live more comfortably in

¹ In 31 Hen. VI Lady Danvers enfeoffed Waynefflete, Westbury the Provost of Eton, Sir Robert Danvers, Knt., one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and others, of the manor of Wyke or Staneswyke in Berks, with the advowson of the free chapel of Chapelwyke, and her lands in Shrivenham, Bourton, Wackyngheld, Langote, and Farnham in the same County upon condition that they should regrant the same to the Warden and Scholars-Clerks to endow her obit. The benefaction did not take effect, owing apparently to the necessary license in mortmain not being obtainable.

² The Warden stipulated that his obit should be kept for twenty years after his death; but the Society perpetuated it. Obits were usually perpetual. I only find one like Warden Baker's, that of John Poly, the brewer (*ante*, pp. 251, 261) who purchased an obit for the same term of years.

³ The following inscription will be found on a renewed brass in front of the altar. The original was in the Western cloister:—

'Orate pro aīa Wilm̄ Laus quondam socii istius Colli qui obiit die iouis in vigiliā S. Georgii An. dnī mccccxvij cuius aīe p'picietur deus amen.'

⁴ The power conferred on the Royal Commissioners by section 37 of the Act 1 Ed. VI, c. 14 to alter the nature and condition of obits to a better use or to the relief of some poor men being students or otherwise, was not exercised in the case of the College. So that the Society had the spending of the money as they pleased.

consequence. In 1547, for instance, it appears that £3 16s. 4½*d.* was spent on spices and preserves (in speciebus et marmelado) and 4000 extra logs of cordwood were ordered. And in 1560 they raised the principal stipends, as already stated¹.

The prices of wheat and malt fell remarkably in 1547 in consequence of an abundant harvest. Wheat from 20s. to 6s. 8*d.*, and malt from 10s. to 6s. per quarter.

Dame Elizabeth Shelley died at the end of 1548. She was the last Abbess of St. Mary's Abbey, one of the oldest religious houses in Winchester. It was founded by Ethelswitha, King Alfred's consort, in the ninth century. It was suppressed in 1536 among the 376 religious houses that were under the yearly value of £200: for St. Mary's was never a wealthy abbey. Dame Elizabeth Shelley was a woman of spirit, and had friends at Court. She persuaded Henry VIII to found the abbey anew with its former possessions, except the valuable manors of Alcanings and Urchfont in Wilts, which remained with Lord Edward Seymour, to whom the king had given them. A ground for this singular concession may perhaps be sought in the fact that under Dame Shelley the abbey was a high class girls' boarding school in which twenty-six girls were educating at the time of the final dissolution of the abbey in 1539. When this event happened the abbess retired on a pension, and appears to have dwelt in Winchester till her death. When her end was approaching, she gave a carpet valued at £3 to the Society to be laid before the altar on High days², and a chalice of silver, which she must have bought or been allowed to keep when the plate of the Abbey was seized, upon condition that it should be restored in the event of the Abbey being re-established. She was buried in the College, and appears by the computus roll of 1548 to have had a handsome funeral. 'In pecuniis expens. pro funeralibus Elizabethae Shelley xxv*s.*, pro obitu eiusdem vi*l.*'

Under *custus capellae* in the same roll is an entry of 3*s.* 7*d.* for three copies of the volume of twelve Homilies which Cramner had put forth; and entries of 40*s.* for a vestment of white

¹ *Ante*, p. 84.

² This carpet was in use for many years afterwards. It was backed with canvas in the year 1562 in order to preserve it as long as possible.

damask with an alb¹, and £8 for two altar cloths of red velvet worked with gold, and a vestment of the same. The purchase of other books is thus referred to: 'Item, Dnō Godewyn (the master of the choristers) eunti Sarum pro cantilenis² v^s iiij^d.' 'Item, pro uno missali (the First Book?) iijs.' 'Item, pro iij psalteriis v^s iiij^d: pro vij psalteriis et missalibus cxvj^s: pro cxvj diversis cantilenis empt. pro choro cv^s.'

The office of the Communion which was put forth in 1548 seems to have been adopted in College on All Saints' Day, 1552, on which day, by Stat. 5 and 6 Ed. VI, c. 1, it was to come into use throughout the realm. 'Sol. pro ij libris de Communionē x^s' occurs in the roll for 1553.

The following entry in the roll of 1551 relates to an attempt on the part of the advisers of Edward VI to 'cry down,' or reduce from its nominal to its actual value, the coin which had been debased under Henry VIII³. Elizabeth took the opposite course, and coined money of the value which it bore on its face. 'In denariis diminutis per edictum regis divulgat. in civitate Wynton. ix Julii, iiij^l xiijs ix^d . . . in denariis diminutis secundâ vice per regis edictum p'clamat. in civit. Wynton. viij Augusti, v^l iijs vjd q.'

The following account of expenses on progress is extracted from a book which began to be kept in 1551:—

Expenses of the Warden and others in London, 11–22 Feb., 1551–2,
and of the journey home by way of Bagshot and Alton.

12 Feb. Ash Wednesday:—

Salt fish, 12*d.*; oysters, 6*d.*; smelts, 6*d.*; whittings,

¹ This purchase was in obedience to the rubric in the First Book of Common Prayer, which is omitted from the Book of 1552: 'Upon the daie, and at the time appointed for the ministracōn of the holy Communion the priest that shall execute the holy ministry shall put upon hym the vesture appointed for that ministracōn, that is to saye, a white alb plain with a vestment or cope.' The fact of such a vestment having to be bought at this time shows how complete the spoliation of the society's stock of vestments had been.

² Possibly Introits, as this part of the Communion Service was not rejected until the Second Book. But more likely Sternhold's version of thirty-seven Psalms, which he dedicated to the King and 'were put forth and allowed to be sung in all churches before and after Morning and Evening Prayer, and also before and after Sermons.'

³ Henry VIII debased the coin in 1524 by alloying it with brass (Strype, ch. 22). Queen Elizabeth restored the standard of fineness to what it had been under Edward IV.

£ s. d.

8d.; a haddock, 10d.; a ray, 12d.; herrings, 6d.;
oil, 6d.; mustard, 1d.; charcoal, 18d.; salt, 2d.;
wine, 4½d.; figs, 4d.; apples, 3d. o 8 2½

12 Feb. :—

Oysters, 6d.; herrings, 6d.; pickle, 20d.; whittings,
12d.; haddock, 12d.; pepper, 1d.; wine, 8d.; figs,
4d.; apples, 2d. o 5 11

13 Feb. :—

Oysters, 6d.; pickles, 14d.; whittings, 12d.; a ray,
12d.; flounders, 11d.; smelts, 6d.; salt eels, 14d.;
herrings, 6d.; wine, 3d.; apples, 6d. o 7 6

14 Feb. :—

Oysters, 6d.; salt fish, 16d.; herrings, 8d.; whiting,
18d.; smelts, 6d.; roach, 6d.; oil, 6d.; sugar, 3½d.;
pepper, 1d.; mustard, 1d.; flour, 1d.; wine, 12d.;
figs, 8d. o 7 8½

Boat hire from Queenhive to (London) Bridge 2d.

Boat hire from Queenhive to Clynke¹ and back 2d.

Boat hire from Queenhive to Westminster. . 4d.— o o 8

15 Feb. :—

Oysters, 6d.; herrings, 8d.; pickles, 12d.; eels, 16d.;
whittings, 12d.; 2 haddocks, 16d.; mussels, 4d.;
vinegar, 1d.; figs, 2d.; 'biskats,' 3d.; wine, 8½d. o 7 4½

16 Feb. :—

Oysters, 6d.; pickles, 16d.; herrings, 8d.; whittings,
16d.; eel, 7d.; smelts, 6d.; almonds, 6d.; lentils,
3d.; sugar, 7d.; cloves and mace, 1d.; herbs, 1d.;
Cretan wine, 5d. o 6 10

17 Feb. :—

Oysters, 6d.; herrings, 9d.; salt fish, 2s.; eels, 2s. 2d.;
pike, 5s.; smelts, 16d.; salmon, 2s. 2d.; lampreys,
12d.; almonds, 7½d.; lentils, 3d.; sugar, 7d.; cloves
and mace, 1d.; pepper, 1d.; yeast, 1d.; salt, 1d.;
vinegar, 1d.; oil, 5d.; figs, 4d.; wine, 16d. o 18 10½

Boat hire from Queenhive to Westminster s. d.

and back, 15 Feb. o 7

Paper o 3

Boat hire, 17 Feb. 1 2

Lights 4 0

¹ 'The Clink' in Southwark.

	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beer	26	0			
Bread	38	0			
	<hr/>		3	10	0
Mr. Boxe for spices	£3	5	5		
Mrs. Gardnar for fish and oil	19	0	4 ¹		
	<hr/>		22	5	9

18 Feb. :—

Oysters, 6*d.* ; salt fish, 6*d.* ; herrings, 5*d.* ; lampreys, 6*d.* ; smelts, 6*d.* ; salt eel, 7*d.* ; haddock, 10*d.* ; mustard, 1*d.* ; charcoal, 2*s.* ; figs, 2*d.* ; wine, 11*d.* 0 7 0

19 Feb. :—

Oysters, 9*d.* ; pickle, 15*d.* ; whittings, 14*d.* ; roach, 6*d.* ; lampreys, 6*d.* ; eel, 12*d.* ; herrings, 8*d.* ; onions, 2*d.* ; vinegar, 1*d.* ; sugar, 3½*d.* ; raisins, 2*d.* ; pepper, 1*d.* ; figs, 8*d.* 0 7 3½

20 Feb. :—

Oysters, 6*d.* ; salt fish, 12*d.* ; herrings, 4*d.* ; eels, 14*d.* ; haddock, 12*d.* ; smelts, 6*d.* ; lampreys, 6*d.* ; roach, 5*d.* ; oil, 5*d.* ; mustard, 1*d.* ; apples, 8*d.* ; wine, 9*d.* 0 7 4

21 Feb. :—

Oysters, 10*d.* ; pickle, 14*d.* ; herrings, 6*d.* ; haddock, 12*d.* ; smelts, 6*d.* ; eels, 16*d.* ; salmon, 8*d.* ; vinegar, 2*d.* ; raisins, 1*d.* ; eggs, 2*d.* ; water, 2*s.* 8*d.* ; figs, 8*d.* ; wine, 3*d.* 0 10 0

	s.	d.
Wood	32	2
Carriage of the trunk (cista) from our house (Trumper's Inn) to Holborn	0	4
Boat hire, 20 and 21 Feb.	0	6
Washing our clothes	2	4
Woman working in kitchen	5	4
Wife of Gervys for washing clothes	1	4
Henry Alway ² for boat hire	0	8
Parker for boat hire	0	10
Horse keep at London	18	0
Girl cleaning the house	1	0
Bread	0	4

22 Feb. :—

Oysters, 7*d.* ; a ray, 16*d.* ; pickle, 22*d.* ; salt salmon, 20*d.* ; eels, 7*d.* ; a haddock, 20*d.* ; roach, 5*d.* ; herrings, 10*d.* ; mustard, 1*d.* ; wine, 3*d.* ; figs, 8*d.* 0 9 11

¹ Bought for use at Winchester.

² He was collector of quit rents at Piddletrenthide.

23 Feb. :—

£ s. d.

Wood, 8 <i>d.</i> ; oysters, 6 <i>d.</i> ; pickle, 12 <i>d.</i> ; herrings, 4 <i>d.</i> ; smelts, 6 <i>d.</i> ; roach, 6 <i>d.</i> ; eels, 16 <i>d.</i> ; oil, 5 <i>d.</i> ; wine, 3 <i>d.</i> ; lights, 4 <i>d.</i>	0	5	9
Thomas Fishwick, returning home, 24 Feb., for horse keep, food, and drink, stuffing saddle, and horse shoes	0	3	8
Thomas Fishwick, returning to London with the horses, for horse keep, food and drink	0	6	4

At Bagshot, 23 Feb. :—

s. d.

Horse keep for night there	10	0	
Food, drink, and faggots	6	7	
	—	0	16 7

Breakfast at Alton, 24 Feb. :—

Food and drink	9	8	
Provender	3	6	
David's ¹ breakfast at Odiham	0	4	
Provender	0	4	
	—	0	13 10

Expenses of William Atkins, Nicholas Smith and others
riding to London, 4 July, 1551 :—

Andwell :—

£ s. d.

Money given to daughters and servants of Mr. Jakes .	0	1	0
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Hartley Row :—

Beer	0	0	2
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Bagshot :—

Bread and beer, 10 <i>d.</i> ; provender, 12 <i>d.</i>	0	1	10
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Staines :—

Supper, 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; provender the night there, 4 <i>s.</i> . .	0	8	8
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London, *Sunday* :—

Dinner, 4 <i>s.</i> ; bread and beer, 14 <i>d.</i>	0	5	2
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Monday :—

Dinner, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; supper and beer, 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	0	5	8
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Tuesday :—

Breakfast, 6 <i>d.</i> ; supper, 4 <i>s.</i> ; bread and beer, 8 <i>d.</i> . .	0	5	2
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Wednesday :—

Dinner, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; supper, 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; bread and beer, 12 <i>d.</i>	0	7	0
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Thursday :—Provender, 19*s.* ; breakfast, 6*d.* ; dinner, 18*d.* ; pro-

¹ David was a Welsh serving man who continued about the College till his death in 1584, when the Society paid for his burial :—

‘Davidi Wallico ex consensu 2*s.* 6*d.* ; pro custodiâ et sepulturâ ejusdem Davidis 6*s.* 4*d.*’

	£	s.	d.
vender, 20 <i>d.</i> ; supper at Staines, 20 <i>d.</i> ; bread and beer, 12 <i>d.</i>	1	5	4

Friday:—

Dinner, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; bread and beer, 6 <i>d.</i> ; provender, 2 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	0	6	5
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Saturday:—

Breakfast at Bagshot, 9 <i>d.</i> ; provender, 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> . . .	0	3	0
Dinner at Andwell, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; horse shoes, 10 <i>d.</i> ; mending a saddle, 10 <i>d.</i>	0	5	0
Paid Master Leke's clerk transcribing an Indenture .	0	6	8
Paid Randall Bethell, Master Jobson's clerk . . .	3	6	8
Paid him for writing an account of all the timber and underwood growing on the farms and tenements recently granted to us by the King in the name of an exchange	0	6	8

Expenses of the Warden, William White, and others riding to London, 15 October, 1555:—

	£	s.	d.
Willhall, 15 Oct.:—			
Rewards	0	0	4

Bagshot, 16 Oct.:—Dinner.

Bread, 3 <i>d.</i> ; beer, 4 <i>d.</i> ; beef and mutton, 14 <i>d.</i> ; eggs, 1 <i>d.</i> ; provender, 16 <i>d.</i>	0	3	2
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Hounslow, 16 Oct., Supper:—

Bread, 3 <i>d.</i> ; beer, 6 <i>d.</i> ; mutton, 8 <i>d.</i> ; fowls, 2 <i>s.</i> ; firewood, 8 <i>d.</i> ; horse keep the night, 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> . . .	0	8	5
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London, 18 to 22 Oct.:—

Billets, 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ; salt fish, 4½ <i>d.</i> ; whiting, 4 <i>d.</i> ; butter, 4 <i>d.</i> ; parsnips and oysters, 2½ <i>d.</i> ; pepper, salt, and mustard, 3½ <i>d.</i> ; water, 3 <i>d.</i> ; vinegar, ½ <i>d.</i> ; 2 lbs. candles, 4 <i>d.</i> ; horsebread, 12 <i>d.</i> ; charcoal, 5 <i>d.</i> ; bread, 2 <i>s.</i> ; faggots, 6 <i>d.</i> ; butter, 7 <i>d.</i> ; herbs, 2 <i>d.</i> ; 'whiting' ¹ and flour, 7 <i>d.</i> ; beer, 10 <i>d.</i> ; salt fish and eggs, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; a hogshead of beer, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; hay and straw for horses, 19 to 21 Oct., 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; beef, mutton, veal, and pork, 10 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; boat hire, 4 <i>d.</i> ; rabbits, 8 <i>d.</i> ; radishes, 1 <i>d.</i> ; wine, 3 <i>d.</i> ; biscuits, 2 <i>d.</i> ; cheese, apples and pears, 4 <i>d.</i> ; sugar, 3½ <i>d.</i> ; currants, cinnamon, and ginger, 4½ <i>d.</i> ; vinegar and herbs, beer and water, 2 <i>d.</i> ; butter, 7 <i>d.</i> ; candles, 2 <i>d.</i> ; boat hire, 4 <i>d.</i> ; links, 4 <i>d.</i> ; bread, 15 <i>d.</i> ; coals and candles, 6 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ; hay and straw, 4 <i>s.</i> ; ditto for Warden's horse at the inn 5 days, 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> . . .	2	8	6½
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¹ Qy. 'whites' or pastry flour.

	£	s.	d.
Woman and girl working in kitchen 5 days, 22 <i>d.</i> ; cleaning gaiters, 6 <i>d.</i> ; exportatio fimi, 8 <i>d.</i> ; washing clothes, 12 <i>d.</i> ; man working in stable with Matson, 4 <i>d.</i> ; woman cleaning candlesticks and other things, and sweeping the floors, 6 <i>d.</i>	0	4	10
Bagshot, 23 Oct.:—			
Bread and beer, 8 <i>d.</i> ; pork, 5 <i>d.</i> ; mutton, 6 <i>d.</i> ; wine and fire, 3½ <i>d.</i> ; hay and provender, 20 <i>d.</i> ; Master Jakes' men servants and maid servants, 6 <i>d.</i>	0	4	0½
Warden, Mr. Smith, and others riding on Autumn progress, 10 September, 1552:—			
	£	s.	d.
Meonstoke, 14 Sept.:—			
Bread and beer	0	0	2
Eling, 16 Sept.:—			
Provender for four horses one night at the inn	0	2	0
Lepe, 17 Sept.:—			
Food and smith	0	2	8
Provender for the horses one night	0	1	4
Boat hire between Lepe ¹ and the Isle of Wight	0	1	8
Saint Cross, 20 Sept.:—			
Shaving our beards at Newport	0	0	2
Paper and a purse	0	0	10
Yarmouth and Hurst, 20 Sept.:—			
Boat hire between Yarmouth and Hurst, and from Hurst to Key Haven	0	5	4
Halters for Hugh New at Yarmouth	0	0	2
Rewards to the soldiers at Hurst Castle	0	3	4
Hay at Hurst	0	0	2
Beer at Yarmouth	0	0	2
The miller for boat hire between Lepe and the Island, and for washing the miller's shirt	0	0	12
Christchurch, 22 Sept.:—			
Horse keep that night	0	3	0
Bere, 23 Sept.:—			
Dinner	0	3	8
Provender	0	3	2

¹ Lepe or Leap is a place on the main land near Stone Point, the distance from which to West Cowes is under three miles, about the shortest passage.

Sydling, 26 Sept. :—	£	s.	d.
Provender	0	3	4
Men and one woman in kitchen	0	1	8
A purse bought at Cerne	0	0	2
Gave Stempe for his journey home	0	2	0
Washing clothes at Piddletrenthide, and cleaning gaiters (ocreae)	0	1	0
Paid Fishwyke for mending saddles at Crokehorne (Crewkerne)	0	0	5
Paid Robert Evered for oxen supplied to College	64	13	4
Cerne :—			
Meat and drink	0	2	8
Crewkerne :—			
Breakfast	0	1	4
Longload :—			
Fee to Mr. Symbarbe (St. Barbe)	1	0	0
Hindon :—			
Bread and beer	0	2	8
Provisions	0	5	0
Provender	0	4	2
Vails to Mr. Evered's servants	0	0	6
Paid Thomas Fishwyke for two horse shoes and removes at Milborne Port	0	1	3
Sarum :—			
Paid vicars of cathedral church of Sarum for a half- year's pension out of Piddletrenthide	10	0	0
Downton :—			
Money given to poor	0	6	8
Washing clothes at Combe	0	0	4
Expenses of Mr. Jakes returning home	0	1	10
Helper in stable at Durrington while Fishwyke was away	0	0	6
Gave the clerk at Downton	0	0	4
Andover :—			
For stuffing our saddles	0	0	8
Cleaning our gaiters and shaving our beards	0	0	6
Tilehurst :—			
Paid one who measured our timber at Halland	0	0	8
Moundsmere :—			
Cleaning gaiters and drying clothes at Moundsmere	0	0	6
Ashe :—			
Removes and horse shoes	0	1	0
Cleaning gaiters, and present to helper in stable	0	0	6

Willhall :—	£	s.	d.
Alms and cleaning gaiters	0	0	6
Washing the shirts of Fishwyke, the miller, and David at different places	0	0	4
Total	£79	2	8

The rate of this progress seems to have been as follows :—

	MILES.
Winchester to Meonstoke and back, Sept. 14	24
Winchester to Eling and back, Sept. 16	15
Eling to Lepe, Sept. 17	6
Cowes to St. Cross, near Newport, Sept. 20	4
St. Cross to Yarmouth, Sept. 20	8
Yarmouth to Hurst and Key Haven by boat	6
Key Haven to Christchurch, Sept. 22	10
Christchurch to Bere Regis, Sept. 23	20
Bere Regis by Piddletrenthide and Cerne to Sydling	16
Sydling to Crewkerne	16
Crewkerne through Seavington to Longload	9
Longload to Hindon	38
Hindon to Salisbury	21
Salisbury to Downton and back	14
Salisbury to Durrington	8
Durrington to Andover	17
Andover to Winchester	12

Expenses of Warden on Autumn progress, 1555 :—

	£	s.	d.
Downton :—			
The poor there	6	8	
The clerk	0	4	
At Blandford, Sept. 4, our dinner :—			
Bread	0	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Beer	0	9	
Beef	0	8	
Eggs	0	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rabbits	0	10	
Pears and sugar	0	4	
A payre of double white girthes	1	2	
A fore petell ?	1	0	
Mending two saddles	0	8	
Two halters	0	1	
Provender	2	4	
	0	15	7

Dorchester, Sept. 6 :—						s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bread	.	.	.	.	.	1	6			
Beer	.	.	.	.	.	2	0			
Pickles (salsamenta)	.	.	.	.	.	0	8			
Salt conger	.	.	.	.	.	1	6			
Buchorne (hartshorn)	.	.	.	.	.	0	4			
Trout	.	.	.	.	.	1	0			
Eggs	.	.	.	.	.	0	9			
Sugar and currants	.	.	.	.	.	1	2			
Cinnamon, pepper, and spices	.	.	.	.	.	0	8			
Wine	.	.	.	.	.	0	6			
Prunes	.	.	.	.	.	0	4			
Pears and other fruit	.	.	.	.	.	0	4			
Cakes (placentae)	.	.	.	.	.	0	8			
Firewood	.	.	.	.	.	0	4			
Forage	.	.	.	.	.	1	6			
A poor man who helped Fishwick in the stable						0	2	—	0	13 5
Fishwick for keep of three horses left at Wilton									0	1 4
Same another time									0	0 6
Piddletrenthide, Sept. 10 :—										
Washing linen and cleaning gaiters	.	.	.	.	.				0	1 0
A halter	.	.	.	.	.				0	0 4
Milborne Port, Sept. 12 :—										
Fishwick for removes of horse shoes	.	.	.	.	.				0	1 6
Cleaning gaiters	.	.	.	.	.				0	0 4
Gave helper in stable	.	.	.	.	.				0	0 2
Sydling, Sept. 13 :—										
Bread at dinner	.	.	.	.	.	0	4			
Beer	.	.	.	.	.	0	9			
Veal	.	.	.	.	.	1	0			
A rabbit	.	.	.	.	.	0	5			
Horse keep	.	.	.	.	.	1	10			
Paper	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	—	0	4 6
Paid John Dyer and John Gentell for oxen supplied to College	.	.	.	.	.				28	6 8
Coombe Bisset :—										
Vicars of cathedral church of Sarum (a half year's fee farm rent out of Piddletrenthide)	.	.	.	.	.				10	0 0
Two who cleaned our gaiters and helped in stable	.	.	.	.	.				0	0 6
Henry Wright, riding on College business	.	.	.	.	.				0	5 0
Mr. Morton's shepherd	.	.	.	.	.				0	0 4
Drawing bond between the College and Mr. Strowde	.	.	.	.	.				0	2 4
Durrington :—										
Helper in stable	.	.	.	.	.				0	0 2
Sum Total								<u>£40 13 8</u>		

In 1546 Thomas Baylie, who had succeeded White as school-master at the age of 26, made way for Evered, who was not a Wykehamist, at any rate not a scholar of the College. Thomas Hyde (adm. 1537) succeeded Evered in 1552 at the age of 28. Hyde came from Newbury. He was a staunch Romanist, and on the accession of Queen Elizabeth retired to Douai, where he died May 9, 1597, and was buried in the church of St. Jacques. He was a Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral, and wrote several theological treatises. Among other Wykehamists who quitted England about the same time and for the same reason are, Thomas Hardyng (adm. 1528), Treasurer of Salisbury Cathedral, and Regius Professor of Hebrew; John Rastell (adm. 1543), the writer against Bishop Jewell; John Marshall (adm. 1545), who was usher under Hyde, and became a Canon of Lisle; John Fen (adm. 1547), Master of Bury St. Edmund's school; Owen Lewse (adm. 1547), Archdeacon of Cambrai, Vicar-General to Cardinal Borromeo, and Bishop of Cassano, 1588-94; Thomas Stapleton (adm. 1550), poet and translator; and Richard Whyte (adm. 1553), who was more than thirty years Regius Professor at Douai, and after he had successively married two wives, was made a priest by the special dispensation of Pope Clement VIII.

In 1553 the Society began to keep swans, and continued to do so for many years, until, in fact, the turkey superseded the swan at table.

The following entries occur in the roll of this year:—

‘Sol. Will. Arthyr pro compositione stagnarii (for making a pond) pro cignis ij^s ij^d: item pro cigno et capturâ et cariagio cignorum ij^s ij^d: item ballivo aquarum (the bishop's water bailiff) pro signatione (for nicking) j cigni dat. Collegio hoc anno a M^{ro} Watton, 2s.: item pro hamo ad capiend. cignos xij^d.’

By 1556 the stock was increased to ‘thirteen white olde swannes, and four of the present yeare,’ and a few years later there were thirty-three, ‘some white, some “ydyr”¹,’ i. e. cygnets. One of these was eaten at the election of 1574. ‘Sol. ballivo aquarum pro j cigno vocat. “a nestbyrde” iij^d, pro contributione² ad rete compositum pro cignis capiendis iij^s et pro

¹ Eider or downy.

² Showing that others as well as the Warden and Fellows kept swans at this time.

expensis in capiendis cignis viij^d.' Geese appear for the first time (in company with swans) in the *staurus expensarum* of 1600. Forty geese cost 51s.

The marriage of Queen Mary to Philip of Spain was solemnized in Winchester Cathedral, July 25, 1554. The Queen awaited Philip at Wolvesey. Philip, on his arrival from Southampton, where he landed, was lodged at the Deanery. After the wedding, the bride and bridegroom visited the College, and were received according to precedent with copies of gratulatory Latin Elegiacs. Warden White, who had been consecrated Bishop of Lincoln on the 1st of April previously¹, was there, and presented a copy of verses of his own making. The roll for 1554 has been borrowed and not returned, but it appears from another source that the royal couple were liberal:—

	£	s.	d.
The King's almes	10	16	8
The Queen's almes	6	13	4
My lord of Chychester	1	0	0
	<hr/> £18 10 0 <hr/>		

This sum of money was disposed of as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the schoolmaster (Hyde)	2	0	0
To the usher	1	0	0
To the seventy children	1	15	0
To the thirty elder children for makyng verses . . .	0	15	0
To the sixteen Queresters, by the hands of Mr. Crane	0	2	8
Purdie, writing the verses	0	2	0
Joh. Shellye for delyveryng the verses to the Kynges and Quenes Highness	0	1	0
	<hr/> £5 15 8 <hr/>		

So remayneth £12 14 4²

The 'waterwork' found in the chamber of the Warden of New College in 1885, when the same was being converted into

¹ An entry in the computus roll of 1555 of 16s. 10½^d. paid for 2¼ yards of scarlet cloth 'ad conficiendam togam talarem pro Episcopo' contains a reference to him in this character.

² Which was applied in fitting up the 'Children's hows' at Moundsmere as stated, *ante*, p. 259.

a dormitory, must be mentioned in this place. It is executed on wainscot, a quantity of which had been nailed up without regard to design, in order to form a partition, and then hung with canvas which was covered with paper, so that its existence was unknown until the partition was taken down. The panels as a rule are six or seven feet long, by eight or nine inches wide, though some are shorter and broader. The design on each of the larger panels consists of a pair of medallions with scroll work on either side, one medallion charged with the letters I W, the other with a female Tudor head coifed, or a male Spanish head helmeted. The broader panels display subjects of a more ambitious character, generally speaking heraldic, with supports stencilled in a free and flowing outline, and various mottoes, such as VIVE LE ROI, spelled ROI, ROY, and ROE, and others of a moral nature, such as TEMPUS QUAERENDI EST TEMPUS AMITTENDI and VANITAS VANITATUM ET OMNIA VANITAS, an appropriate motto for a wedding if we remember the text, 'Live joyfully with the wife whom thou lovest all the days of the life of thy vanity, which he hath given thee under the sun, all the days of thy vanity ; for that is thy portion in this life and in thy labour which thou takest under the sun' (Eccl. ix. 9). It has in fact been surmised¹, having regard to the letters I W, which occur on nearly every panel, that this waterwork was executed for White when his lodgings were decorated in view of the approaching royal visit to Winchester. It is true that White was Bishop of Lincoln at the time of the wedding (July 25), but his successor (Boxall) was not elected until October 29, so it is probable that he was still Warden at the time. There is no reference to this waterwork in the accounts of the period, that I have been able to discover. But the computus for 1554, the year of the royal visit, is missing.

¹ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd series, vol. xi. p. 196.

CHAPTER XVI.

WARDENS BOXALL AND STEMPE (1554-1582).

Boxall, Secretary of State.—George Turbervyl.—John Munden.—Bishop Underhill.—Edmund Hodson's Epitaph.—His legacy for poor scholars.—Stempe's investments in land.—Queen Elizabeth's visit.—Dispensation to eat flesh on Wednesdays.—How she squeezed the Society.—Lord Burghley's stewardship.—Corn rents.—Christopher Jonson.—Watchlights.—Prestmoney.—Purchases of plate.—Theatricals in Hall.—Garnet, the Jesuit.—Household expenses in 1567.—Pitseus.—Deans Tucker and Merydith.—Sir Henry Martyn.—Owen and Heath the epigrammatists.—Serjeant Hoskyns.—Richard Heydocke.

JOHN BOXALL (adm. 1538) was a native of Bramshott in Hampshire. He stood high in the favour of Queen Mary, who made him one of her Secretaries of State, and Dean of Ely; adding the deaneries of Peterborough, Norwich, and Windsor when he resigned the Wardenship in 1556. Queen Elizabeth, on her accession, took away the secretaryship and gave it to Cecil, and shortly afterwards Archbishop Parker sent Boxall to the Tower, where he remained a prisoner till a little before his death in 1571.

George Turbervyl (adm. 1554), of Whitchurch (Filton) near Bristol, left early and read for the Bar. Becoming Secretary of Embassy when Sir Thomas Randolphs was ambassador to the Court of Muscovy, he occupied his spare time in writing *Songs and Sonnets*, and in 1567 published *The Heroycall Epistles of Publius Ovidius Naso in Englishe Verse*, which was followed by a translation of the Eclogues of Mantuanus and a collection of Tragical Tales from the Italian. John Munden (adm. 1555) lost his fellowship of New College through recusancy, and suffered at Tyburn, Feb. 12, 1581-2. John Underhill (adm. 1556) became Rector of Lincoln College and Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and was made Bishop of Oxford in 1589, after the See had been twenty-two years vacant.

Edmund Hodson was never a scholar on the foundation, but obtained a chaplaincy, and held a fellowship of Winchester College from 1551 to 1580. The legend on his brass in Cloisters is:—

‘Whoso thou art, with loving harte
Stonde, reade, and thincke on me;
For as I was, so now thou arte,
And as I am, so shalt thou be.’

He devised to the College a rent-charge of £20 per annum, issuing out of a farm at Marsworth, Bucks, for the benefit of his poor kindred, who have long been extinct, and then of poor scholars of Winchester College. ‘Hodson’s legacy,’ producing nearly £40 a year, continues to be applied in conformity with the will of the donor.

Thomas Stempe (adm. 1536) succeeded Boxall in 1556. He followed Warden Baker’s wise policy, buying the Callice property at Andover in 1564, and two years later a house and land, known as Mangers, in the same parish, which had formerly been the endowment of the Chantry of the Virgin Mary in the parish church. He also bought Hawkley mill near Liss in Hampshire, and a tenement at Alresford. Later still he invested £317 18s. 9d. in the purchase of the tithe and advowsons of the impropriate rectories of Slattenford (now Slaughterford), Hartham, and Biddestone St. Nicholas in North Wilts, which had belonged to Farleigh Abbey. Stempe was an accomplished scholar. The inscription upon his brass in Cloisters¹ ran thus:—

‘Qui jacet hic custos viginti quattuor annos
Praefuit, et qui sit, si legis ista, scies.
Voce manumque modos didicit formare canoros:
Addidit huic linguas rhetoricamque puer.
Grandior, ad leges civiles ibat; in illis
Doctor et hinc judex non sine laude fuit.
Presbyter in sacris scripturis plurimus haesit,
Quas populo acceptas plausibilesque dedit.
Quid memorem, vitâ quam se constanter in omni
Praestitit, et fluxas quam prope spreuit opes?
Obiit nono die Feb. 1581.’

According to Nicholas², Queen Elizabeth visited Winchester on several occasions. In the first considerable progress which

¹ It has disappeared, but was there in 1773, when Wilkes wrote.

² *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. i.

she made after coming to the crown, she visited Winchester, but without coming to the College. Her only recorded visit to the College was paid ten years later, in 1570. She was greeted with speeches and copies of Greek and Latin verse in the customary manner, and wine and money were distributed to her minstrels, who probably gave a concert in the College hall: 'In regardis datis tibicinibus dñae Reginae cum vino ad mandatum vice custodis vij^d iiij^d' is the entry in the bursars' book. If one may safely infer from the fact of the Vicewarden giving the order that the Warden was not at home when the Queen came to the College, it is possible that this uncourtier-like conduct on his part, unavoidable as it doubtless was, may have given offence and led to the Queen avoiding the College ever afterwards. The story how the Queen pointed to the rod depicted on the wall of the old schoolroom, and asked the junior whether it hurt? and how the junior replied in the words of Aeneas to Dido, 'Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem,' is told in connection with this visit. The same story is told at Eton, and for aught I know at other schools. The story how the Eton boys were known as King's scholars only, till Queen Elizabeth, on entering the hall while they were at dinner, exclaimed as they all stood up, 'Eat on, boys,' is no doubt equally apocryphal. However, though she displayed no great partiality for Winchester College, Elizabeth paid it the compliment of permitting the services in chapel to be in Latin for the sake of making the scholars better acquainted with that tongue¹. A few years later, in 1563, she showed her tenderness for the health of the Society by her approval of a dispensation granted to them by Archbishop Parker in that year to eat flesh on Wednesdays, in consideration of the scarcity and high price of fresh fish and the unwholesomeness of salt; with a proviso that all should dine and sup in Hall on that day, without guests, and bestow 13s. 4d. on the poor every Easter Eve².

¹ Strype, I. xviii. The Letters patent, dated April 6, 1560, under which Elizabeth's Latin Prayer Book was issued, declared it to be intended for the universities and public schools. It appears that in 1561 three copies of the Communion Service in Latin, besides the Ten Commandments, a Kalendar, and three copies of 'the form of the Litany amended and corrected' as authorised *primo Elizabethae* were purchased for use in the College Chapel.

² The dispensation has the Archbishop's broad seal attached to it, and is signed 'Mattheus Parker.' Parliament had just enacted (Stat. 5 Eliz. c. 5) that for the

And about the same time, or a little later, she was induced to issue a circular to her officers enjoining them to spare the College trees when making inquisition for navy timber. Favours such as these were purchased at a dear rate. In 1581 she made the Society grant a lease to her of the rectory of Downton, as a provision for Thomas Wilkes, the clerk of the Council, to whom she assigned it. We do not possess her letter to the College—somebody no doubt kept it for the sake of the autograph—but we possess a draft of the reply of the Society, protesting and excusing themselves from compliance; and a packet of letters from Sir Christopher Hatton, Leicester, Walsingham¹, and others of the Council (who must have been anxious to get Wilkes provided for) counselling the Society in plainer and plainer language to be compliant; and lastly, there is the counterpart of the lease granted to Her Majesty². The same sort of thing happened in the manor of Piddletrenthide. There is a letter from the Queen to the Society (July 1, 1579) asking for a lease of Freelands for thirty-one years. Then there is a letter from Leicester (July 8, 1579) to say that the lease is wanted for a Mr. George Young; and a letter from Walsingham, who says that neglect to satisfy her Majesty's desire hath procured in like matters her heavy displeasure against sundry Colleges and Fellowships; and advises the Society to yield to Mr. Young 'some such liberall gratuitie as is fitt to bee offered to a gentleman of his qualitie and creditt, attending dailie about her M^atie's person.' And lastly, there is Young's acquittance for £500 paid to him by Nicholas Venables and other College tenants to forbear pressing his suit³. Young was content with this 'liberall gratuitie': but her insatiable Majesty afterwards insisted upon having a reversionary lease

increase of the provision of sea fish, every Wednesday should be a fish day, as well as Saturday. The bishop or curate, however, might grant a dispensation. Parker granted a similar indulgence to resident students of the University of Cambridge in 1563.

¹ He was Lord High Steward of Winchester, and procured a charter for that city in 1587.

² The Warden sealed the lease (which was for forty years) and sent it up to the Council with a request that it might not be taken as a precedent. (*Domestic State Papers*, vol. clii, March 13, 1581-2.)

³ Venables was lessee of the Manor Farm; and what he and the other tenants did was to club together and advance £500 to Young out of the money which should have gone to pay the fines on the next renewal of their leases.

for twenty years, from 1 June, 1603, of the same property, and assigned it to Ferdinando Leybourne, another gentleman about the Court, in June, 1597. Leybourne must have been satisfied in the same way as Young was; for both this lease and the assignment to Leybourne are in the muniment room cancelled. Upon the latter instrument is a note by Chief Justice Flemyng for the Queen's information:—

‘This conteyneth an assignment to be made by yōr Mātie to yōr servant Ferdinando Leybourne of ye farm of Piddletrenthide and other lands in ye Countie of Dorset, demised to yōr Mātie by ye Colledge of Winchester, . . . to ye intent that yōr mātie might assign it to ye said Ferdinando.’

Yet the Society had a friend at Court in the person of Secretary Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley. This statesman may have had some family connection with the College¹. At any rate he took interest enough in its affairs to accept the office of Steward of its manors, an office which he accepted in 1566 and held until his death in 1598, drawing the customary fee of £5 and performing the duties by deputy. ‘Willmō Seycill militi, secretario Dñae Reginae et senescallo terrarum Coll. primario, pro feodo suo debito in festi S. Mychīs Archī v^l’ occurs in the bursars’ book of 1567, and is the first of a long series of similar entries. In 1587 he had a special fee of £20 ‘in regardo favoris et auxilii in negocio Collegii,’ and in 1595 he had another fee of the same amount ‘in causa pro Stoke Park,’ and £5 ‘pro relaxandis quindecimis’—for getting the College exempted from a fifteenth that was then about to be levied by pleading the Charter of Privileges.

It may well be the case that Burghley's interest in the College led him to give the support which he gave to Sir Thomas Smith's² Act (18 Eliz. c. 6) that a third part of the rent upon leases made by Colleges should be reserved in corn, paying after the rate of 6s. 8d. per quarter for wheat and 5s. per quarter for malt. This corn the tenants were to deliver yearly, or to pay the value thereof after the rate of the best wheat and malt in the markets of Oxford, Cambridge, Winchester, or

¹ A Thomas Sissild (*sic*), born at Calne in 1518, and consequently two years his senior, was nominated to College in 1531.

² Provost of Eton 1547-54, and Secretary of State under Queen Mary.

Windsor, as the case might be, on the market day next before the day on which the rent was payable¹. The measure was most beneficial to Colleges, for as Fuller says², 'though their rents stand still, their revenues do increase, and when corn is dearest, rents are highest.' It was a way of making the rent vary with the price of corn, without abolishing the old rent, which seems to have been regarded as too sacred a thing to be disturbed at the time when the Statute passed, although old leases are not renewable by law or custom, as many a lessee in recent times has found to his cost³.

After Burghley's death the Steward's fee of £5 was regarded by successive Lord Treasurers as a perquisite of office⁴, and continued to be paid to them until the great Rebellion. We shall see anon how Clarendon received it after the Restoration.

Christopher Jonson, or Johnson (adm. 1549), succeeded Hyde as schoolmaster in 1560. He owed his nomination to

¹ A similar provision touching seed corn occurs in a lease of the Manor of Colthrop, Berks, granted in 9 Hen. V by the College to John Godfather for a term of ten years. 'Et ulterius quod predictus Johannes in principio firme sue recipiet de prefatis custode etc. viij quarterias frumenti precio cuiuslibet quarterie v^s: v quart. ordeï precio cuiuslibet quart. iij^s: et v quart. avenarum precio cuiuslibet quart. ij^s; et omnia predicta grana in fine termini sui predicti reliberabit predict. custodi vel successoribus vel precium eorundem ad discretionem dicti custodis vel successorum suorum.'

² *History of the University of Cambridge*, § viii.

³ The Act operated thus:—Suppose a case in which the 'ancient accustomed rent' as the Act calls it, was £10 a year. Then one-third is £3 6s. 8d. equivalent to (say):—

				£	s.	d.
Seven qrs. wheat, at 6s. 8d.	.	.	.	2	6	8
Four qrs. of malt, at 5s.	.	.	.	1	0	0
				£3	6	8
<hr/>						
This at the prices of 1890 would be:—						
Seven qrs. of wheat, at 34s.	.	.	.	11	18	0
Four qrs. malt, at 40s.	.	.	.	8	0	0
				£19	18	0
<hr/>						
So that a College would receive:—						
Two-thirds of old rent	.	.	.	6	13	4
In lieu of remaining third	.	.	.	19	18	0
				£26	11	4
<hr/>						
Or instead of £10	.	.	.	£26	11	4

⁴ Warden Harmar, writing to Salisbury with an offer of the office of High Steward of the College, describes it as always offered to the High Treasurer of England: *Domestic State Papers*, vol. xxxii, May, 24 1608.

Thomas Bassett, a Fellow, who died August 23, 1555, to whom he put up a brass in Cloisters (which has disappeared), with the following inscription :—

‘Hic, Bassete, jaces nullo memorandus in aevo
Si tua in heredes gratia sola foret.
Nunc, quia me gratis Vicecustos esse scolarem
Jusseris, hoc gratis praesto tibi officium.
Teque legent alii, ut tua quanquam O! facta sequantur,
Et moniti dicant, Optime, vive Deo.’

According to Antony Wood, Johnson was ‘an excellent poet, philosopher, and physician.’ He dabbled in physic while schoolmaster; and after his resignation in 1571 he practised medicine in London with good success, according to Wood, until his death in 1597. He wrote in Latin elegiac verse distichs on the Wardens and schoolmasters from the beginning to his own time, which seem inspired by the Tetrastichs of Ausonius; a poem on the Founder, and ‘De Scolâ Collegiatâ Wiccamicâ,’ in Latin hexameters, which is often quoted in this work.

Under *custus domorum*, in 1561, occur the following items :—

‘Pro cylindro (a garden roller), xij^d : in ix modiis calcis adustae consumpt. in dealbacione claustrii iij^s : pro compositione ly whelebarrow xij^d : pro x duodenis candelarum pro cubiculis puerorum et choristarum xxv^s : pro xxiiij duodenis ly watchlyghts¹ xlviii^s.’

Custus coquinae in 1562 :—

‘A garnysse of pewter, comprising twenty-four plates (disci), twelve dishes (paropsides), and twelve cruets (acetabula) for the scholars’ tables, weighing 83½ lbs., at 9d. per lb., £3 2s. 7d. A copper pot weighing 65 lbs., at 11d. per lb., 59s. 7d.; a brass ladle, 20d.; a marble mortar, 2s.; two firkins for vinegar or milk, 20d. John Page, the London carrier, had 11s. for the carriage of fish, hops, spices, and a piece² of raisins, weighing 5½ cwt.³’

¹ A sort of rush-light. Gilbert White, in his *Natural History of Selborne*, says of watch-lights :—‘The wicks of these have two ribs of the rind or peel to support the pith, while the wick of the dipped rush has but one. The two ribs are intended to impede the progress of the flame and make the candle last.’ This sort of rush-light is still burnt in a *function* over the fire-places in the scholars’ chambers during the night.

² This word is still used in the trade in a similar sense.

³ Compare this rate of 2s. per cwt. with the rate of 7s. 3d. per cwt. for hops in 1645; *ante*, p. 250.

Custus armorum in 1562 :—

‘Prest-money¹ for three soldiers, 7s. 6d.; seven and a quarter yards of scarlet cloth, at 6s. 9d.—49s.; three swords and three daggers (pugiones), 31s. 8d.; “reduct money,” 20s.; expenses of Walter Stempe and our three soldiers at Portsmouth during two days, 10s.’

Four corslets had been bought in 1560 for £6 8s.

The horse which the Society swopped for another in 1564 must surely have been called ‘Bacchus’ by the more learned portion of the Society :—‘Item pro excambio unius equi vocati “bakehowse” xxxj^s iiij^d.’ The horse which was acquired by the exchange was worth £8. In 1565 they took another horse off the hands of Christopher Jonson for £3. But the cheapest horse was one which they bought at Andover of a poor man who was in jail there. The amount of the innkeeper’s lien for the keep of the horse had to be discharged before the horse could be removed :—

‘Sol. cuidam incarcerato in plenâ solucione pro equo empt. ab eodem cum sellâ et freno xxxij^s iiij^d. Item pro pabulo eiusdem equi apud Andover a tempore quo idem incarceratus attachiatus est, v^s.’

That the Society’s affairs were prosperous at that period may be gathered from the frequent references to purchases of silver. Four silver cups and a ‘bolle,’ together with a new ‘sigillum manuale,’ or common seal², were bought in 1565 for £14 9s. 3d. over and above the value of old plate given in exchange. It is this practice of giving old plate in exchange for new that has robbed Colleges of more plate than the confiscations of Edward VI or the requisitions of Charles I. As often as new spoons and forks are wanted, away go the old spoons and forks to the melting pot, with a tankard or a salt or two thrown in to pay for the workmanship. And these the silversmith knows better than to melt in the present demand for old silver. In 1583 the Society bought three silver ‘beere cuppes,’ parcel gilt, with lids, a ‘pousshe pot’ for wine, and

¹ Money paid in advance as earnest, like the recruit’s shilling now-a-days, or for the soldier to be ready to march at command. ‘There’s your press-money,’ *King Lear*, Act iv. Sc. 6, where the reading should be ‘prest-money.’ ‘Prest’ means ‘ready,’ Lat. *paratus*. ‘He maketh His angels as heralds to go, and lightnings to serve, we see also prest.’—*Psalms* civ. O. V.

² In the custody of the Warden, but no longer used.

twelve spoons, weighing in all 96 oz., at 5s. per oz.; a silver-gilt salt, with lid, for the Warden's table, weighing $19\frac{3}{4}$ oz., at 7s. per oz.; twelve silver-gilt spoons, engraved 'W. E.,' weighing $19\frac{1}{8}$ oz., at 5s. 8d.; four tankards, engraved with the founder's arms, weighing $82\frac{1}{4}$ oz., at 5s. 6d. per oz., for the Fellows' table; and five 'stoupes,' weighing $101\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; six 'bolles,' weighing 55 oz.; five tankards, weighing 77 oz.; and one 'beere cuppe,' weighing $15\frac{3}{4}$ oz.: all at 5s. 6d. per oz.

An allusion to theatricals at Christmas occurs in the accounts of the year 1565, through the accident of some part of the expense of the performance having been borne by the College in that year:—'In exp. fact. circa ludos in feriis nataliciis xjs vjd.' These theatricals had taken the place of the festival of the boy-bishop. In the following year there was a riot, and no performance, but whether there was no performance in consequence of the riot, or a riot in consequence of there being no performance, is not recorded. The scholars broke the lantern looking down the staircase of Hall, and the locks and keys and hinges of the doors, and, which is scarcely credible, smashed to pieces three of the scholars' tables.

'Sol. Will^o vitreatori pro reparacione lanternae infixae muro ad ingressum aulae super gradus iiij^d . . . item Joh. Chitte pro emendatione clavium, serarum et aliorum ferramentorum circa fores aulae fractorum per scholares in Xti natalitiis xij^d. . . item Nicholao Carpentario laboranti p. ix dies capient. per diem vij^d et Radulpho Joyner laborant. p. iij dies cum apprenticio suo, capient. per diem pro se x^d et pro apprenticio suo iiij^d in componend. tribus novis mensis pro scholaribus et pro emendand. soleis subter easdem viijs iiij^d . . . Pro glutino (glue) occupat. in opere supradict. vjd.'

Another reference to theatricals, which lasted three days, occurs in the books of 1574:—

'Pro diversis expensis circa scaffoldam (stage) erigendam et deponendam, et pro domunculis (scenery?) de novo compositis cum carriagio et recarriagio ly joysts et aliorum mutuatorum ad eandem scaffoldam; cum vij^d pro ly links et j duoden. candelarum pro lumine exp. iij noctibus in ludis comoediarum et tragoediarum xxv^s viij^d.'

It would be in vain to inquire what plays the scholars acted on these three nights. A list of plays acted by the children of

St. Paul's School at that period is given in Dr. Simpson's *Gleanings from Old St. Paul's*, p. 113.

The organ was removed from Chapel to Hall during these theatricals.

The stones of St. Elizabeth's College having been by this time used in building Meads Wall and repairs about the College, the Society after the year 1565 had recourse to the ruins of Hyde Abbey and St. Mary's Abbey, paying Richard Bethell, the owner of Hyde Abbey, for what stone they got there, and obtaining leave to dig in the foundations of St. Mary's Abbey. The following entries in the accounts of the year 1566 have reference to this subject:—

'Sol. Mr^o Bethell pro ij ly tunnes magnorum lapidum in stauro habendo (to keep in stock) pro reparacione caminorum in coquinâ et aliorum operum xx^s . . . Item Ric. Lydford pro aggregacione predict. lapidum apud Hyde viij^d . . . Item Thome Borman pro effodiendo ij bigat. lapidum in monasterio de Mariâ xxj^d.'

All that was above ground of St. Mary's Abbey had, it seems, disappeared by this time.

The cost of a grindstone, described as 'aquatica rota rotunda ad acuenda instrumenta carpentarii' in the Bursars' book of 1574, was 3s.

Henry Garnet, the Jesuit, who suffered at Tyburn, in 1606, for complicity in the Gunpowder Plot, which is said to have been revealed to him under the seal of confession¹, entered College in the year 1567. A note in the margin of the Register asserts that he left the School in disgrace, but gives no particulars. Fuller² alleges that Garnet was guilty (amongst other things) of conspiring to cut off Bilson the schoolmaster's right hand. Evidently Bilson did not flog left-handed. A silly story, perhaps, but evidence that Garnet was one of the senior boys when he was expelled, inasmuch as Bilson did not become schoolmaster till the year 1571.

Some of the items in the *staurus expensarum* for 1567 may be quoted here:—

Oxen and heifers, forty-two, value, £127 10s. 10d.; besides one ox from Eling, (a heriot) a heifer from the tenant at Huntborne, and three old cows from Stoke Park.

¹ Bishop Challenor's *Missionary Priests, Martyrs to the Catholic Faith*, p. 303.

² *Church History*, X. xvii.

Sheep, 700, value £157 19s. 1d.; whereof thirty-nine were resold, two were given to the prisoners in gaol, one was cooked and eaten at Stoke Park when the new granary was built¹ and one died.

Calves, forty-two, and three from Thomas Smith, the lessee of Allington, in part of rent.

	£	s.	d.
Brawn and pork	1	4	4
Salt fish and Lenten victuals	26	12	4
Hops, 7½ cwt.	7	10	8
Rabbits, 38 dozen and four couple	13	10	9
Cheese, 9½ cwt.	7	3	8
Sugar, 52 lb. 2 oz.	2	6	9½
Raisins, prunes and figs	6	5	0½
Spices	3	18	7
Beans, 1 qr. 6 bus.	1	4	2
Mustard, 1 bushel	0	6	8
Vinegar and verjuice	1	11	9
Olive oil	1	15	0
Bay and table salt ²	1	14	0
Charcoal, 28 loads	7	9	8
Talwood, 7600 logs.	5	13	4

Besides 7200 logs from Stoke Park, and 1100 from Allington.

Faggots, 8000	10	18	4
Candles, 20 doz. lbs. in Hall	2	10	0
„ 8 „ Chapel	0	16	0
„ 10 „ Chambers.	1	0	0
„ 23½ „ watchlights	2	7	0
Wax candles for Warden's table at Christmas, 4 lbs.	0	1	8

The carriage from Holborn Bridge of the following groceries, weighing in all 8 cwt. 1 qr., cost 16s. 6d. in 1568: Two pieces of raisins, 29 lbs. sugar, 4 lbs. almonds, 2 lbs. rice, 3 drums (capnelli) of figs, 20 lbs. prunes, 1 cask of eels.

John Pits (Pitseus), the author of *De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus*, a native of Alton in Hampshire, was a scholar of the year 1571. His mother was a sister of Nicholas Sanders, the Jesuit. William Tucker, of Exeter, and Richard Merydith, of Bath, were scholars of the year 1573, and became Deans of

¹ This was a building of timber 53½ft. long, which had cost £3 11s. 4d. to erect, and 15s. 10d. for felling and tarring the timber.

² From the salterns at Lymington, where the brine was evaporated in pans. The inside of a saltern at Lymington with the manner of making salt is depicted in Rowlandson's *Tour in a Post-Chaise*, 1782.

Lichfield and Wells respectively. Henry Martyn, a scholar of the year 1577, became Judge of the Admiralty Court and Dean of Arches, and finally Judge of the Prerogative Court. John Owen, of Bettws Garmon, a scholar of the same year, was the epigrammatist. After graduating at New College, he became master of a free grammar school near Monmouth, and in 1594 obtained the mastership of a similar school at Warwick. He died poor in 1622, having been, according to the story, struck out of the will of a rich uncle who disapproved of his epigrams, especially this one :—

‘An Petrus fuerat Romae sub iudice lis est :
Simonem Romae nemo fuisse negat¹.’

John Heath, his senior by a few years (he was admitted in 1569), published *Two Centuries of Epigrammes* in 1610, with a dedication to Bishop Bilson.

John Hoskyns, a scholar of 1579, was expelled from New College in the year 1593, for insolence in the character of *Terrae Filius* or University Buffoon², but marrying a rich wife, went to the Bar, and became a serjeant-at-law and justice itinerant of Wales, dying in 1628. The verses on the *Trusty Servant* have been attributed to him (Rev. J. E. Jackson, *Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. vi. 495).

Richard Heydocke (adm. 1580), of Greywell in Hampshire, gained notoriety by pretending to preach in his sleep, inveighing against the Pope, the hierarchy, and the use of the cross in baptism. James I, in his princely wisdom, discerned the fraud. Heydocke lived to a great age in Salisbury, practising physic there, and was moreover an excellent poet, limner, and surgeon³.

¹ He was also author of the following :—

‘Plurimus in caelis amor est, connubia nulla :
Conjugia in terris plurima, nullus amor.’

² See Diary of John Evelyn, July 10, 1669, for his opinion of this part of the *Encaenia*.

³ Stow, *Annals*, 1605.

CHAPTER XVII.

WARDEN BILSON (1582-1596).

Bilson's career.—Schoolmaster, Warden, Bishop.—He detects a forgery.—Truant Scholars.—Bishop Lake.—Thomas Bastarde.—Ralph Bayley.—Bath waters.—Lydiat.—The Whytes.—Twisse of Newbury.—Sir Thomas Ryves.—The Coryats.—Use of forks at table.—Price of pewter.—Plague in 1594.—Dr. Grent.—Greek mendicants.

THOMAS BILSON (adm. 1559) was, like Stempe, a native of Winchester. He was schoolmaster at the date of his appointment, having succeeded Christopher Jonson in 1571 at the early age of 23¹. He was the first Protestant Warden, and the first married one. Having distinguished himself in 1593 by a work entitled *The Perpetual Government of Christ's Church*, he was raised to the See of Worcester in 1596, and translated to Winchester in the following year. Under James I he was a Privy Councillor. He died June 18, 1616, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. According to the *Biographia Britannica*, he 'did a very important service to the College by preserving the revenues of it when they were like to be swallowed up by a notorious forgery.' An account of this forgery which imperilled the title to some College property at Downton, and of its detection by Bilson, will be found in the preface to his work, entitled *The True Difference between Christian Subjection and Unchristian Rebellion*. A bag of writings labelled 'Fanstone's Forgeries' is preserved in the muniment room. The documents in it were given up when the author of the fraud was restrained by the injunction of the Court of Chancery from prosecuting his claim to the property in dispute.

Nothing that occurred during Bilson's mastership is recorded,

¹ He had testimonials from Archbishop Parker and the Bishops of London (Sandys); Ely (Cox); Rochester (Gheast); and Chichester (Curtis).

beyond the fact that in the year 1579 some of the scholars ran away and were brought back by one of the Fellows who rode after the truants. The tale of their grievance, whatever it was, reached the Court either of the Queen or the bishop, and two of the Fellows went up to London about it :—

‘Pro exp. M^{ri} Bolles et Joh. Budde equitantum ad reducendos scolares aufugientes, x^s x^d. . . . Item pro exp. M^{ri} Chaundler et M^{ri} Bolles equitant. cum duobus famulis ad curiam circa querelas scolarium, xxxv^s j^d.’

What the result of their journey was is not recorded.

Custus armorum in 1581 :—‘Pro bombardò xj^s vj^d : ijlb. pulveris sulfurei ij^s viij^d : pro coruscando (burnishing) ly head-piece, vj^d. Item Loricke, militi conducto, pro ly prest-money¹ et pro regardo in progressu suo xj^s viij^d.’ Loricke was the College contingent to the royal train band, and his retaining fee and allowance for the annual muster came to this sum. Five years later there were two of these men, Bufforde and Carleton; and they had between them 8*d*. for prest-money and 8*s*. ‘pro diebus servitii.’

Arthur Lake (or Lakes), a scholar of 1581, became Warden of New College, and rose to be Bishop of Bath and Wells (1618–24). He founded a library in the vestry of Bath Abbey Church, which Bishop Ken endowed with 160 volumes, chiefly of Spanish and Portuguese authors, and added a large number of books to the library of New College. The portrait of Lake in the hall there was painted in 1627 by Greenbury, from the original by Cornelius Jansen.

Thomas Bastarde (adm. 1582) was an epigrammatist only second to Owen. His epigram on his three wives runs thus :—

‘Terna mihi variis juncta est aetatibus uxor,
Haec juveni, illa viro, tertia nupta seni.
Prima est propter opus teneris mihi juncta sub annis,
Altera propter opes, tertia propter opem.’

Custus stabuli in 1582 :—

‘John Lyon, saddler, for a new saddle, with bridle, &c. (harnessiae), 13*s*. 4*d*.; three headstalls, 4*s*. 6*d*.; physic for Warden’s horse and one of the College horses, 16*d*.; eleven dozen cakes of horsebread, 11*s*.; forty-five shoes, 11*s*. 3*d*.; forty-seven removes, 3*s*. 11*d*.; a load of straw, 5*s*.; a horse at grass fourteen weeks, 14*s*.; four horsecloths, 8*s*.’

¹ *Ante*, p. 286.

Ralph Bayley (adm. 1583) practised medicine at Bath, and is described in the local guide as a profound judge of wine, an epicure, and a lover of sport. He is buried in Widcombe old churchyard. The first reference to the Bath waters occurs in the Bursars' book of 1584, in the shape of a grant to a poor man named Haycrofte from the parish of St. Faith, who seems to have been sent to Bath by subscription. The Society sent a kitchen lad to Bath in 1601, for the cure of his malady, which was probably rheumatism. The place is elegantly called 'Baiae' in the Bursars' books of the last century¹.

A visit from the Earl of Leicester in 1583 is thus noticed :—

'Sol. Joh. Hinckes laboranti iij dies et dim. in purgandis diversis locis in adventu Dñi Comit̃is Leicester xj^d.'

Thomas Lydiat, of Allington, the unfortunate scholar immortalized by Dr. Johnson in his *Vanity of Human Wishes*, was admitted in 1584, and succeeded to New College as a matter of course, being a founder's kinsman. Poetry apart, Lydiat was a man to be envied of other poor scholars, with his provision for life in New College. However, he got into difficulties through being surety for a friend, and lay in Bocardo till Warden Pinke and others laid down the money and released him. Then he threw up his Fellowship, and when he published his great unmarketable work on chronology, *Emendatio Temporum ab initio mundi huc usque compendio facta contra Scaligerum et alios*, he was nearly or quite destitute. Archbishop Usher, who had subscribed to get him out of Bocardo, obtained for him a small appointment in Trinity College, Dublin, but he threw it up, and returning to England, existed on the living of Alkerton, Oxon, until his death in 1646.

Josiah Whyte (adm. 1584) and his brother John (adm. 1587) were Puritan divines of eminence. Josiah held the New College living of Hornchurch, and John was Chaplain of the Savoy and Rector of Holy Trinity, Dorchester. The latter was known as the Patriarch of Dorchester; and, as we shall see later on, might have been intruded as Warden at Winchester, if Harris had possessed less tact and judgment.

¹ Another Wykehamist, Dr. John Peirce (adm. 1750), was a leading physician here for many years.

Thomas James (adm. 1586) was appointed first Bodley's librarian in 1612.

In the Bursars' book of 1587, arrows and quivers, muskets and gunpowder, are jumbled together under *custus armorum*:—

'Sol. Ragget et Tarleton, militibus conductis, pro ly prest money ij^s; pro ly muskett, viij^s; pro j lb. match, viij^d; pro spiculis et emendacione sagittarum xij^s; pro ly calyver cum pertinentiis, xiv^s; pro pharetrâ, viij^d; pro j lb. pulveris sulfurei, xvj^d; pro vj calyvers, vj westcotes, ij musketts, xxxvj^s.'

At this time Belchamber, the College armourer, was paid 2s. 6d. quarterly for looking after the arms and armour.

A sad accident in the brewhouse is noticed in the Bursars' book of 1588:—

'Dat. ad sepulturam cuiusdam incidentis in ly vat in brasino, vij^d: uxori eiusdem intuitu charitatis iij^s iiij^d.'

Under *custus panetrie* in 1589 is an item of 8d. for hemming three table cloths and four oyster cloths. The latter item occurs again and again. Twelve ells of 'Osenbrygge' for table cloths cost 8s. 6d. in this year.

Thomas Ryves, of Blandford (adm. 1590), became Judge of the Prerogative Court, Dublin, and died in 1652. He was author of the *Vicar's Plea*, a book advocating the case of poor vicars against impropiators.

William Twisse, a scholar of the same year, was the son of a clothier at Newbury. He exchanged the New College living of Newnton Longville for Newbury in 1620. In the beginning of the Civil War he sided with the Parliament, and was chosen Prolocutor of the Westminster Assembly of Divines in 1641. He died in London in 1646, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, the House of Commons and the Assembly attending the funeral. His portrait, painted in 1644, hangs in the vestry of the parish church of Newbury¹.

Thomas Coryat, another scholar of 1590, seems to have been a son of George Coryat (adm. 1557), who was Rector of Odcombe and a Prebendary of York, and wrote poems. Thomas Coryat was removed to Westminster School at an early age, and then entered Gloucester Hall in the University of Oxford, after which he served Henry, Prince of Wales. In 1608 he set

¹ Money's *History of Newbury*, p. 583.

out on his travels, an account of which he published on his return under the title of *Coryat's Crudities*. In 1612 he set out for the East, and died at Surat in 1617. He has the fame of introducing the use of table forks into England. On this he says :—

‘I observed a custom in all those Italian cities and townes through which I passed that is not used in any other country that I saw in my travels, neither do I thinke that any other nation of Christendom use it, but only Italy. The Italians, and also most strangers that are commorant in Italy, doe always at their meals use a little forke when they eat their meate: for while with their knife, which they hold in one hand, they cut the meate out of the dish, they fasten the forke, which they hold in the other hand, upon the same dish; so that whatsoever he be that sitting in the company of any others at meale, should inadvisedly touch the dish of meat with his fingers, from which all the table doe cut, he will give occasion of offence unto the company, as having transgressed the laws of good manners, inso-much that for his error he shall be at least browbeaten, if not reprehended in wordes. This form of feeding, I understand, is generally used in all parts of Italy, their forkes for the most part being made of yron or steele, and some of silver, but these are used only by gentlemen. The cause of this curiosity is because the Italian cannot by any means indure to have his dish touched with fingers, seeing all men’s fingers are not alike cleane. Hereupon I myself thought it good to imitate the Italian fashion by this forked cutting of meate, not only while I was in Italy, but also in Germany, and often times in England since I came home; being once quipped for that frequently using my forke by a certain learned gentleman, a friend of mine, Mr. Lawrence Whitaker, who, in his merry humour, doubted not to call me at table, *Furcifer*, only for using a forke at feeding, but for no other cause.’

It is impossible to say when ‘the use of forks at feeding’ began in College. In Coryat’s time, and indeed until the end of the last century, the boys provided their own knives, which were made broad and round at the end, for the purpose of conveying food to the mouth. The knife which was bought for Philip Bryan in the year 1395¹ was bought for him because he was Founder’s kin. Ordinary boys provided their own knives, and forks too, when forks came into use; a fact which makes it impossible to say when forks did come into use at the scholars’ tables. In his letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, Brougham

¹ *Ante*, p. 95.

twits the Society with neglect to provide forks for the use of the scholars; and all that Mr. Liscombe Clarke, the apologist of the Society, had to say in reply was that he expected that the Warden and Fellows would take the subject into consideration. This was in the year 1818.

Under *custus panetrie* in the year 1594 there are entries relating to a set or garnish of pewter, comprising twelve large platters, twelve small platters, twelve large potegers (soup-plates), twelve small potegers, twelve sallet dishes (first mentioned here), and twelve saucers, weighing nearly 126 lbs., which cost, at 8*d.* per lb., £4 3*s.* 4*d.*¹ The price of pewter had therefore doubled within the space of a century. In the next year it rose to 12*d.* per lb., and in another thirty years to 14*d.* per lb.

We learn from the following entries in the accounts of 1594 that the city and neighbourhood of the College was visited by the plague, during which a species of quarantine was imposed on the inhabitants to prevent the disorder spreading to the surrounding country. It does not appear that any cases occurred within the College walls:—

‘Dat. pauperibus Winton. inclusis tempore infectionis, v^s; pauperibus de Kingsgate St. inclusis ob contagium, v^s.’

Thomas Grent (adm. 1595) became a physician at Winchester, and in his old age (1657–9) had a quarterly allowance of £1 5*s.* from the College. Shall we say for medical attendance on the scholars? If so, this is an exceptional case. Medical attendance is not mentioned in the statutes, and was an extra until recent changes.

Custus stabuli in 1595:—

‘Seventy-seven horse shoes, 19*s.* 3*d.*; fifty-seven removes, 4*s.* 9*d.*; nine drenches, 6*s.*; a currycomb (strigil), 8*d.*; three loads of straw, 21*s.*; pro curando pede equino, 2*s.* 6*d.*; pro curandâ gangrenâ in ore equi (a case of lampas), 6*d.*; three new saddles, &c. ad progressum vernalem (for the Spring Progress) £3 9*s.* 5*d.*; bleeding the horses, 10*d.*’

¹ A garnish of pewter, according to Harrison, who wrote his *Description of England* in 1530, ‘usually doth contain twelve platters, twelve dishes and twelve saucers.’ He adds, ‘In some places beyond the sea a garnish of good flat English pewter is esteemed almost as pretious as the like number of vessels made of fine silver.’ This circumstance may account for the rise in the price of pewter referred to in the text.

Distributio pauperibus, same year :—

'A poor Greek, 3s. 4d.; a Greek archbishop, for redeeming Christians from captivity, 6s.; sundry Greeks, 6s.; maimed soldiers, 12d.'

Under *custus pasturæ de Stoke* the following items occur :—

	£	s.	d.
Half-a-quarter of peas to fat a boar (pro impinguendo apro)	0	6	8
Grubbing roots of trees	0	8	2
Forty-four horse shoes	0	7	3
Twenty-six removes	0	1	1
Twenty-two rods of paling (pro compositione 22 perticarum ly pale)	0	11	0
One yeare reserved rent to Bishop of Winchester .	7	0	0
Haymaking (pro falcando et componendo feno hoc anno)	0	32	0

Under *custus molendini* :—

Pro emendatione ly millpecke (the tool used to dress the millstone)	0	1	0
A new millstone bought of Bowen of Alresford . .	6	0	0

Under *custus gardini et pratorum* :—

Boles, labouring fourteen days	0	3	6
Robert Scott, thirty-six days work in meads . .	0	9	0
One lb. of onion seed and other seeds	0	3	1
Mole catcher	0	0	4
Pitman, cleansing the Lockburn (ly lokborne) . .	0	0	9

CHAPTER XVIII.

WARDEN HARMAR (1596-1613).

Harmar a Greek scholar.—One of the translators of the New Testament.—Richard Zouch.—Sir Walter Raleigh's Trial.—Mandate of James I.—Scholars at Silkstead.—Archbishop Bancroft's Injunctions.—Bishop Hyde.—Benefices of Wymering and Widley.

JOHN HARMAR (adm. 1569) was a native of Newbury. He was Professor of Greek at Oxford in 1588, when he was chosen to succeed Hugh Lloyd, Bilson's successor, as schoolmaster. He was one of the translators of the Bible in 1607-11, the part assigned to him being the four Gospels, the Acts, and the Revelation, in company with seven other Oxford men, namely, Dr. Ravis, Dean of Christ Church, afterwards Bishop of London; Dr. Abbott, Master of University College, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Eedes; Mr. Tomson, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester; Sir Henry Savile, Provost of Eton, 1596-1622; Dr. Perin, afterwards Canon of Christ Church; and Dr. Ravens¹. He was, according to Wood, a subtle Aristotelian, and, besides being well read in Patristic theology, was a most noted Latinist and Grecian. He was a benefactor to the libraries of both Colleges, and edited the Homilies of St. Chrysostom. His nephew, John Harmar (adm. 1608), was also Professor of Greek at Oxford, and, according to Wood, a tolerable Latin poet. Harmar was not elected Warden without a contest, his opponents being Henry Cotton, who was backed by Queen Elizabeth, and George Ryves, who Antony Beely and five other Fellows, in a letter to Sir Robert Cecil, say is well born, bred, and qualified, and also unmarried—a circumstance which should have

¹ A copy of the Authorised Version cost the Society 42s. in 1614. Another copy cost 50s. in 1615.

availed with the Virgin Queen¹. The Warden and thirty-four Fellows of New College also petitioned the Queen in favour of Ryves.

Distributio pauperibus in 1597-8:—

‘Five soldiers, 3s. 4d.; a poor man in holy orders, 2s. 6d.; to Deane, formerly a scholar (adm. 1578), 3s. 4d.; an Irish lady (generosa Hibernica), 2s. 6d.; pro redimendo captivo in Flandriâ, 12d.’

Custus coquinae in 1599:—

‘Two powdering tubbes² (for salting meat), 5s.; colouring the walls of the kitchen, 4s.; two lbs. glue to make size for the colour, 8d.; a mincing knife, 18d.; paid the ratcatcher, 8d.’

At the election of the same year a hogshead of claret cost £7 10s., and another £6 10s. ‘Caecubum,’ often mentioned, and here only defined as ‘Spanish wine,’ quantity not stated, cost 36s.

John Pocock, the College militia man, was paid 50s. for attending a muster in London, and had 10s. after his return home, while he was sick. His coat (*tunica*) cost 25s.; mending his carbine, 18d.; a bullet pouch, 6d.; twenty-six lbs. gunpowder, 27s. 4d.; twelve pikes, 9s.

Richard Zouch, of Anstey, Wilts (adm. 1601), was an advocate of Doctor’s Commons, and in 1620 became Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. Charles I made him Judge of the Admiralty Court. Oliver Cromwell put him on the Commission for the trial of Don Pantaleon Sa, the Portuguese Ambassador’s brother, who was executed for killing a gentleman in an affray at Westminster. After the Restoration Zouch was reinstated at the Admiralty Court, and died March 1, 1660-1.

In the autumn of 1603 the Courts of Law, which usually sat at Westminster, were transferred to Winchester, in consequence of the plague which was raging in London at that time. The County Hall was at the same time made ready for holding a Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh and his companions, on November 14³, and

¹ *Domestic State Papers*, vol. cclix, June 4, 1596.

² Shakespeare, *Hen. V.* Act ii. Sc. 1.

³ See Sir Thomas Overbury’s *Arraignment and Conviction of Sir Walter Raleigh at the King’s Bench Barre at Winchester*.

precepts were directed to the Sheriff of Hants to bring up the body of Sir Walter Raleigh into the great hall of Winchester Castle on Thursday, Nov. 17, and for the return of a common jury for the trial on that day. The Commissioners were Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk, the Lord Chamberlain; Charles Blunt, Earl of Devon; Lord Henry Howard, afterwards Earl of Northampton; Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury; Edward Lord Wootton of Morley; Sir John Stanhope, Vice-Chamberlain; Lord Chief Justice Popham; Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Justices Gawdy and Warburton; and Sir William Wade. There is no foundation for the belief that the trial took place at Wolvesey. The ordinary jail delivery probably took place there. King James seems, as was his wont, to have given attention to the details of this memorable trial, and required the College, arbitrarily enough, to find lodgings for the judges. He addressed the following letter to the Warden with this object:—

‘JAMES R.

‘Trustie and well beloved, we greet you well. Whereas we, by the advice of our Privy Council, have appointed the terme to be holden at our Citty of Winchester, and our Courts of Justice to be kept in the Bishop’s Pallace there called Wolvesy. We let you know that we have made choice of your Colledge, being nere adjoining to the said Pallace, for the lodging of our Judges and Sergeants, that they may better attend our service and the administration of common justice to our subjects. Wherefore our pleasure is, and hereby we require and straightly command you, the Warden and Fellowes of the same Colledge, that you remove yourselves and your Fellowes from the said Colledge unto some place appointed by your Founder in like case of necessitie or speciall occasion, and forthwith to yield your house and lodgings to the said judges and sergeants for their aboad so long as the said term shall continue. For which we are well pleased to dispense with any your private statute or ordinance to the contrary.

‘Given under our signet at Wilton, the first daie of November in the first yere of our raigne.’

The Society obeyed this injunction to the extent of turning out the scholars, who were sent to Silkstead, the farm on the downs, four miles or thereabouts to the south-west of Winchester, which gave a surname to the Prior of St. Swithun’s, who lengthened the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral a century

earlier. The Society borrowed¹ the farm-house there and fitted it up for the reception of the scholars, much as they had fitted up the farm buildings at Moundsmere fifty years earlier. The following entries occur in the Bursars' book for this year :—

'Carriage of timber to Silkstead, 3s. 4d.; nails, 2s. 10d.; two carpenters twenty days, 40s.; a labourer ten days, 6s. 8d.; smith, sundry jobs, 6s. 8d.; fern to roof the latrines, 3s. 10d.; cleansing the rooms, &c., 2s. 11d.; a new well bucket, 2s.; bedsteads, £3 17s.; given to the poor on leaving, 4d.'

Twenty-two years later a few scholars, for what reason does not appear, were boarded out at Silkstead (*rusticabantur*) from the end of October, 1625, to the middle of May, 1626.

The fees on the renewal of the Charter of Privileges on the accession of James I were as follows:—Signet, £4 6s. 8d.; privy seal, 46s. 8d.; expedition fee, 18s. 8d.; Attorney-General's fiat, £4; Great Seal and other fees, £13 4s. 6d.; fine on renewal, £19 18s. 10d.; so that the officials got more than the King by £4 17s. 8d.

Distributio pauperibus in 1603-7:—

'A shipwrecked Scotchman (*Scoto naufrago*), 5s.; Ashborne, an inhabitant of Kingsgate St. on enlisting (*militaturo*), 12d.; villagers of Chilcomb, whose houses had been burned, 20s.; a traveller of Greece, 6s.; three Cornish soldiers, 4s. 6d.; an Irish minister with wife and children, 12d.; other poor Irish folk, 4d.; a poor German, 12d.; a poor minister named Bonde, who had been a scholar², 2s. 6d.; a poor Scotchman, 12d.'

Archbishop Bancroft's injunctions of 1608³ are printed here for the sake of the light which they throw on the domestic affairs of the Society at this period. The Commissioners were Bishop Bilson, Dr. Thomas Ridley, and Dr. Lake, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells; and they visited the College on January 11, 1607-8. The Warden and Fellows protested at first, but ultimately submitted to the Archbishop's jurisdiction. The occasion of this visitation was the case of Richard Borne,

¹ I say this, because nothing is said about any rent. Perhaps the owner lent the place in consideration of the money which the College authorities were going to spend upon it.

² Qy. John, adm. 1569, or Richard, adm. 1560.

³ Wilkins' *Concilia*, iv. 434.

a Fellow, in whose election in the preceding year there had been an irregularity ; and the Archbishop removed him.

‘1. Imprimis. That noe timber trees growing in the woods or upon the lands of the College be given to any whosoever upon any Occasion, nor that any of the said timber trees be sold but upon very extraordinary and urgent occasions, and then not without the consent of the more part of the Fellows, unlesse it be for the necessary reparations of the Colledge houses to be allowed by the Warden att the motion of the Rider or one of the Bursars.

‘2. Item. That the Fellow which rideth the Progress with the Warden be not only made privy to all the fines raised upon the grants of copyholds, but give his consent for the time that he is Rider to the pitching of the fines assessed either by the Warden or the Steward : And that neither the Steward nor he who occupieth that place shall by any meanes, without the Warden and Rider of the Progresse, rate or appoint any fines for copyhold lands to the use of the Colledge, or any other. Also that an extract of the grants of copyholds, and of fines raised thereon, shall yearly be made, that at the time of supervision they may be presented to the Warden and Supervisors of Newe Colledge in Oxford, if they shall think good to call for them, that soe it maye appear what sincere dealing there is for the profit of the Colledge.

‘3. Item. That the Warden’s Allowance for his dyett be continued according to the rate lately agreed upon in writing, by the Warden, Subwarden and Fellows : And this to be allowed to the Warden as well in his absence as in his presence, because he is contented with a lesser rate than formerly he hath had, and now requireth no allowance for festival and gaudy dayes ; saving that, when he lyeth abroad upon the Charge and Expense of the College, the proportion and allowance made unto him at home shall be but according to the rate and number of those who remain att home upon the Colledge allowance.

‘4. Item. That the Dyett and Allowance for the Fellows be according to the proportion lately agreed upon in writing by the Warden, Subwarden and Fellows, and soe to continue, unless it shall appeare that the house is not able to bear the charge thereof, and then to be ordered by the consent of the Warden, Subwarden, and *major* part of the Fellows ; and that this dyett of the Fellows shall not be taken but only in the Colledge Hall except it be in time of sicknesse to be taken in their chambers by the allowance of the Warden, or in his absence of the Subwarden : And that noe bread and beer be carried out of the Colledge, either into any of the Fellows’ private houses or to any other place.

'5. Item. That no three of consanguinity of affinity with the Warden or any other of the Fellows shall hereafter be permitted to be Fellows of that House together : and that noe two of any such consanguinity or affinity be chosen or suffered to be officers in any one year. In this place consanguinity is not meant to be farther extended than to cousin-germans, nor affinity further than to the same proportion of degree.

'6. Item. That the store of the Colledge in lead, glass, stone, timber, and such like necessities be not taken or employed by the Warden or any other member of that house without consent of the three officers, or the most part of the Fellows, and that by noe means they be employed to any private use out of the said Colledge, except they be first bought and paid for by the party that will soe use them.

'7. Item. That neither the Warden nor any Fellow of that House make any new additions, alterations or buildings at the Colledge charge to those that are already sett upp in the Colledge, without consent of the most part of the Fellows.

'8. Item. That the Parke called *Stoke Parke* be not alienated, leased, or applyed to any private man's use : but that the wood and all other the profitts rising from the same be converted to the publick good of the House : and that it shall not be lawful for the occupyer of that parke to till or convert any part of that parke to his private use, but such as shall be allotted by the Warden and more part of the Fellows, to be continued and altered as they shall find cause : And at every auditt it shall be straightly examined by those who take the accompts, whether the best profit be made for the Colledge or not : and that the said accompts so examined shall be ready to be shewed to the supervisors, if they will call for them.

'9. Item. That the College horses maintained in the said parke, and likewise kept in the College stable, be not employed to any private man's use : neither shall the Warden putt any other horse of his own or his friends into the said parke, saving such as are allowed unto him by the Colledge ; neither shall any Fellow or other person belonging to that Colledge putt any horse of his own or of any other into the said parke upon any pretence whatsoever.

'10. Item. That the Wardens of both Colledges and other Electors doe not singly and for themselves name any schollar to be chosen into that Colledge, or to be spedd from thence unto Newe Colledge in *Oxford*, but that they jointly concurr for the electing of those which are most worthy : and that noe man shall reporte, or as far as in him lyeth, give cause that other men reporte this or that place which is to be filled to be the private place, nomination, or election or design-

ment of any one elector, but to be the joynt and publick choice and election of the whole number, or at least of the greatest part of them.

‘11. Item. That no schoolmaster, usher, chaplain, clerk, chorister or servant of that Colledge be elected or accepted into the same for any money or reward, directly, or indirectly: And that neither Usher nor Schoolmaster be admitted into that Colledge before they have subscribed to the Articles mentioned in the 77th Canon: And that neither the Schoolmaster, Usher, nor any Fellow of that House at any time, extort, challenge, or insert into his accompts, or any ways take or receive any summe of money for chamber rent, or for being tutor to any of the schollars within or without the said Colledge.

‘12. Item. That neither the Warden nor any Officer or Fellow of that House obtrude on the Colledge their badde and uncleane wheat and barley made into malt, growing att their parsonages, for such prices as pleaseth themselves to the hurt of the rest of the Fellows and Scholars there as well in their dyet as in their expenses: And that it shall not be lawful for any servant of that House, be he baker or brewer, or any other, to accept and receive, to the Colledge use any such corne without the oversight and allowance of the Warden, Subwarden, and Bursers for the time being, and the price first agreed upon by them.

‘13. Item. That in the Warden’s journeying to London and abiding there about the business of the Colledge as well the causes of his going as his expenses for the time be duly considered by those with whom by statute it apperteineth, who are carefully to look that no superfluous burthen be laid upon the College.

‘14. Item. That no grant of land, house, or other inheritance of the said Colledge, nor any weighty cause, which may prejudice or endanger that House, be concluded without the deliberate and expresse consent of the greater part of all the Fellows of the said Colledge, collegiately assembled, and that nothing be sealed with the Common Seal of that Colledge but in the presence of all such as are att that time Fellows of the Colledge.

‘15. Item. That noe man shall receive any part of the College rents but such as are appointed thereto by the statute of that Colledge: And that the rents so received shall presently be lockt upp in the common chest, and not taken thence, butt by the consent of those whom the Founder hath appointed for the purpose: And that no bargain for wheat, malt, or any other victuals or provisions shall be taken upon trust to the use of the Colledge, att any other prices than shall be first agreed upon by the Warden, Subwarden, and Bursers: and that whoesoever shall be sent or trusted to make

provisions in gross for the Colledge (other than for the week's expences), upon his return or within two dayes after any such bargain made shall yeild a true accompt thereof unto the said Warden, Sub-Warden, and Bursers or to soe many of them as be then att home.

'16. Item, that before all elections of Fellows and Officers sufficient time and publick or personall warning be given to all the Fellows, that they may assemble to the said election¹: and that noe man be accompted or admitted as lawfully elected to any fellowship or office in that Colledge without the consent of the Warden and the greater part of those who att that time are Fellows of that Colledge.

'17. Item, that the common servants of the Colledge, as the baker, brewer, and butlers, be not entertained with the Warden's liveries or wages, but that they be obedient and subject to the Sub-Warden and Bursers' check and correction when they doe amiss, as other the Colledge servants should be and are.

'18. Item, that the Supervisors doe yearly come to the Election the Monday night and depart on the Friday morning next following: and that no Fellow of that Colledge att the Election time doe bring in any strangers to meales.

'19. Item, that the Fellows when they goe out of town shall signify the same unto the Warden, as for other reasons, so also that in the meane time commons may be spared to the behoofe of the Colledge.

'20. Item, that for soe much as the Commoners ought not by the Statute to be burthensome to the Colledge, they shall every one of them hereafter pay for their commons four shillings by the weeke in the same manner that the former weekly summes for their commons were paid.

'21. Item, that the accompts for every quarter be duly cast upp, and especially that the accompts for *Michaelmas* quarter be ended and perfected before the beginning of the auditt.

'22. Item, that the Bursers upon the ending of their accompts shall pay and satisfy all things due to the Colledge, or putt in sufficient caution within one month to doe the same, or to lose all benefitt which they should reape in and of the Colledge till all things be satisfyed.

'23. Item, that the Cooke doe monthly yeild an accompt of his vessell, and the Bursers yearly bring in their inventory: and soe also the Warden to do for those things that be within his charge.

¹ See Chapter XXII.

'24. Item, that each Fellow while it is their course to celebrate divine service shall be within the Colledge, and for the weeke of their course be every day present at morning prayer at six of the clock, soe to give good example and encouragement unto others for frequenting the same.'

Warden Pinke had occasion to reiterate some of the above injunctions at the scrutiny of 1617, and in subsequent years. The Society seems to have wanted a tonic at that period. He required the Fellows, chaplains, and lay-clerks to attend morning and evening prayer. The Fellows were to dine in Hall daily, and, if they supped, they were to sup there, and not in their chambers. The Sub-Warden and four senior Fellows were to eat at the high table, the rest at the *Mensa Collateralis*. Fellow Commoners were to pay the full value of their diet. The Warden was to keep the key of the beer-cellar, and the meat served at the scholars' tables was to be of full weight, so that they might not be driven to buy food out of doors¹.

Distributio pauperibus, 1609-13:—

'Two Greek travellers, 1s.; two poor Greeks, 2s.; collector for village of Bulford², consumed by fire, 2s.; one who had been wrecked at sea, and lost his goods by fire, 12d.; a Greek who was collecting money (object not stated), 10s.; a Greek archbishop, 2s. 6d.; a kinsman of Archbishop Cranmer, 2s. 6d.; two Chaldeans, 12d.'

Alexander Hyde, of St. Mary's, Southampton (adm. 1610), became Dean of Winchester and Bishop of Salisbury (1665-7). His predecessor in the See, Earles, had been a Commoner.

The following books were bought in London in 1610:—

	£	s.	d.
Stephani Concordantia	0	7	6
Lorinus in Actis, Sapientiâ, Epistolis Catholicis et Ecclesiastâ	2	6	0
Zanchii Miscell. et Epistolae	0	19	0
Gregory of Valence	1	6	0

The carriage of these books from London cost 3s. 4d.

¹ It does not appear what weight of meat per head was considered sufficient. Whatever quantity was supplied, the cooks seem to have claimed portions of it as their perquisite, just as the nurses at Christ's Hospital did in Charles Lamb's day (*Essays of Elia, Christ's Hospital five-and-thirty years ago*). The Society did not dare to do more than limit and define these perquisites on this occasion.

² Adjoining the College Manor of Durrington, Wilts.

The Society became temporarily patrons of the benefices of Wymering and Widley, near Portsmouth, about the year 1612, under the following circumstances:—Warden Harmar having filed a bill on the equity side of the Court of Exchequer against Sir Daniel Norton, Knt. and others of his family, claiming for the College the tithe of corn and grain in Hilsea, a detached portion of the parish of Wymering, lying within Portsea Island, the Court nominated Sir Hampden Pawlet, Sir Francis Palmer, and Sir Richard Tichborne, arbitrators, to end the dispute in a friendly way. The dispute was, whether the tithe of Hilsea was parcel of the Rectory of Portsea, and so belonged to the College under the exchange with Henry VIII, or was parcel of the Rectory of Wymering, and so belonged to the Norton family under a Crown grant in 36 H. VIII. The three Hampshire worthies were unable to solve this knotty question, on which, in Lord Eldon's time, an issue would have been directed; and the parties agreed on a compromise, which was confirmed by a consent decree of the Court of Exchequer in 1612. Sir Daniel Norton had a beneficial lease of the Rectory of Portsea, which he desired to retain, and the Society had an eye to the benefices of Wymering and Widley, of which Sir Daniel Norton was patron. The decree accordingly went by consent, that the tithe of Hilsea should be divided¹, and that the Society should continue to renew the lease upon payment of a fine of £400 only, and Sir Daniel Norton and his successors should present a Fellow of Winchester College to the benefices. This bargain, which a purist might describe as simoniacal, was acted on until 1806, when the Society became restive, owing to the great increase in the value of the Rectory of Portsea through war prices and terminated it, on the authority of an opinion given by Mr. Richards, of Lincoln's Inn, afterwards Chief Baron, to the effect that the bargain of 1612 was *ultra vires*.

¹ The Society bought Sir Daniel Norton's moiety of Mr. Thistlethwayte, his descendant, in 1835.

CHAPTER XIX.

WARDEN LOVE (1613-1630).

The family of Love.—His son the Regicide.—Michael Woodward.—Hay crop in Meads.—Lettice Williams' legacy.—Sir Thomas Browne.—Dean Groves.—Provisions in 1620.—The annual Hunt.—William Bevis.—Cheyney Court.—Earthenware, pewter, &c. purchased.

NICHOLAS LOVE, of Froxfield, Hants (adm. 1583), succeeded Benjamin Hayden as schoolmaster in 1601, and became Warden in October, 1613. Love was a family man. The mending of a broken window in his nursery is referred to in the Bursars' book for 1625:—'*Sol. vitriatori pro emendatione fenestree in cubiculo ly nursery in hospitio Dñi custodis js iiij^d.*' The culprit may have been either John, then aged twelve, Barnaby, then aged seven, Robert, then aged six, or Joseph, then aged three, all of whom were nominated to scholarships in due course. The eldest son, Nicholas Love the Regicide, was not on the foundation, but he may have been a Commoner. He was bred a barrister, and became a Six Clerk in Chancery, and had the sequestration of the Winchester bishopric estates—a lucrative office—under Cromwell¹. He had a beneficial lease of some College property near Aldershot, which was forfeited by his attainder. Among the Domestic State Papers (vol. XLI.) there is a petition by Francis Tichborne, of Aldershot, dated Sept. 13, 1661, for a grant of this lease, which Love is alleged to have got through taking advantage of Benjamin Tichborne's leaving England in 1642 in horror of the rebellion. During the Civil War he spent his vacations at Wolvesey, and proved a valuable friend to the Society which his father had presided

¹ '*Sol. Dñō Muspratt collectori reddituum Episcopi Winton. ad usum Magistri Nicholai Love, pro tenementis in Kingsgate St., 6s. 9d.*' is an entry in the Bursars' book for 1649 50.

over, protecting it, according to tradition, when menaced by Oliver Cromwell's troops. He was the author of the following inscription on a brass to the memory of his father the Warden, which was formerly on the floor of Thurbern's Chantry, but has disappeared :—

'Hic positus est Nicholaus Love, S.T.D. Collegii ad Ventam Wiccamici primò informator postea custos. Docuit annos xi, prae-fuit xvii, ita ut aedibus hisce providentiâ suâ statum optimum, dignitatem, honorem, conciliaret. Eruditionis magnum testimonium accepit, quod Jacobo regum doctissimo a sacris fuerit¹. Mira res potuisse in unum hominem coire modestiam cum faelicitate, gravitatem cum comitate, cum judicio ingenium, prudentiam cum eloquentiâ ; ita ut omnia summo essent. Haec, qui citra invidiam legis, abi faelix, et collegio optuma quaeque precare ; hoc est, custodes similes.'

'At tu, jam faelix et Diis conjunctior umbra
Hunc tumultum hos titulos et breve carmen habe.
At pudet, ut quae homines virtuti reddimus, haec sunt
Praemia : nil ultra Wiccamus ipse tulit.
Nic. Love heres patris B. M. maerens posuit.'

Happy the father of a son who could write such an epitaph on him !

In Warden Love's time the Holy Communion was administered in chapel four or five times a year, as a general rule on the following days : All Saints, Christmas, the Purification, St. James the Apostle, Easter Day. The following list of books bought for the library in 1613 shows what the tendencies of the Society were at that period :—

	£	s.	d.
Bucer. Script. Angl.	0	7	0
„ in Rom. et Philipp.	0	15	6
„ in Epist. et Act. Apost.	0	11	0
„ Moralia Catholica	0	8	0
Opus Chronographicum et Cornelii Taciti Annales .	2	6	0
Budei Commentarii, 2 v.	0	13	6
Wolf on the Parables, and Osiander on the Apoca- lypse	0	8	6

Michael Woodward (adm. 1613) became a Fellow of the College, and was chosen Warden of New College in 1658. This 'dull heavy man,' as Mackenzie Walcott unjustly calls him, was

¹ He was one of the King's chaplains, and a Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral.

one of the Bursars in 1641, 1645, 1647 and 1658, and kept the books in a beautiful court hand, entering all sorts of details in a way which renders the books of those years a mine of interesting and legible information. And when he became Warden of New College he performed the duty of supervisor fearlessly, giving ear to complaints and endeavouring to remedy abuses. He was one of the shrewdest, most industrious, and valuable men who ever filled the office of Warden at New College.

In the year 1614 Mrs. Lettice Williams endowed New College with a rent-charge of £12 a year, part of which was to be applied in paying £1 6s. 8d. to a Fellow of Winchester College for a sermon in chapel on November 5, and 13s. 4d. apiece to three Scholars for making speeches, one 'ad Portas' on the arrival of the Warden and Posers from Oxford, another 'in honorem Fundatoris' on December 21st, and a third, 'Elizabethae et Jacobi' on March 24th, being the accession of James I. In later years, 'Fundator' and 'Elizabeth and Jacob' were delivered by the senior Founder's kinsman and Prefect of Hall respectively in school after the arrival of the Warden and Posers on the Tuesday in Election week.

Sir Thomas Browne, the author of *Religio Medici*, and Nicholas Groves, Dean of Dromore, were scholars of 1616. Neither succeeded to New College. Browne went to Broadgates Hall in Oxford, now merged in Pembroke College; Groves was a Fellow of All Souls.

The following entry in the Bursars' book of 1616, 'Sol. duci Gosnell pro opere in instruendis cohortibus in re militari ad festum Baptistae vjd.,' may refer to a cadet corps in the school, but more likely to some pageant resembling the marching watch in the City of London, described by Hone (*Every Day Book*, June 23), which Sir Thomas Gresham revived in 1548.

Distributio pauperibus, 1616-25:—

'A shipwrecked Pole, 12d.; Graeco cuidam captivo a Turcis, 2s.; caeco cuidam suaviter modulanti (like Homer), 2s.; two shipwrecked Scotchmen, 18d.; a poor Oxford scholar from Poole, whose father had been plundered by pirates, 2s.; a Greek who was gathering money to redeem captives from the Turks, 6s. 8d.; one who came with a brief for Sidmouth, oppido piscatorio in Devoniâ, 4s.; the rector of Bosham towards the rebuilding of his church, 6s. 8d.; one who came with a brief from Edinburgh, 2s. 6d.; a soldier who

was on his way back to Bohemia, 12*d.*; sundry destitute Irish, 12*d.*; Eleanor Brown, daughter of the Bishop of Cork, 2*s.* 6*d.*; one who had been a clergyman (*qui sacerdos olim fuerat*), 2*s.*'

By this time the hop garden had been laid down to grass, and what with Meads, the Carmelite or Sickhouse Mead, Dogger's Close, and St. Stephen's and St. Elizabeth's Meads, the Society mowed nearly eleven acres in 1619. This extent of land they took the hay off for many years, maintaining the fertility of the soil by copious dressings of night soil after every cut. Mowing cost 1*s.* per acre. The hay was made, carried, and stacked by the College servants. Items of gratuities to them, and for cheese eaten in the hayfield occur often. In 1619 the undergroom was sick, and his place in the hayfield was taken by others:—'Sol. Bernarde, Edwards, et Blind Dick calcantibus ly haymowe aegrotante subequisone 1*s.*'

The *staurus expensarum* for 1620 is as follows:—

		QRS.	BUS.	PKS.		£	s.	d.
Wheat	. .	144	3	0	in 128 batches.			
"	. .	5	6	0 ¹	in 46 brewlocks.			
"	. .		2	0 ¹	in stronge beere.			
"	. .	4	5	0	in kitchen.			
"	. .	4	6	1	at Election.			
"	. .	0	4	0	waste.			
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>				
		160	2	1	Cost . .	70	14	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>				
Malt	. .	321	6	0	in 46 brewlocks.			
"	. .	3	0	0	in Warden's stronge beere.			
"	. .	1	4	0	in Election beere.			
"	. .	1	0	0	in Audit beere.			
"	. .	2	3	0	waste.			
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>				
		329	5	0	Cost . .	120	14	5
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>				
Oats	. .	41	7	0	Cost . .	10	3	2

¹ This does not mean that so much wheat was used along with the malt, but that so much wheat was allowed to make bread for the brewer while engaged in brewing. Wheat, however, was used in the sixteenth century by brewers. The following recipe for making beer occurs in *Arnold's Chronicle*, circa 1522:—'Ten quarters of malte, two quarters of wheete, two quarters of oates and eleven pounds of hoppys to make eleven barrels of sengyll beere.' These barrels must have been 'dolia' or butts of 126 gallons.

	£	s.	d.
Oxen, 44, weighing 24,848 lbs., averaging 565 lbs. each	258	16	8
Oxheads and tripe (capita et exta boum) . . .	{ 6	12	0
Sheep, 737 $\frac{3}{4}$, weighing 26,939 lbs., averaging 36 lbs. each	{ 1	16	8
Sheep's hearts, &c., 178	271	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tallow, 1600 lbs.	2	4	6
Suet, 558 lbs.	16	13	4
Rabbits, 42 dozen and 8 couples	5	16	3
Hops, 776 lbs.	29	10	0
Cheese and butter	23	18	8
Salt fish	3	12	11
Mustard and vinegar	58	2	8
Rice, 20 lbs.	9	2	11
Salt, 10 qrs. 2 bus. 2 pks.	0	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spices	5	12	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sugar	18	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raisins, figs, and prunes	7	4	10
Oatmeal, 7 qrs. 3 bus.	10	9	11
Charcoal, 39 loads	10	6	6
Cordwood, 45,000 logs	29	5	0
Faggots, 24,000	41	16	5
Candles, 133 dozen and four lbs.	27	2	6
Peas	6	13	4
	0	16	3
	<hr/>		
	1047	9	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>		

Where the quantities are given the above prices work out approximately thus:—

	£	s.	d.	
Wheat	0	8	9	per quarter.
Malt	0	7	6	„
Oats	0	4	9	„
Beef	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	per lb.
Mutton	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Tallow	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Suet	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Rabbits	0	1	6	per couple.
Hops	3	8	4	per cwt. ¹
Rice	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Salt	0	0	4	per peck.
Oatmeal	1	9	0	per quarter.

¹ Hops were £7 per cwt. in the following year.

Hugh Robinson, Love's successor in the schoolmaster's chair, retired on a Canonry of St. Paul's in 1627. Edward Stanley succeeded him. Stanley's portrait in Hall depicts him with the Puritan collar of his day, which was just beginning to sprout into bands.

In the Bursars' book for 1625 will be found the first allusion to the *publica venatio*,—a sort of Epping Hunt, which took place at this period in the neighbourhood of Winchester every year, as in other parts of the kingdom, and was intended perhaps by the Stuarts as a sort of compensation to the public for the severity with which that dynasty enforced the ancient forest laws. This hunt, when the stag was turned out near Winchester, was the occasion of an outing or picnic for the School, e.g.:—
'Willes cum ij famulis euntibus cum plaustro ad forestam (Bere forest?) pro scolaribus die venationis v^s item pro plaustro conducto iiij^s; pro vino in forestâ die venationis publicae ij^s viij^d; pro caecubo post reditum ad cenam xij^d.' This was in 1620. In 1628 the hounds met at Longwood:—

'Sol. Henr. Hardyng pro portando prandio die venationis publicae iiij^s. Wells pro plaustreis in die venationis ad Longwood iiij^s.'

It seems that the scholars were taken to the meets in waggons; lunched; followed the hounds on foot, and came back in the waggons to supper.

Custus armorum in 1628:—

'A horseman's outfit (*armatura equestris*), £7 3s. 9d.; Clement, the armourer, making swordhilt, pommel, and scabbard, 4s.; mending the carbine (*equestre bombardum*), 3s.'

A charge of 10s. for browning the armour with aquafortis occurs in 1609.

Distributio pauperibus, 1628:—

'Thomas Coldwell¹, a son of the late Rector of Newbury, 3s.; a poor gentleman of Hungary, 2s. 6d.; one with a license to beg, who haunted the College during two whole days², 12d.; two Irishwomen of

¹ A scholar of 1609. His father, Thomas Coldwell, was Rector of Newbury 1592-1618, also Rector of Shaw cum Donnington, and from 1595-1598 Sub-dean of Salisbury. He died in 1618.

² There are many references in the Bursars' books to beggars who even haunted the foot of Hall steps. Beggars at the outer gate were a matter of course, and were not disallowed until Warden Barter instituted the order of 'Weeders.' A copy of 'The Plea of the Fellows of Winchester College

the upper class (*superioris gradûs*) with four children, 12*d.*; two Irishmen, 9*d.*; Philip Berry, of Limbrick (*sic*) whose goods had been seized by the Spaniards, 6*d.*; an Irish trader (*mercator*), *cum testimonio quod in expeditione modo ad insulam Rhé*¹ *amiserat ad valorem dcccc*¹, 12^d; three more Irishmen, 9*d.*; two soldiers who had served under Morgan², 6*d.*'

The career of William Bevis (*adm.* 1629) was a remarkable one. He was a Royalist, and being deprived of his fellowship of New College in consequence, served as major in a regiment of Royal Horse till the close of the Civil War, and subsequently in the army of Charles X, King of Sweden. At the Restoration he was recalled to New College, and became Vicar of Adderbury. In 1679 he became Bishop of Llandaff. He died in 1705, aged ninety years.

The following additions to the College Library are recorded in 1630:—

Philo Judæus, 17*s.*; Eusebius, 20*s.*; Mendoza on Kings, 16*s.*; Bertii Theatrum Geographiæ Veteris, 15*s.*; Picus Mirandula, 16*s.* 6*d.*; Cassandri Opera, 32*s.*

An allusion to the old Cheyney Court is found in an item of 6*s.* for a writ '*in curiâ de Cheyney*' against Earle, the College tenant at Stoke Park. It was, properly speaking, the Court of the Bishop as Lord of the Soke Manor, in which the steward presided, but, like the Pie Powder Courts, had extended its jurisdiction. It was held in the old house inside the gateway leading from the Close to Kingsgate Street. There are frequent references to it in the Bursars' books of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It was a Court of Record, held every Thursday, not being a red letter saint's day; and owing to its speedy process, together with the costs being very much more reasonable than in the Superior Courts, it was frequently resorted to for the recovery of debts, of which it had cognisance to any extent if the parties were in the liberty, which was deemed

against the Bishop of Winchester's local and final visitatorial power over the said College' (*Lond.* 1711) was presented to the College Library in 1842 by a Mr. Henry Edwards, who describes himself on the flyleaf as formerly a recipient of alms at the College Gate.

¹ The Duke of Buckingham's unsuccessful attempt on the Isle of Rhé in October 1627.

² Sir Charles Morgan, who commanded the expedition of 1628 in aid of Christian II of Denmark.

to extend over the greater part of Hampshire. It was abolished when the County Courts were established. Frequent references occur in the accounts to a debtors' prison which was attached to this Court, e. g.: 'Incarceratis in ly Cheyney prison pro pane etc., 18s. 6d.;' in 1768: 'Esuriem passis in Cheyneo ergastulo, 7s. 6d.'

The following purchases are recorded in the Bursars' Book of 1630:—

'Eighty-two earthenware cups, 20s. 6d.; thirty-six ells of "huswives' cloth" at 22d., to make six dozen napkins, £3 6s.; thirty-seven ells of canvas (unbleached linen), at 14d., for the scholars' tables, £2 3s. 2d.; five ells of the same for the servants' tables, 5s. 10d.; twelve large pewter dishes, 42½ lbs.; twelve small ditto, 33½ lbs.; twelve broth bowls, 24½ lbs.; three dozen mutton plates (*patinae pro carne ovinâ*¹), 70 lbs.; thirteen porridge bowls (*patinae polentariae*), for the children, 15½ lbs.; twelve sallet dishes, 7 lbs. Total, 192 lbs. pewter, at 12½d., less 43 lbs. of old pewter allowed for at 10½d.; net cash, £8 2s. 5d.'

¹ These, it may be conjectured, were for the Fellows' table. The scholars eat their mutton off wooden trenchers until a time within living memory.

CHAPTER XX.

WARDEN HARRIS (1630-1658).

His character.—Warden's power over schoolmaster.—Gift of sugar loaves to Judges of Assize.—Tenants' right to timber.—Trainbands.—Arms and armour.—Laud's Injunctions.—Warden's and Fellows' allowances.—Ornaments of Chapel.—Sir Samuel Morland.—Ship Money.—Scholars' vow to talk Latin.—Roger Heigham's Case.—Sickhouse.—Mr. Justice Holloway.—Dr. More.—Case of felon's goods.—Serjeant Newdegate's opinion.—The Parliamentary officer who protected the College.—Visit of Nathaniel Fiennes.—Waller occupies Winchester.—Burden of billeting troops.—Cromwell occupies Winchester.—The College spared.—Dr. Fell.—Excise on beer resisted.—Parliamentary visitation of 1647.—The Warden's course of action.—Articles against him.—Plate given to Charles I. Ornaments of Chapel in 1649.—Interference with election of Scholars.—Flatman.—Bishops Turner and Ken.—John Potenger.—Cromwell's gift of books to the Library.—The Cibbers.—A Fox in College.—Use of fir timber.

JAMES YELDING, one of the Fellows (who died himself the next year), rode to Oxford with the news of Love's death, and was allowed on his return 17s. 11d. for his own and servant's expenses, and 8s. for horse hire. Dr. John Harris (adm. 1599) was chosen to fill the vacancy, after a contest with Stanley, the schoolmaster¹. Harris was a resident Fellow of New College, and held the Professorship of Greek at the time of his election. He was an admirable Grecian, and so noted a preacher that Sir Henry Savile, according to Wood², used to say that he was second only to St. Chrysostom. He was a Puritan of the discreeter sort; and his tact, aided by the regard in which he was held by Nathaniel Fiennes and other leaders of the Parliamentary party, enabled him to steer the College

¹ The Vice-warden and six of the Fellows made interest with the Bishop of London in Stanley's favour, and Stanley, who was one of the King's Chaplains, got a recommendatory letter from the King. But it would not do, (*Domestic State Papers*, vol. clxxiii, Sept. 12, 1630).

² *Fasti Oxonienses*.

bark safely through the troubled waters of that period¹. He died August 11, 1658, thus just missing the Restoration, which he no doubt would have welcomed, and leaving a reputation for sagacity excelled by no other Warden. Discipline in the School must have been lax at the time when he succeeded Love, if we are not to regard as exaggerated any of the statements in a letter which the Fellows of New College—or some of them—addressed to a Mr. Hacket on his election to a fellowship of Winchester, only a few weeks after the new Warden came into residence. The object of the writers apparently was to egg on Harris to assert his authority over Stanley, who was not popular. They tell Mr. Hacket that the Warden may (a polite way of saying ‘ought’) require the schoolmaster

‘(1) To lie within the College.

‘(2) To attend prayers in chapel every morning.

‘(3) He may (they say) hold the schoolmaster to his school hours, viz., from 7 to 9 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m., or 3 to 5 p.m.; 8 to 9.30 a.m. being too short.

‘(4) It is in his (the Warden’s) power to give “remedies” and to reserve the gift of them to himself. The Dean of Westminster and the Provost of Eton have kept that power in their own hands, by a good token that Dean Mountain denied Bishop Bilson a play day after he was a privy councillor.

‘(5) The Warden only to give leave into the town, and in the Warden’s absence the sub-warden and schoolmaster; though to avoid the continual trouble thereof, and presuming upon the schoolmaster’s care (he being a man commonly of the Warden’s own choyce), the Warden hath commonly referred that part of his prerogative to the schoolmaster only.

‘(6) The Warden hath power to appoint scholars’ tutors (the Warden of New College holdeth it a part of his prerogative) or at least to scatter pupils and diminish the charge, which is grown (they say) too heavie for poor scholars. And the number and cumber of so many pupils doth hinder the schoolmaster in his main duty.

‘(7) To avoid severity (according to my Lo. of Winchester’s desire), the Warden may order that any great and enormous fault, which may seem to deserve above five stripes, be brought to himself, that he, with the other officers, may consider and appoint a fitt punishment. Diligent attendance of the scholars at school, church, hall,

¹ The inscriptions on his brass in Cloisters sums up his merits by stating that ‘in difficili saeculi illius aestuario per varias tempestates navim cui praeficiebatur cum Deo rexit et sospitavit.’

chambers, and Hills will prevent faults, and save much of that severity which hath been used, and otherwise must be used still, or else the school will continue as disorderly as now they are. And such partial kind of lenities as of late hath been used only for private advantage without such attendance, hath wronged the school much more than the old severity.

‘(8) The Warden may at his pleasure come into the schoole or cloysters, or otherwise send for the scholars to examine them, which were very little to be done once a quarter, or about every scrutiny at least; that so partly by publick examination, partly by private information at scrutiny or otherwise, the Warden may take notice how the scholars are applyed, how they profit, especially in Greek, (Dr. Lake being but Sub-Warden was wont to do it), and what dunces are preferred for favour and reward, what good scholars discountenanced or discouraged, and both of them righted. This will make the schoolmaster much more careful both in teaching and removing scholars.

‘These things and the like it is very fitt the schoolmaster should know them to be in the Warden’s power, however he may make use of them with what moderation he shall think fitt himself. But if there be not more attendance and teaching, lesse charges and whipping than is reported, the school will never thrive, nor the College recover its power againe. For £360 (which the schoolmaster, they say, earneth of his place), cannot be raised from seventy children and about twelve commensals¹ without great exactions. So wishing the Warden hopefull government, happy successe, not doubting but that you’ll give him a view of these particulars, we rest,

Your assured loving friends,

THE FELLOWS OF NEW COLLEGE.’

Notwithstanding this indictment Stanley remained schoolmaster till 1642, when he retired with honour on a prebendal stall in Winchester Cathedral. John Potenger (adm. 1611), a native of Burghfield, in Berkshire, succeeded him.

The custom of presenting sugar loaves to the Judges of Assize and the Mayor of Winchester, which continued into the eighteenth century, is mentioned in the Bursars’ book of 1631:—

‘Pro ly sugarloafe ponderant. 10½ lbs. miss. ad dom. maiorem nomine Collegii, 18s. ; pro ij sugarloaves ponderant. 22 lbs. 4 oz. miss. ad Dom. Nich. Hyde, summum justiciarium Angliae, £1 7s. 11d.’

¹ Stanley had lost his day boys through Imber’s secession. See Chapter VII.

The following entry in 1631:—‘Paid Mr. Mason for making a motion in Chauncerie for an injunction to restrain our tenants at Allington from cutting of wood, £1 os. od.,’ contains an allusion to a question which was for ever arising between the College and their tenants as to the right of the latter to fell timber for repairs at their discretion. The right of the tenants to such timber, either at common law or by virtue of the custom of their respective manors, was not disputed. What the College always insisted upon was that timber should not be cut which had not been assigned or marked by the woodman. The fees for assigning timber formed the chief emolument of his office. The tenants at Allington were cutting timber for sale, and were restrained by injunction from cutting it unless it had been assigned for repairs. It is only by insisting on the observance of this rule that a sufficient stock of timber to ensure future repairs can be kept up.

A flying visit of the Lord High Treasurer in 1631 (in the character of High Steward of the College manors, probably) led to the consumption of a gallon of brewed¹ white wine, 5s. 6d.; a pottle of white wine and sugar, 2s. 4d.; cakes, 2s.

The train bands were mustered four times in the summer of 1632, viz. on June 1 and 28, July 4, and August 6. The College doubled their contingent in this year, sending two men instead of one. Those two men received 2s. apiece from the Bursars every time they attended a muster, and a gratuity of 1s. 6d. was given to ‘ly muster master’ at the end of the campaign. The following stock of arms and armour was kept from this time to the end of the Civil War:—

‘Imprimis. One blacke demi-launce with demi pauldrons²: another demi-launce lent to Bishop Bilson³.

Item. One white demi-launce with custres and pauldrons: four blacke corseletts with murreons.

Item. Four white almond rivetts with sculls.

¹ ‘Go brew me a pottle of sack finely,’ Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act iii. Sc. 5.

² Pauldron in heraldry is ‘that part of a man’s armour which covereth the shoulder.’ Its meaning here is not clear to me.

³ Who had been dead since 1616.

Item. Three sheaves of arrowes, two paire of plate sleeves, and eighteen other arrowes.

Item. Six calivers with eight flaskes and three touch boxes.

Item. Seven flaske leathers and three hangers, one hand weapon with pikes and a gunne at ye ende.

Item. One poleax, one sprinkle, one blacke bill, five pikes, two demi-launce stands, and two light horse standes.

Item. One red horseman's coate and horseman's armour.'

Books purchased in 1634-7 :—

Cornelius a Lapide on Acts and Apocalypse : Bibliotheca Patrum : Eusebius : Cyril : Synesius : Gregory Neocesarensis : Basil : Macarius : Harpysfield's Ecclesiastical History : in all, £9 6s. Concordance to English Bible, 19s. : Catalogus interpretum Scripturæ in the Bodleian, 6*d*. : Mercator's Atlas : Ruperti Opera : Byzantine History of Nicephorus, in all £12. Pro ligandis libris Dñō Regi et Principi Palatine ¹ datis, 1*s*. 4*d*.

Archbishop Laud held a Metropolitanical visitation at the College in 1635. He had held one at Eton in the previous year. The Commissioners, John Young, Dean of Winchester; William Lewis, Master of St. Cross Hospital, and Prebendaries Kercher and Alexander, held a sitting in Chapel on August 13, the Warden and Fellows protesting², with the object, apparently, of saving the right of appeal, if they found themselves aggrieved, to the Court of Delegates. Upon receiving the answer of the Warden and Fellows to the articles of inquiry, the Archbishop issued his Injunctions³, which are quoted below for the sake of the light which they throw on the internal condition of the Society at this time :—

'Imprimis. That none who is incorporated a member of your College, of what quality soever, do at any time, without a just impediment or constraining necessity, neglect his coming in due time unto morning and evening prayer in your chapel; and that George Jonson⁴ one of your fellows, be more diligent to perform his duty therein than formerly he hath done.

'II. Item, that the whole divine service, according to the form

¹ Charles the Elector Palatine, a cousin of the King, and pretender to the throne of Bohemia.

² See *Domestic State Papers*, vol. ccxcvi, Aug. 28, 1635. Laud resented their interference in a letter addressed to Warden Pinke in the following month.

³ Wilkins, *Concilia*, iv. 517.

⁴ Sch. 1583; Fellow 1605-42; Rector of Ashe, Surrey.

of the Book of Common Prayer, be always read on Sundays and other solemn days, without omission of the Nicene Creed or any other part thereof.

‘III. Item, that your chapel be from time to time kept in good repair, the ornaments therein made seemly, your Communion table comely, and decently adorned, and also placed close to the East wall of your chancel, having the ends standing North and South, with a rail enclosing the same¹.

‘IV. Item, that your Fellows’ and Scholars’ commons be augmented according to the Statute of provision; and fire allowed in your hall in the winter time on such days as your Statute doth require.

‘V. Item, that your Warden for time being from henceforth have no allowance for diet when he is absent from your College, unless your Statutes do allow it unto him².

¹ This injunction was obeyed. At the time of the Visitation the table was kept in the sacristy, and brought out in Puritan fashion whenever the Holy Communion was going to be administered.

² The following allowances to the Warden had been ratified by the Chamber in the year 1629:—

‘Beef (weekly).—Three double pieces of the first choice for himself and four single pieces after the Fellows have chosen.

‘Mutton (weekly).—Two sheep weighing 8olbs, and if they are above in weight Mr. Warden is to pay the butcher for the overplus.

‘Veale and Pork (weekly) for his third dish, 18s. 4*d*.

‘Fish days.—Fridays and Saturdays for himself and his servants two such lings as the Fellows have, and of that price. In fresh fish, butter and eggs, weekly 8s. In other extraordinary fish days the former allowance of fish to be disposed of at his own pleasure, instead of all provision of fish and other cates for those days.

‘Visitors.—For visitors to Mr. Warden, (yearly) £10.

‘Vinegar (yearly).—One barrel.

‘Sugar, spice, fruit.—As much in equal proportion to be allowed quarterly as the schoolmaster, fellows, chaplains, usher and commensales do spend, except in election week.

‘Salt (yearly).—White 4 bushels, bay 4 bushels.

‘Bread (weekly).—100 casts.

‘Flour.—As much as two Fellows and children spend, the election week excepted.

‘Beer (yearly).—25 tuns or 100 hhds.* and a tun of strong beer.

‘Wood.—4000 tallwood, 4000 faggots, Mr. Warden paying for making and half the carriage.

‘Coles (charcoal) yearly.—£3 6s. 8*d*.

‘Oysters.—Every Friday 100, and every fast day, 100.’

* About fifteen gallons daily.

‘VI. Item, that your Warden, Fellows, and Chaplains and others the Officers of your College do usually frequent your College hall at meal times and take their diet there as your Statutes do enjoin; and that none be suffered to carry their commons to private houses.

‘VII. Item, that your College gates be every day shut up at due and appointed times, and that none be permitted to come in or go out in the night season, without consent of the governors of your College, and upon special and urgent occasion.

‘VIII. Item, that the Fellow of your College that is Rider for the keeping of the Courts be from time to time made acquainted with all fines and grants of copyholds belonging to your College; and the true accounts be thereupon duly given up unto those that are appointed by your Statutes to receive them.

‘IX. Item, that your Warden make satisfaction for the unnecessary charge he hath put your College to in building himself lodgings, a staircase, and balcony window, and for the College money he expended in furniture for those his lodgings and buildings, amounting (as we are informed) to ccxx^l.

‘X. Item, that the allowances agreed as in the lord Archbishop

A paper supposed to be Pew’s, who was cook about this time, describes the Fellows’ allowances in his day :—

‘Sunday dinner.—To every Commons of Roste Beef a 6*d*. Commons in second course; at supper, roste breasts of mutton, and a 6*d*. Commons in second (i.e. to follow) every half breast.

‘Monday dinner.—Boiled beef, and to every 3 commons of boiled beef 1 commons of boiled mutton.

‘Wednesday and Thursday dinners the same.

‘Monday supper.—Loyns of mutton roasted and to every mess of mutton a 6*d*. second. Wednesday supper the same as Monday supper. Thursday supper; shoulders of mutton roasted, and a 6*d*. commons in second to every commons of mutton.

‘Tuesday’s Dinner.—Leggs of mutton boyled, and to every commons of mutton a 6*d*. commons to second.

‘Friday’s dinner.—Stucklings (a kind of apple turnover seasoned with carraways and allspice, not nice, which is still served at Domum dinner) and fish. A 6*d*. commons to every master’s commons.

‘Saturday’s dinner.—The same as Friday’s.’

¹ This appears to be a calumny. It was met by a respectful protest on the part of the Sub-warden and six of the Fellows, who say ‘The new buildings contained within our Warden’s lodgings were erected above twenty years since. Nothing added since this Warden’s coming, but only a balcony window and a staircase leading to a private walk of his on the backside of the College; charge £28 2*s*. 9*d*. and no more, disbursed by Bursars with general approbation of the Fellows . . . only rooms he hath furnished are two, those of the Warden of New College and the Posers.’ Compare the charges levelled against Bentley by the Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1710.

Bancroft's time, our worthy predecessor, be observed by your Warden and others the Members and Officers of your College; being very favourable on the Warden's behalf: and that the ten pounds, which your Warden takes yearly for wine, be bestowed as is appointed by your College Statutes.

'XI. Item, that such reverence be used in your chapel, both in your access thereto, and recess therefrom, and also in service time, as is practised in Cathedral churches, and is not dissonant to the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England: and that no Fellow or other belonging to your College, of what degree soever, presume to come thither without his cap and hood.

'XII. Item, we require that these our injunctions be carefully registered and observed.

'Dated May 28, 1636.'

The following inventory of the contents of the Chapel was taken at this visitation:—

'One fayre payre of organs, in repairing and beautifying whereof has lately been spent ——— pounds¹ and upwards on account.

Two silver flaggons, double gilt, for the use of the Holy Eucharist.

Two silver chalices, with covers, for the same use.

One fayre pall of tissue, white and blue, lined with canvas.

One other pall of green bawdekin silk, with flowers of gold, lined.

Three Communion Table cloths, one of diaper, the other two of holland.

One cushion of purple velvet for the pulpit. Three long cushions of green velvet, one branched, the others plain. Two old cushions of purple velvet. Three old cushions of tapestry, and one of Turkey work with the Founder's arms.

Four silk cushions of needlework.

An old carpet of tapestry with the Founder's arms.

Two deskcloths of red damask, and one other of "pannel stuffe" with a fringe.

Four stall cloths of red bawdekin silk, with a long cushion made of an old pall.'

Distributio pauperibus in 1636-8:—

'Pauperi erudito Germanico, 6*d.*; paralytico seni a balneis redeunti (returning from Bath) qui et ludimagister et sacerdos fuerat, 1*s.*; tres mulierculae de Hiberniâ, 1*s.*; an Irishman from Cambridge, 2*s.*; a poor Greek scholar, 1*s.*; prisoners of war from Dunkirk (*sic*) 1*s.*;

¹ The blank is in the original.

Newbolt, a chorister who was sick, 10s.; a barrister named Early, in prison for debt, 1s.; Patrick Poinés, whose goods had been plundered by the French, 2s.; the people of Kilrush in Ireland, whose town had been consumed by fire and plundered by Turks (*sic*), 10s.'

Sir Samuel Morland (adm. 1638) was the son of the Rector of Sulhamstead Abbots in Berkshire, and graduated at Magdalene College, Cambridge. He went to Sweden in 1653 with Bulstrode and Whitlocke's embassy, and was afterwards sent by Cromwell with a diplomatic protest against the persecution of the Piedmontese Protestants by the Duke of Savoy. He was created a baronet at the Restoration, and died in 1696. Evelyn¹ alludes repeatedly to his ingenuity and inventions.

Books bought in 1639 :—

Cluverii Opera, 4 vols.: Spanhemii Evangelia, 2 vols.: Campanella, 4 vols.: Suavi Concordia: Pitsaeus de rebus Anglicis: Apostolii Paroimia: Cluserii Epitomiae: Juliani Opera Graecolatina: Capel de Cenâ Christi: Ffolliott in Cantica: Apologia Francisci de Sanctâ Clarâ: Spelmanni Concilia et Glossaria, 2 vols.:—£9.

Under *custus pasturae* appears an item of £2 8s. 'pro ly Shipp money' on Stoke Park, the famous impost for the support of the Navy, of which Hampden had disputed the legality two years before. The Order of Council, dated August 12, 1635, imposed £6000 ship money on the County of Southampton in the following proportions :—

	£
Winchester	200
Southampton	200
Portsmouth	70
Andover	50
Romsey	30
Basingstoke	60
Rest of county	5390
	<hr/>
	£6000
	<hr/>

The Warden and Fellows were exempted from the assessment to ship money, except for Stoke Park, which they farmed themselves, on the ground that their lands were contributing in

¹ *Diary*, 10 Oct. 1687; 16 Oct. 1671; 10 Sept. 1677; 16 May 1683; 25 Oct. 1696.

the places where they lie. In other words, their lessees were assessed.

The example of the eighteen scholars who bound themselves in the autumn of 1639 to talk Latin till the ensuing Pentecost, will not be followed now that Latin has ceased to be the spoken language of diplomacy. To be able to talk Latin then went as far as being able to talk French, Italian, and German now. The agreement is quoted here for the sake of the compliment to Warden Harris, himself an elegant Latin scholar¹, which it contains:—

‘Nos, quorum nomina subscripta sunt, Collegii Beatae Mariae Wintōn prope Winton. scholares, memores antiqui moris et disciplinae hujus loci, memores Legum Paedagogicarum, memores denique officii et obsequii quod Reverendo D^{no} Custodi nostro haec a nobis jam saepius postulanti debemus: tandem sancte promittimus nos ab eo tempore quo praesenti huic chartae subscripsimus ad festum Pentecostes proxime futurum in scholâ hujus Collegii, in aulâ, in cubiculis, in omni denique loco quo convenire unâ et conversari solemus, Latino usuros sermone et non alio, nisi forte ad aliquem habendus sit sermo, qui illius linguae sit penitus ignarus. Quod si qui nostrum aliter sciens volensque fecerit, hunc peccati apud Deum, infamiae apud homines reum esse volumus et haberi.

Ego Gulielmus Ailife libens subscripsi decimo quarto die Octobris Anno Dñi 1639

Gulielmus Wither
Abel Makepeace
Henricus Allanson
Ricardus Rowlandson
Thomas Pyle
Edward Stanley
Johannes Harris
Johannes Nubery
Thomas Holloway
Georgius Hussey, eodem die

Ricardus Croke
Franciscus Younge
Jermanus Richards
Robertus Baynham
Henricus Compton
Henricus Allworth, decimo
nono die Decembris sub-
scripsi
Thomas Rivers, eodem die.’

Roger Heigham, a scholar of 1639, succeeded to New College in 1648, and was ejected at the end of that year by the Parliamentary Commissioners. He was a nominee of Warden Harris, who writes to his son (Jan. 31, 1649-50):—

‘I understand by your brother in Oxford that there is great talk of putting out more of the Fellows at New College, but he cannot

¹ Drafts of several of his Latin speeches and letters are preserved in the muniment room.

tell me the particulars. . . . I pray you write me word what is done there, that if occasion be, I may send Roger Heigham to Oxford, to see if in a general scramble he can get something.'

It appears from another letter to young Harris what course the Commissioners pursued. They called the Fellows in, and asked each of them whether he submitted to their visitation. Those who like Heigham denied the competency of the Commissioners were ejected then and there. The Warden advised Heigham to appeal for mercy, on the ground that he was only a probationer, and had answered like the rest, without intending to question the competency of the Commissioners to visit the University, but only to question their competency to visit New College, having regard to the Statute '*De Visitatione*,' which declares that the College shall only be visited by actual members of the University, which a few members of the Commission were not. However, this plea, ingenious as it was, did not prevail with the Commissioners, and poor Heigham remained without a fellowship until August 30, 1660.

In the year 1640 Warden Harris founded '*Sickhouse*,' building at his own expense in the Carmelite's Mead the front and older portion of the present building. The back and more commodious portion of *Sickhouse* was built at the expense of the Rev. John Taylor, in 1775. Harris, who was a Hebrew scholar (he had been Hebrew reader at New College) called it *Bethesda*¹, the house of mercy, and inscribed that word in Hebrew letters over the doorway. Over the window on the east side of the door is the following legend:—

'Votum Authoris pro pueris.

Jehovah qui sanitatis author est unicus, noxia, precor,
Omnia a vestris capitibus arceat ac repellat.'

And over the window on the west side of the door:—

'Votum puerorum pro authore.

Cubantis in lecto languoris extremo cor eius
Et artus Jehovah curet foveat ac sustentet.'

It is remarkable that '*Sickhouse*' was not furnished till the year 1668, and then inadequately enough with the proceeds of a legacy by Warden Harris for that purpose. This is the

¹ '*Sumptibus Harrisii fuit aedificata Bethesda.*'

inventory of articles purchased 'juxta legatum Dñi Harris': 'A pair of bellows, 1s. 8d.; four chairs, 5s.; a table, 3s.; a bedstead with a bottom of sacking (*cubile ad funem*), 14s.; tin utensils, 3s. 6d.; duae matulae, 4s.; twelve spoons, 2s.; two candlesticks, 1s. 1d.; earthenware, 6d.; duo lasana, £1 7s. 6d.' The scholars evidently brought their bedding, &c., with them from chambers when they 'went continent,' and the nurse found her own bedding and furniture. Four bedsteads with 'cheney' (*chintz*?), furniture at £5 12s. 3d. each were purchased in 1777 for the Sickhouse; but the scholars continued to bring their own bedding with them until recently.

Richard Holloway (adm. 1640) rose to be a puisne justice of the King's Bench. He was one of the four judges who tried the Seven Bishops in 1688 upon their refusal to read the Declaration for giving Liberty of Conscience (as it was styled) pursuant to the injunction of James II. Evelyn says¹, 'The Chief Justice, Wright, behaved with great moderation and civility to the Bishops. Alibone, a Papist, was strongly against them; but Holloway and Powell being of opinion in their favour, they were acquitted.' Three days later he says, 'The two Judges, Holloway and Powell, were displaced.'

Venditio bosci, or timber money, appears for the first time in 1641. Hitherto College timber had been felled for repairs only, in obedience to the Statutes, and not for sale. This new source of income was not neglected; and in the latter part of the last and beginning of the present century, was a valuable source of revenue to the Warden and Fellows.

Dr. More (adm. 1579), who was a Prebendary of Winchester and Chichester Cathedrals, left the pick of his library to the Society in 1641. 'Sol. in regardis in domo More per socium evolventem libros Doctoris More nuper defuncti ijs.' Under 'custus librarie' in 1641 we find 'thirteen dozen chains, £3 18s.; chaining 57 books, 3s.' This was not so much to prevent the books being removed, as to ensure their being kept in their places.

An item of 7s. 6d. for 7½ days' labour in eradicating bindweed or 'lily' (*pro eradicandâ colubrinâ sive bistortâ*) in the Fellows' garden occurs in the Bursars' book of 1641.

¹ *Diary*, 29 June and 2 July, 1688.

In the same year a legal question as to the right of the College to the goods of felons within their manors was decided in favour of the College. A tenant of the manor of Sydling died by his own hand, and the coroner's jury found a verdict of *felo de se*, whereupon the bailiff of the manor seized his goods. The representatives of the deceased challenged his right to do so, and brought an action. Two instances were produced in which the right had been exercised, one in the manor of Eling, the other in the manor of Ropley¹, but the charter conferring the right had to be produced; which being mislaid, an exemplification of it had to be obtained. This is the bill of costs from the Bursars' book of 1641:—

	£	s.	d.
The Master of the Crown Office, for searches	0	10	0
The Clerks there	0	5	0
Boat hire four times, going and returning ²	0	5	0
Mr. Offley the Attorney's fee in Michaelmas Term	0	3	4
Counsel's hand to the plea	0	10	0
Search at the Rolls	0	1	0
„ in the Exchequer, on Mr. Gundry's side	0	2	0
„ „ „ on Sir — Fanshawe's side	0	1	0
Mr. Eliott an Attorney's fee	0	3	4
A copy of the Patent of K. Henry VI.	0	18	0
„ „ the inquisition and plea, with the Attorney's fee in Hilary Term	0	13	8
Drawing confession of Mr. Attorney-General	0	2	8
A copy of the certificate for Meonstoke ³ , 3s. 4d.; the Six Clerks' fee, 3s. 4d.; Mr. Kelway's fee, 3s. 4d.	0	10	0
Mr. Twisden, of counsel	0	10	0
Mr. Offley the Attorney's fee in Easter Term	0	3	4
„ „ Trinity Term	0	3	4
An ulterius lilo ⁴	0	4	8
Copying the plea	0	5	4
Entering the same	0	13	4
The Attorney-General's Clerk's fee in the plea touching the Charter	2	0	0
	<hr/> £8 5 0 <hr/>		

¹ 'Sol. Mr^o Kelynge de ly croune office pro copiâ duarum inquisitionum de felonibus de se apud Elynge et Ropley vjs viij^d.'

² From Queenhithe to Westminster and back.

³ For use in the manor of that name.

⁴ Meaning unknown.

Another case occurred in the manor of Sydling in the year 1674. One Robert Arnold of Broad Sydling, a tenant under the College, committed suicide Nov. 24, 1673. The College seized his goods, and granted them by deed to Nicholas Hussey and others upon trust to raise the arrears of rent due by Arnold to the College, and £20 as an acknowledgment of their title, and to stand possessed of the residue for the benefit of Arnold's sisters, he having left no wife or child. The title of the College to the goods being questioned, for the reason that Sydling did not belong to the College at the date of the charter, the opinions of Sir John Maynard and Serjeant Newdegate were taken upon the point. That of Sir John Maynard is lost. I subjoin the Serjeant's opinion:—

Case.

'King Henry VI by his letters patent, dated July 4, 22 H. VI, grants to ye Warden, Scholars, and Chaplains of Saint Mary College of Winchester near Winchester omnia bona et catalla quae vocantur "waifes" de et in diversis maneriis terris et tenementis et feodis suis quae nunc habeant et extunc sint habituri. Et quod habeant catalla felonum de se, tam omnium hominum suorum, quam omnium tenentium suorum, integre tenentium et non integre tenentium, resident. et non resident. quorumcunque, tam infra dominia terras et possessiones quam feoda praedicta.

'H. VIII grants to the aforesaid College the manor of S in exchange for other lands, and the College have since enjoyed felons' goods under the said manor.

'A having a house and family within the manor of S where he usually resided, travailing thence towards London became *felo de se*, having divers goods in ye manor of S and other goods in other places.'

'Q. 1. Whether the Charter of H. VI be sufficient to grant ye College ye goods of *felo de se* in the manor of S which came to the College after ye Charter?

'A. I doe conceive it is.

'Q. 2. Whether if it be, ye goods of A shall be forfeited to ye Colledge though he killed himself out of ye manor?

'A. I take it they shall.

'Q. 3. Whether ye Colledge shall not have the goods of A which were in other manors as well as those which were in ye manor of S at the time of ye death?

'A. I am of opinion that wheresoever he was possessed of goods the Colledge is well entitled to them.

'July 4, /74.'

'RIC. NEWDEGATE.

Serjeant Newdegate's fee was £2. Sir John Maynard's fee was £1; clerk, 2s. The attorney's bill was £2 9s. 11d.

Distributio pauperibus in 1641:—Sailors who had been plundered by pirates from Dunkirk, 1s.; a captive redeemed from the Turks, 'qui quinquies sub hastâ venierat,' 1s.; pauperi generoso a gyrgatho (the Cheyney prison, I think) nuper dimisso, 6d.; one from Ireland who had been robbed by the Turks, and was going with his family to Belgium, 1s.

Adams (*Wykehamica*, p. 89) relates a romantic story of the traditional Parliamentarian officer, who had been a scholar on the foundation, and mindful of the oath which he had sworn, defended the College against the violence of a fanatic soldiery. Something of the kind may have occurred at the Cathedral, where the tomb of Wykeham suffered comparatively little damage¹, but there is no great occasion to believe it to have occurred at the College. The Roundheads were not enemies of education; and there is really no reason to imagine that any officer of the rebel forces ever stood with sword unsheathed in front of Outer Gate, and defended his old school in her hour of need. The story most likely grows out of the memory of a visit which Nathaniel Fiennes (adm. 1623) paid to the College in the winter of the year 1642. It was on the afternoon of December 12 that Fiennes, not a Colonel as yet, arrived at the College in command of a small party of horse, on his way to join the force with which Waller routed Lord Grandison on the morrow and took the Castle of Winchester.

Rushworth says²:—

'The Lord Grandison and others took up their quarters at Winchester. Sir William Waller, Colonel Brown and Colonel Harvey came before that city, against whom there sallied out two regiments of foot and afterwards a party of horse: but being both beaten back with loss, those within retreated to the Castle, and the assailants beginning to scale the walls, they desired quarter, which was granted; only detaining prisoners the commanders and officers; and the common soldiers, being near 800, were stripped and dismissed; but the Lord Grandison and Major Willis made their escape as they were carrying them to Portsmouth, having, as was supposed, charmed their keepers with a good sum of money, and so got to Oxford.'

¹ Chapter XXI.

² Part III, Book II.

It was natural that Fiennes should stop at the College and billet his party there. He was a Founder's kinsman himself; he had a nephew (Christopher Turpin) on the foundation at the time, and he was a friend and correspondent of the Warden. Besides these inducements, the outer Court (inasmuch as the beer was not kept in the brewhouse, but in the cellar, under lock and key), was the best place in the world for his men to pass the night in. Fiennes himself slept in the Warden's lodgings with a sentinel at the door. No damage whatever is recorded, and the stock was only diminished to the extent of sixty one-pound loaves for the men's supper and breakfast, and twelve bushels of malt for their horses. It must be admitted that Fiennes allowed his men to levy a contribution before they went away; but they resorted to no acts of violence. The following references to the incident occur in the Bursars' book for 1642:—

	£	s.	d.
Militibus M ^{ri} Fines	20	0	0
Quibusd. militibus relictis ¹	5	0	0
Sex aliis militibus	2	0	0 ²
Pro modio frumenti expens. in militibus.	0	5	0
Militibus quibusdam per M ^{rum} Hacket et M ^{rum} infor- matorem	0	5	0
Ric ^o Frampton (the brewer) pro xij modiis brasii pro equis famulorum M ^{ri} Fines tempore guerraë	1	5	6
Pro le watch in hospitio Dñi Custodis	0	0	6
	£28	16	0

Under *distributio pauperibus* in 1643 some entries occur of relief given to wounded soldiers. But no more visits of troops on the march disturbed the tranquillity of the Society. The spring and autumn progresses took place as usual. Owing to the high price of corn, rents were up, and there was money to spare for improvements. The schoolmaster's chamber was wainscoted for £4 1s., and then painted at a cost of £4 1s. 11d. Six chairs in Russia leather were bought for £2 5s. 8d., and put into the chamber of Mr. Wither, one of the Fellows. Gravel walks were made in the Fellows' garden,

¹ For the defence of the College, I suppose.

² If the other soldiers were paid at the same rate the total number of soldiers was eighty-one.

where a bowling green had existed since 1632, and the old hop garden was planted with apple trees.

The surprise of Colonel Boles at Alton, near the end of 1643, was followed by the battle of Cheriton Down on March 29, 1644. Waller pushed on after the retiring Royalists to Winchester. The Mayor, prudent man, offered him the keys of the city; but he, declining them, moved on to Bishop's Waltham and Christchurch, which he took, and then returning to Winchester, found the gates shut against him, and his entrance into the city refused; whereupon, battering the gates, he entered by force, which occasioned great damage to the inhabitants by the unruly soldiers, who could not be restrained from plundering¹. Thanks to Wykeham's prescience in founding the College without the city wall, the Society sustained no harm or loss on this occasion. The only reference to passing events on the part of the Bursars for the year will be found under *distributio pauperibus* :—

'Dat. iij militibus vulneratis ad Alton vj^s; duobus militibus vulneratis ad Tichborne in Kingsgate St. j^s; militi cuidam generoso (a cavalier) qui eruperat de carcere ij^s vj^d.'

It is noticeable that Harris about this time, or perhaps a little before, sent Mr. Jones, the steward, to the King at Oxford, to solicit his protection for the College :—

'In expensis M^{ri} Jones euntis et redeuntis inter Winton. et Oxon. et in regardis datis per eundem in perquirendo regiam protectionem pro Collegio, iiij^l xvj^s iiij^d.'

Where the College suffered most during the Civil War was in the billeting of troops; a burden which they had to endure in common with other owners of landed property. Harris brought in an account in 1644 of £24 9s. 8d. expended 'pro le billett diversorum hominum,' who cannot have been billeted within the College walls, or we should hear of it through the baker's and brewer's accounts, as when Fiennes paid his visit. The account of the bailiff at Stoke Park for quartering soldiers between December, 1642, and March, 1645-6, amounts to no less a sum than £99 9s. 6d. The allowance for a day and night's billet was eightpence for a man and eighteenpence for a

¹ Rushworth, Pt. III, Bk. III.

man and horse at this time. In 1646 the Society had to find £1 for a week's maintenance of two troopers belonging to Colonel Sheffield's 'legion,' which is at nearly the same rate.

In 1645 the Royalists held Winchester Castle under Sir William Ogle, and martial law superseded the local Pie-powder Court¹, to which Frampton, the College brewer, would have addressed his complaint at any other time :—

'Sol. M^{ro} Bye promoventi causam Collegii in petitione traditâ gubernatori per Ric. Frampton x^s. . . . Sol. famulo Dñi Gul. Ogle Vicecomitis Barrington, gubernatoris castri et civitatis tempore guerrae, j^s.'

What Frampton's complaint was about we do not know. This state of things in Winchester continued until the battle of Naseby had been fought. On September 28 Oliver Cromwell appeared before the city and summoned the garrison. They surrendered, according to Lord Clarendon, on easy conditions. The College escaped injury; the Cathedral was wrecked, and the Castle was mined and blown up. Wolvesey Castle, too, was ruined. The citizens did not suffer so much loss as they did when Waller entered their gates. One of them, Peter Chamberlin, was burnt out; but this Ucalegon lived next door to the Castle, and suffered in consequence. The Society subscribed to reinstate him. They could well afford to do so. It does not appear that they suffered a halfpennyworth of damage, or even had troops billeted on them during these operations. Harris had friends on both sides.

Philip Fell (adm. 1645) became usher at Eton College. He was a son of Dr. Samuel Fell, Dean of Christ Church, and brother of Dr. John Fell, also Dean of Christ Church, and Bishop of Oxford (1676-86). Dr. Samuel Fell was a friend of Warden Harris, and wrote to him from his parsonage at Freshwater on August 20, 1617, declining an invitation to Winchester for the Election of that year, when Harris was one of the Posers.

'I had,' he writes, 'an earnest desire to come and see you at Winton, but your Election fell out in the middle of August, and at that time I was unprovided of a curate; and lastly, you may

¹ See Stats. 17 Ed. IV, c. 2, and 1 Ric. III, c. 6, defining the jurisdiction of these Courts.

imagine how little pleasure I can take in that place, where I and my poor brother have found so little favour and grace.'

I suppose they failed to get nominations. Dr. Samuel Fell was educated at Westminster. Philip, his son, probably owed his nomination to Harris.

Robert Grove (adm. 1645) rose to be Bishop of Chichester (1691-6).

In 1646 Parliament imposed an excise on beer. The Society sent in a petition to be exempted. Writing from the Six Clerks' office to his 'most honoured friend Dr. Harris,' Nicholas Love says:—

'I received y^r commands concerning ye excise of ye College, with y^r petition to be exempted from the same; but (by reason ye House in this conjunction of affayres is at no leazure), nothing yet hath been done. Cambridge is not exempted from ye charge, as was supposed, nor Eaton College, which hath a Parliament man (Rouse¹) for its head. The burgesses of Cambridge, the master of Eaton College, and wee for Winchester, have conferred about it, and intend upon ye first opportunitye, when ye House is in a fit temper for it, to putt in *totis viribus* for ye exemption; in which you shall perceive ye readiness of y^r servants to do all faythful service for that foundation.'

Again in March, 1647:—

'I received both y^r commands concerning ye excise of y^r College, and till we come to handle ye matter of ye University of Oxford little will be done in ye House; which time will not be long now, for ye Committee is going down to visit ye Colleges, and upon their report advice will be taken by all scholars and scholars' friends to exempt them from publique impositions. For ye mean time I have pre-vayled with ye Commissioners of ye Excise to intimate a connivency of the Excise for a time.'

In view of this 'connivency,' the Bursars appear to have made a return of so much beer only as was consumed by the Commoners. It appears by the Bursars' book of 1647 that the exciseman collected £4 19s. in that year:—'Sol. Benjamin Smith, Collectori excisae pro biriâ batillatâ ab extraneis, viz. pro 198 humbertons (barrels) ad vi^d; iv^l xix^s.' It does not appear what period this covered; but in 1650 the same exciseman received 11s. 3*d*. for beer supplied to the Commoners (pro biriâ

¹ Provost of Eton 1643-1658, and Speaker of Barebones' Parliament in 1653.

batillatâ ab extraneis) between June 24, 1649, and July 27, 1650. These 'extranei' therefore got through forty-five barrels in the thirteen months, about five gallons daily if allowance be made for the holidays, or two quarts apiece, assuming that there were ten of them at this time, which seems probable. The Society, acting under advice, no doubt, had returned only the beer which they supplied to the Commoners at a price. This did not satisfy the Commissioners of Excise; and in 1652 I find a sum of £10 10s. entered as paid to the exciseman. This sum, at 3*d.* per barrel, represents a consumption of 840 barrels in the twelve months, about three-fourths of the actual consumption.

Distributio pauperibus (1647-58):—

'Mulieri pauperi de Hiberniâ quae in bellis nuperis maritum amiserat, et possessionem annuam ad valorem cl^l, j^s: Rob^{to} Mountaine de Andever, qui amiserat per ignem ad valorem dccc^l, j^l: aliis pauperibus, viz. lxxxij familiis qui bona ibidem amiserant per eundem ignem, v^l: pauperi qui venerat ab Irelandiâ et eo revertebatur, j^s: quatuor captivis qui pugnârunt apud Naseby ij^s: sex militibus generosis (cavaliers), vj^s: pauperi scholari de Oxoniâ, j^l: generoso incarcerato, vj^s: duobus pueris mendicant. pro matre ex Hiberniâ puerperio laboranti, j^s: pauperibus in Basingstoke igne spoliatis, v^l: pauperi nautae ab Ostendensibus capto, j^s: pauperi generoso qui fuerat regi Carolo a speciebus (a poor cavalier who had been grocer to King Charles), j^s: tribus nautis de Galliâ expositis in Cornwall et venientibus Hampton¹, x^s: generoso cuidam incarcerato, ij^l: pauperi olim a campanis Eccl. Cathedralis (a poor man who had been a ringer at the cathedral church), j^s: ad redimend. captos a Turcis, ij^s: duobus militibus mancis, vj^d: Paulo Isaiah a Judaismo converso, ij^l: duodecim nautis de Bristolliâ a captivitate liberatis (twelve sailors of Bristol city who had been liberated from captivity), ij^s: pauperi mendicanti ad aulae gradus, vj^d: sex Gallis captis a Flandris, j^s: M^{ro} Goughagno (Geoghegan?) ad instantiam ministrorum Londinensium (at the instance of the Assembly of Divines?), j^l: mercatori a Dunkerkis capto, nomine Read, j^s vj^d: tribus pueris et eorum patri cujus crura erant abscissa, ij^s: Germano nobili exulanti religionis causâ, v³: M^{ro} Hagger² incarcerato propter debita, ij^s vj^d: M^{ro} Davis, filio ministri Novae Angliae, ij^s vj^d.'

¹ The road from the West country to Southampton lay through Salisbury and Winchester, there being no road through the New Forest which could be followed without a guide.

² The ejected Rector of Chilcomb.

Custus aulae in 1648:—

‘Pro ignitabulo ex thorace confecto calefaciendis cibus (a chafing dish for keeping victuals hot, made out of a corslet ¹), j^s iij^d.’

Books purchased in 1648:—

Hooker’s Works, 6s.: Salazar on Proverbs, 15s.: Grotius on the Old and New Testament, £3 16s.: Petavius de Theologicis Dogmatibus, 3 vols.: Salmasius in Solinum, 2 vols.: Cornelius a Lapide on the Books of Kings, on the Gospels, and his Ecclesiastical History, 4 vols.: Gerhard’s Harmony: Loisii Opuscula, 3 vols.: Neirenburg de Origine Scripturae: Azarii Institutiones, 3 vols.: Ruderus in Martialem et Q. Curtium, 2 vols.: Prideaux’ Praelectiones: Passeratii Catullus et Tibullus: Catena Graeca Patrum: John Knox’s History: Dextri Chronicon: Laeti America: Tacitus: Gomari opera, 3 vols.: Fisher’s Works, 3 vols.: Featlay’s Sermons: Gualdi Historia: Biendi Historia de Bellis Civilibus Angliae: Gazari Historia Indiae Occidentalis: Bishop Montagu’s Acta et Monumenta: History of the Earldom of Angus:—altogether £28 6s. 4d.

We come to the Parliamentary visitation of 1649. The Committee for regulating the Universities had ousted the ‘malignant members’ of Oxford and Cambridge, and now turned to the reformation of Winchester and Eton². In view of what was impending, Nicholas Love wrote in June to Harris:—

‘And that you may be y^t more secured for the future, I advise you at the Assizes to apply to one Mr. Hill, a Parliament man and a lawyer, and entertain him to be of counsel for the College, when need shall be. My meaning is, to give him some small thing annually *pro consiliis impendendis*. I speak not this out of any respect to him, but wholly for the service,’ &c.

It does not appear that this advice was followed. On August 30 the Committee appointed Sir Henry Mildmay, Colonel Fielder, Lord Commissioner Lisle, M.P. for Winchester,

¹ ‘And of course you turn every accoutrement now
To its separate use, that your wants may be well met;
You toss in your breastplate your pancakes, and grow
A salad of mustard and cress in your helmet.’

T. Hood, ‘Address to Mr. Dymoke, the Champion of England.’

² ‘Die Martis 29^o Maii, 1649:—“Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament that it be referred to the Committee for Regulating the Universities of Oxon and Cambridge to nominate Visitors for the regulating of the Colleges of Winchester and Eaton.”—Hen. Scobell, Clericus Parliamenti.’

Nicholas Love, Robert Reynolds, Francis Allen, Richard Major, John Hildersley (M.P. for Winchester in the Parliaments of 1654 and 1656), Sir Robert Wallop, Sir Thomas Gervase, Henry Bromfield, and George Marshall, the intruded Warden of New College¹, to visit Winchester College, with instructions to report 'what present statutes should be taken away, and what persons removed.' Thomas Hussey, sen., Edward Hooper, Francis Rivett, and Richard Norton, Esq., were afterwards added to the Commission. The Commissioners visited the College in the week of the Epiphany Quarter Sessions, 1649-50. Harris had notice to attend and produce the statutes and records of the College, which he did, submitting at the same time the following statement :—

'The foundation of the College by Winchester consisteth of these persons :—

One Warden, Dr. Harris.

One Schoolmaster, Mr. Pottenger.

Ten Fellows, viz. Mr. Wither, Mr. Colenett, Mr. Hackett, Mr. Chalkhill, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Bold, Mr. Richards, Mr. Trussell, Mr. Terry, Mr. May.

Their employment is :—

1. To perform divine service in the Chappell, which they do now according to the directorie, preaching by turn every Lord's day in the forenoon, and in the afternoon expounding some part of the Cathecisme.
2. To joyne with the Warden in managing the estate of the College, in letting leases and other collegiate Acts for which the consent of a major part of them is necessarily required.
3. To beare Office in the College as they shall be yearly chosen hereunto.

¹ Warden Pinke having died, Nov. 2, 1647, of a fall downstairs in his own lodgings, the Parliamentary Committee sent down an order, forbidding the Fellows to proceed to elect his successor. The Fellows sent a deputation to Lord Say and Nathaniel Fiennes, whom they asked to befriend them for the election of a Warden. The answer which they got from Lord Say was that they were free to elect the 'Patriarch of Dorchester, Mr. John White*.' He was nominated, and had a few votes; but Henry Stringer was elected Warden. In August, 1648, the Committee of Lords and Commons removed Stringer, and imposed George Marshall on the Society.

* *Ante*, p. 293.

Our Officers are six in all, viz. :—

One Subwarden, who governs all in the Warden's absence, is one of the electors of scholars into and out of the College and a necessarie man in all accounts.

Two Bursars, who have the receiving and expending of all the College rents, as well as in grain as money.

One Sacrist, who hath the custodie of the Communion plate and other utensils of the Chappell, and is appointed together with the Warden and Subwarden to take the accounts of the Bursars, as well quarterly as yearly.

One Outrider, who is to accompanie the Warden in viewing the College lands once or twice in the year, and letting estates in customarie holds where we have anie.

One Claviger, who is intrusted with a key of the common chest ; there being three in all, the other two in the custodie of the Warden and Subwarden.

Three Chaplains, viz. :—

Mr. Holloway, Mr. Cheese, Mr. Taylour.

Their employment, together with the Fellows, has been to read praiers twice every day, at 10 and 4 of the clock ; and also to the children every morning, which they do now not according to the common praier book but in a generall forme, such as is usual in families.

One Usher of the School, Mr. Christopher Taylour.

One Singing Master, Mr. King.

Three Clerks, Philip Taylour, John Shepheard, and (vacant).

Their office is, to attend in the Chappell, to see it swept and kept cleane, to keepe the bells and the clock and to wait upon the Fellows at the table.

Seventy children of the bodie of the house :—

These are instructed in the Latin and Greek tongue by the Schoolmaster, and Usher, according to the severall forms wherein they are placed.

For their instruction in religion they have a Cathecism Lecture¹ every Lord's day, in the afternoon ; and before it begins, the Usher is appointed to spend half an hour in particular examination of them, what they remember of the former lecture. They are also appointed to take notes of the forenoon sermon, and to give account thereof to the Schoolmaster in writing. Besides they learn every Saturday some part of Nowell's

¹ Many still living can remember the time when the Collegers at Eton were catechised during Lent at the Sunday afternoon service in the College chapel.

Cathecism in the school. They have praiers every morning before they go to school performed in the Chappell by one of the Fellows or Chaplains, and so likewise at night before they go to bed. And after they are in bed a chapter of the Bible read by the Prepositor in every chamber.

Besides these we have sixteen poor children whom we call Quiristers who are by Statute to make the Fellows' beds, and to wait upon the Scholars in the Hall.

And fourteen Servants in Ordinarie, viz. :—

One manciple, two butlers, three cooks, one baker, two brewers, one miller, two horse-keepers, one gardener, one porter. All these have diet wages and liverye from the College.

We have a Steward of our lands and an Auditor, who do not constantly reside heere ; but when they do, they have their diet with the Warden, and each of them a fee and liverie from the College.'

So full and frank a statement as this deserved the consideration which it apparently received. No action whatever was taken against the Warden or the College. We have not got the Warden's answer to the following charges which were brought against him personally on this occasion, but they must have seemed, on the whole, undeserving of serious consideration to a Commission composed chiefly of his friends :—

'The Warden there hath often preached for and practised superstition, viz. :—

(1) In a sermon at the College he hath maintained corporall bowing at the name JESUS.

(2) In a sermon at the cathedral he hath justified the ceremonies imposed by the bishops in their convocation ; affirming them to be but few, and those very significant (*sic*), and never rigorously imposed ; and durst affirm that never any were punished unduly for refusing them.

(3) In another sermon there he hath maintained the lawfulness and antiquity of organicall music in the Quire ; and that it is of excellent use in God's service, and greatly approved of that which they call ye Songs of St. Ambrose.

(4) Shortly after execution of that unjust censure in the Starre Chamber upon Mr. Burton, Mr. Prynne, and Mr. Bastwick, he used (in his sermon) many expressions reflecting on them, to ye grief of all honest Christians present.

(5) He hath preached against such as have taken away the surplice and the church beautifyings (as he called them), saying, they

have taken away the canonical coat, and he thought they would take away the gown also, and leave the poor priest stark naked at ye last; and that new laws were made never before heard of.

(6) He hath only served ye times; for, at his first coming to ye College he used no adoration to ye high altar, but afterwards (with other superstitions) fell to that. At the first convening of this Parliament he left it againe, used it since, and now forbears it.

(7) He relinquishes that form of prayer before his sermon which at his first coming he used, and betook himself to that bidding form used by none but prelatieall superstitious persons.

(8) He hath prayed for the Lord Ogle¹ and the King's kinne, desiring the destruction of those who were risen up against the King, comparing his condition to that of King David (who was hunted as a partridge), and did inform the enemies' souldiers of His Majestie's descent, and that the kingdoms by birthright are his, although Scott born, and therefore their duties to yield obedience to his commands. He hath also maintained the justness of the enemies' cause, affirming it to be good, altho' (by reason of their sins) it might miscarry.

(9) He hath usually sent to the Shoppes for wares on the Sabbath Days.

(10) It hath been credibly reported that he would not suffer the good gentlewoman his wife to keep a good book, but would take it from her, who was much troubled at his inconstancy in religion, and reasoning with him why he did now use superstitious bendings which he formerly preached against.

(11) He did refuse to appear in the Assembly of Divines altho' chosen and summoned thereto.

(12) In his time the Communion table was turned altarwise², whereto himself and others did obeisance.

(13) That he did send voluntarily with the rest of the Prebends (*sic*) his part of £100 to the King.

(14) He with the rest of the College hath sent to the King money, horsemen, and plate³.

The following inventory of the contents of the chapel was

¹ Sir W. Ogle, Governor of Winchester Castle.

² In obedience to Laud's injunction.

³ It appears, by an inventory made August 12, 1648, that the reserve of plate in the muniment room had been reduced by the removal of the following articles, which no doubt found their way to King Charles :—

	oz.	dr.	gr.
Two basons and ewers with Bishop White's arms, weighing .	122	2	0
Two little trencher salts	7	1	0
Two plain silver tankards	39	1	0
One ditto given by Mr. Robert Barker	14	0	12
	182	4	12

taken in August, 1649. The reader will notice the absence of the organs, which are described in the inventory of 1646 as 'Two paire of organs, the one great, th' other a choire organ.' The Warden's love for 'organicall music' led him to keep them as long as he prudently could, but they were now bestowed out of sight, to wait for better times.

'In the Chappell and Vestrie.

- Imprimis. Two silver flaggons, double gilt, with a double case of leather; weight 76 oz., 0 dwt., 21 grs.
- Item. Two communion cupps with covers and a box; weight, 30 oz., 0 dwt., 24 grs.
- Item. A faire pall of white and redd with starrs and crownes of gold, lined.
- Item. One other pall of tisshowe (tissue), white and blew, lined with canvas.
- Item. One little cushion of purple velvet for ye pullpitt.
- Item. One pall of greene baudkin¹ silke with flowers of gold, lined.
- Item. A new pullpitt cloth of purple vellvett with ye Founder's Armes in ye midst and one cushion of ye same.
- Item. Two holland communion table clothes.
- Item. Two long cushions of grene vellvett th' one branched and th' other plaine.
- Item. Two olde cushions of tawney vellvett.
- Item. Three old cushions of tapestry, and one of Turkie worke with ye Founder's Armes.
- Item. Four silke cushions of needleworke.
- Item. A new cushion of tawney satyn for the Communion Table.
- Item. One old carpet of bustean, streaked.
- Item. Two deske clothes of redd damaske; one other deske cloth paved with fringe.
- Item. Four stall clothes of redd baudkin silke, with long cushions made of an olde pall.
- Item. Three old English Bibles, ye bible of ye last translation in 2 volumes, 4to., embossed, old, and ye same in 3 volumes, new.
- Item. De Lyra² in five libris: Moyses, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, and four books of Kings.
- Item. Idem in Novum Testamentum.
- Item. One reading deske of brasse, the head of woode in ye midst of ye Quire.

¹ *Ante*, p. 323.

A converted Jew of the fourteenth century. 'If this Lyra never had played Luther would never have danced' was a saying of the Catholic writers.

- Item. One Communion Table.
- Item. One joyned forme and one other forme in the Quire.
- Item. Four great Pewes in ye lower part (the ante chapel) with doores ; two long seats with backes.
- Item. Two kneeling deskes th' one fastened to ye Pewe, th' other loose.
- Item. One wainscott seate for the Commonsals.
- Item. Two long wainscott seates with backe and benches behinde them.
- Item. One joyned forme broken ; four plaine formes.
- Item. One little Pew and seate of boorde by the south wall : four settled benches in the Quire.
- Item. Two joyned Seates with doores in the lower parte.
- Item. A long table with a frame seate on either side, and one other at ye end, in the Vestrie.
- Item. A Portall in the Vestrie with locke and keye, latch and catch ; a chist for the candles.
- Item. One brasse candlestick for the Subwarden.
- Item. Three pewter candlesticks, two of tinne, twelve wooden, four of yron for ye Masters : and two yron and six wooden for ye children.
- Item. Five bells, a clock and a watch bell : two peeces of brass, the epitaph of a Warden of Oxon¹.
- Item. One bearer (bier), and a long forme with wainscot in ye cloisters.'

In January, 1651-2, the Parliamentary Committee did a thing which caused no small stir in both Colleges. A Fellow of New College, named Hiscocks—(an intruded one, whose name does not appear in the lists of Winchester Scholars) made a vacancy, whereupon the Committee put in one Stoughton, alleging in their ordinance of January 22 that the College was

'not at present in a capacity to make their election in a statutable way, in regard that divers of the Fellows who were at the last Election at Winchester College were under deprivation for certain misdemeanours of which complaynt hath been made to this committee.'

¹ Probably of John Bouke, who died March 2, 1442-3. This brass in two pieces is carried on in the inventories for more than twenty years after it became detached from the wall without anybody taking the trouble to refix it, and ultimately disappeared. An item in the Bursars' book for 1670 of 2*d.* 'pro vase ad recipienda ahenea monumentorum fragmenta'—a vessel to receive broken brasses, shows the state to which these memorials of the dead were reduced through neglect.

James Sacheverell (adm. 1645), the scholar who would in the ordinary course have succeeded to this vacancy (and did succeed to one a few weeks later), petitioned the committee against this act of interference with his vested interest, and so did the scholars generally on the ground that they ought not to suffer, when their time came, for any disorders at Oxford. The Committee seem to have acknowledged the force of the arguments of the petitioners, and did not interfere again. One good ordinance the Committee made a month later (Feb. 19), that resigning Fellows should place their resignations in the hands of the Warden of New College. The object was to check a practice of placing resignations in the hands of a friend to be used at the right time to secure the election of a relative at Winchester.

Thomas Flatman, a scholar of 1649, was called to the Bar and published a volume of poems in 1682. His friend, Oldys, praises him all round :—

‘Should Flatman for his client strain the Laws,
The painter gives some colour to the cause;
Should criticks censure what the poet writ,
The Pleader quits him at the Bar of Wit!’

‘This obscure and forgotten rhymers,’ as Warton calls him, forgetting that Flatman was a Wykehamist, has the merit of writing a stanza which Pope thought worth copying, *The Dying Christian to his Soul*:—

‘When on my sick bed I languish,
Full of sorrows, full of anguish,
Fainting, gasping, trembling, crying,
Panting, groaning, speechless, dying,
Methinks I hear some gentle spirit say,
Be not fearful, come away!’

Flatman was the speaker *ad portas* in 1654: ‘Flatman orationem habenti in ingressu oppositorum xiijs iv^d,’ is the entry in the accounts of that year.

Francis Turner (adm. 1650) was a son of the Dean of Canterbury. After holding the Mastership of St. John’s College, Cambridge, and the Deanery of Windsor, he was elevated to the See of Rochester in 1683, and a few months afterwards to the See of Ely. He was one of the seven Bishops under James II, and was displaced in 1691, in company with Archbishop Sancroft and

other Bishops who would not take the oath of allegiance to William III. His schoolfellow, Thomas Ken (adm. 1651), was the son of a Wykehamist, Thomas Ken, or Kenn, of Essendon, Herts (adm. 1627), who practised as an attorney at Great Berkhamstead. Ken entered Commoners in 1646, and left for New College in 1656, having recorded the fact by cutting his name and the date in two places in the Cloisters, where it may yet be seen. He returned to Winchester as a Fellow in 1666, upon the death of Stephen Cooke. He was Vice-Warden in 1673 and Bursar in 1677 and 1678. In 1679 he went to Holland as chaplain to the Prince of Orange, and then to Tangier, as chaplain to the Earl of Dartmouth. On his return to Winchester in 1692 he served the office of Sacrist. During his year of office, the lighting of the chapel was improved by the purchase of twenty-four new sconces, costing £2 11s. Two copies of the Book of Common Prayer and repairs of the old ones cost £3 11s., and five ells of holland for the Holy Table cost £1 7s. 8d. It is noticeable that there were four celebrations of the Holy Communion during his year of office, instead of three, which was the usual number at that time. There were only two celebrations in the year when he was admitted. It may have been owing to his voice at College meetings that subscriptions were given of £5 to the Protestant Churches of Bohemia, £5 to the exiled French Protestants, and £50 to the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, during his year of office. He was Vice-Warden again in 1683. An organ, bought of Renatus Harris in that year for £55, was long known as Ken's organ. It stood in one of the Fellow's chambers. 'Sol. Harris emendanti organa in camerâ Mri Thistlethwayte, il is vjd,' is an entry in the Bursars' book of 1701. In a similar entry in the book of 1735 it is called Bishop Ken's organ. We have already shown (*ante*, Ch. IV) that Ken's chamber before he went to Holland was the one over Third (lately added to the Warden's lodgings), which he shared with two other Fellows, Chalkhill and Coles. Whether he was in the same chamber after his return from Tangier I am unable to say. Ken resigned his Fellowship on being made Bishop of Bath and Wells. His autograph resignation, dated Feb. 10, 1684-5, is preserved in the muniment room. He 'more especially,' says Evelyn¹,

¹ *Diary*, Feb 4, 1685-6.

'assisted the devotions of Charles II in his last sickness.' With his schoolfellow Turner he was tried and acquitted, with the rest of the seven bishops, in 1688, for refusing to read the 'Declaration of Liberty of Conscience,' and was displaced after the Revolution for refusing the oath of allegiance to William III. His *Manual of Prayers* was published in 1674. There is a portrait of Ken in the Warden's Gallery.

John Potenger, who was schoolmaster after Stanley, resigned in 1652, in consequence, according to tradition, of Puritanical innovations, and was succeeded by William Burt (adm. 1618), a native of Winchester. Potenger's son (adm. 1658) was a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxon, and went to the Bar, becoming a poet and miscellaneous writer, and ending his days in the enjoyment of the little patent place of Comptroller of the Pipe, which Horace Walpole afterwards held.

The Register of Donations to the College Library was begun in 1652, at a cost of £3 2s. for the vellum, 10s. for binding, and £2 for making the original entries. It was kept up until the death of Warden Barter. The following will be found in it under date 1652 :—

'Honoratissimus Olivarius Dominus Protector Reipublicae Angliae ad instantiam clarissimi viri Nicolai Love¹, armigeri, hos libros olim ad bibliothecam Ecclesiae Cathedralis Stae. Trinitatis Winton. pertinentes huic Collegio dono dedit.'

Then follow four and a half pages of MSS. and printed books. The first half of this entry has been nearly smudged out with ink, probably by some officious Royalist after the Restoration, who did not want it to appear that the Society was indebted to Cromwell for a present of such value. These books, however, were not exactly given to the Society. They had been removed to London after the suppression of the Dean and Chapter in October, 1646, and remained there until Cromwell, at the instance of Love, allowed the Society to buy them at a low price. This appears from the Bursars' book of 1653 :—

'Sol. pro libris deportatis a Winton. ad Londin. vj^l viij^s : portantibus libros emptos a civitate Wynton. ad Collegium, iij^s : pro libris deportatis a civitate Winton. ad Collegium, iij^l.'

¹ The Society acknowledged Love's courtesy in 1653 by a present of a sugar-loaf costing £1 2s. 6d.

The following books had been bought three years previously :—

‘Ravannelli Thesaurus, 2 vols., £1 8s. : Paraei Opera, Pt. III, 16s. : Paraeus in Epistolam ad Romanos, £1 2s. : Brockman’s *Systema Theologiae*, 2 vols., £1 5s.¹ Samuel Desmaret’s *Elenchus Theologiae*, £1 : Hollinger’s *Thesaurus*, 9s. : Laurentius in *Difficiliora Loca Epist. Pauli*, 8s. : Vossius de *Baptismo*, 4s. : Grotius de *Jure Belli et Pacis*, 8s. : Brockmanni *Speculum*, 2s. : Corderius in *Job*, 16s. : Faber’s *Historical and Theological Institutes*, £1 2s. : Cartwright’s *Harmony*, 16s.’

Also the following lot for £3 2s. :—

‘Simplicius in *Epictetum* ; Manilii *Astronomicon*, ed. Scaliger ; Maioli’s *Dies Caniculares* ; Pancirolus de *rebus inventis et deperditis* ; Plautus, ed. Taubmann ; Gavanti de *litibus sacris* ; Pevesii *disputationes*, vols. 1, 4, 5 : Vidat et Alvarez de *auxiliis divinae gratiae* ; Del Rio’s *Disquisitiones magicae* ; and Godfrey’s *Opuscula*.’

Edward Colley, C.F., of Glaston, Rutland (adm. 1654), was brother-in-law to Caius Gabriel Cibber, whose elder son, Colley, the dramatist and poet laureat, sought admission in vain. The younger son, Lewis (adm. 1697), was more fortunate, and died a Fellow of New College in 1711. Colley Cibber’s unlucky son Theophilus (see Goldsmith’s *Essays*) was a Commoner. Colley Cibber tells us in his autobiography how Lewis Cibber got into College and he did not :—

‘Being,’ he says, ‘by my mother’s side a descendant of Wykeham, my father, who knew little how the world was to be dealt with imagined my having this advantage would be security enough for my success, and so sent me simply down thither without the least favourable recommendation or interest, but that of my unaided merit, and a pompous pedigree in my pocket. . . . The experience which my father thus bought at my cost taught him, some years after, to take a more judicious care of my younger brother, Lewis Cibber, whom, with a present of a statue of the founder, of his own making², he recommended to the same College.’

It appears from the Bursars’ book of 1655 that a fox was kept in the College in that year : ‘Pro emendandâ catenâ vulpis js’

¹ Published in 1617. Doctrines contained in this famous commentary militated against the right divine of kings ; so that James I had it burned publicly by the hangman.

² The bronze statue which stands in a niche over the door of ‘School.’

is the entry. The chain was often mended, and captivity did not agree with the fox, which was replaced frequently. One Roger Oades was paid 3s. for one which he brought from Chamberhouse in 1658, and 8s. for bringing another from Upham in 1659. A cub was bought for 3s. in 1662. The kennel (*domus vulpina*) was whitewashed in 1663. Sheep's paunches were bought to feed these foxes: 'Pro xx ly henges pro vulpeculâ vs' occurs in 1673. An earthen vessel, by its name 'a panch'

'No sickly noggin, but a jolly jug,'

was bought in 1655: 'Pro fictili majori Anglicè a "panch" 1s.' The word does not occur again.

The first allusion to deal or timber occurs in the Bursars' book for 1655, through the circumstance of a hundred deals having been bought at Southampton for the purpose of making a new cooler in the brewhouse. It was the great demand for timber after the fire of London eleven years later which brought deal into general use in this kingdom. The protectionist Evelyn says¹:—

'I will not complain what an incredible mass of ready money is yearly exported into the northern countries for this sole commodity, which might be saved were we industrious at home, or could have it out of Virginia.'

The entry in the Bursars' book is—

'Sol. Hodson brasiatori profisciscenti Hampton duabus vicibus pro eligendo et emendo ly deale bordes pro ly cooler de novo faciendo, iv^s vj^d: pro c deale bordes (120 to the 100), v^l.'

The labour in making the cooler cost £1 12s 4d.

¹ *Silva*, Bk. i. ch. 22.

CHAPTER XXI.

WARDEN BURT (1658-1679.)

Burt schoolmaster.—Succeeds Warden Harris.—Henry Beeston.—Builder's prices in 1658.—Accession of Charles II.—Loyalty of the Society.—Scholars of 1661.—Cost of provisions.—Supervisor's remarks in 1662.—Renewal of Charter of Privileges.—Restoration of Wykeham's chantry.—The plague in 1666.—Scholars removed to Crawley.—Election held at Newbury.—Chute; Welstead; Sacheverell; Norris.—Hambleton Camoys.—Receipts and expenses on Progress.

BURT the schoolmaster succeeded Harris. A petition by the intruded Warden (Marshall) and Fellows of New College 'Illustrissimo Potentissimoque Domino, Domino Olivario, Dei Gratiâ Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ Protectori,' for Oliver's sanction to the appointment, is preserved at Winchester, never having been presented owing to Oliver's death on September 3. Henry Beeston (adm. 1644) succeeded Burt as schoolmaster, and held that office until he was chosen Warden of New College in 1679. The epitaph on the south wall of St. Michael's Church, Winchester, to his seven children, six of whom died under two, and one at eight years of age, runs thus over a row of seven tiny skulls:—

'M.S.

Septem liberorum, Elizabethæ, Francisci, Gulielmi, Mariæ, Georgii, Annæ, Caroli, qui omnes sesquiennes, præter Gulielmum qui octoennis, decessere.

Henricus }
Anna } Beeston

P P inœsti posuerunt

CID ID CLXXV

"Talium est regnum coclorum."

Matt. xix. 14.'

The following builder's prices in 1658 may be quoted:—

'Bricks, 2s. 2d. per hundred; lime, 4s. per quarter; sand, 5s. per load; tiles, 2s. per hundred; ridge ditto, 3s. per dozen; flints, 1s. 6d. per load; hair, 8d. per bushel. Daily wages: bricklayer, 1s. 6d.; labourer, 14d.; ordinary ditto, 8d.; sawing planks, 4s. 6d. per hundred feet run.'

The College bells rang merrily on the news of the Restoration, and loyal Dr. Burt with Richards and Coles, two of the Fellows, went up to London with an address. Chaise hire (conductio rhedae) to London and back cost £3 15s. It is the first recorded instance of a Warden of Winchester College travelling otherwise than on horseback. Hyde (Lord Clarendon) presented the deputation at Court, and deigned to accept a pair of gloves and some pieces of gold (*chirothecae cum auro*) value £4 2s. The deputation spent £11 16s. 8d. on the journey, and sank £17 9s. on exchanging Commonwealth money for new coins of Charles II¹. They should have waited for the proclamation which shortly came out, giving currency to the Commonwealth money at its full value—a politic course which saved a good deal of discontent.

Distributio pauperibus in 1660–70:—

'Anastasio Comneno, Archiepō Laodiceae in Ecclesiā Graecā, £1: generoso militi depauperato, 2s.: mendicantibus in Collegio, 1s.; ministro seni a sequestratoribus depauperato, 2s. 6d.: Middleton de Barystickin Lane², 2s. Leigh, quem Olivarius venundavit et deportatum voluit ad insulam Barbadoes (whom Oliver had sold for a slave to Barbadoes), 2s.: Lumes, quem in fodinā mutilavit impetus ruentium carbonum (injured by a colliery accident), 6d.: pauperi cuidam pedagogo de Basingstoke, cui laesum erat cerebellum, 1s.: cuidam generoso de Lusitaniā, exulanti religionis ergo, 5s.: clerico de Southampton dum oppidum peste laborabat (while the plague raged in that town), 10s.: militi regio ulceribus scatenti, 6d.: quatuor captivis de Algiers, 1s.: Clement quondam choristae, morbo et pauperie laboranti, 2s. 6d.'

Among the scholars of the year 1661 appear a Bishop (Manningham), a Chief Justice (Herbert), a Secretary of State (Tren-

¹ Thus I find that £6495 of the usurper's coin was taken in May 1664 by Viner, Backhouse and Meynell at a discount of £5 10s. per £100 and re-coined (*Domestic State Papers*, vol. xviii).

² The old name, according to Milner, of Canon Street. The lane in which pigs were stuck; 'barrow' in Hampshire meaning a young male pig.

chard), a Prebendary (Houghton), a Public Orator (Cradock), and a Head Master (Harris). Another (Peachman) was a Fellow of both Colleges successively, and left a legacy to the College Library. Two, Saint Loe and Taylour, died of small pox, the one in the prime of life, the other while yet a scholar.

The *staurus expensarum* for 1661 :—

	QRS.	BUS.	PKS.	£	s.	d.
Wheat, 126 batches	141	6	0			
„ 45 brewlocks	5	5	0			
„ Audit bread	0	3	0			
„ Election bread	1	1	2			
„ Flour at election	1	1	2½			
„ „ for Warden	1	1	2½			
Waste	0	4	0			
	151	6	3	380	10	11½
Malt, 45 brewlocks	315	0	0			
„ Beer at Election	1	2	0			
„ „ Audit	1	0	0			
	317	2	0	435	15	8½
Oats, 13 qrs.				17	17	0
Oatmeal, 4 qrs. 6 bus.				14	5	0
Oxen, 45½, 26,918 lbs.				336	9	6
Oxheads, &c.				9	18	0
Sheep, 632, 24,888 lbs.				311	2	3
Sheep's heads, &c., 460 lbs.				5	15	0
Suet, 496 lbs.				6	4	0
Hops, 676 lbs.				18	3	3
Brawn				2	10	0
Cheese and butter (quantity not mentioned)				28	13	4½
Bay and table salt				7	18	4
Salt fish				24	3	0
Mustard and vinegar				6	4	5
Spices				7	15	3
Sugar				6	1	3
Raisins and currants				11	19	4
Olive oil				0	4	0
Rice				0	3	9
Charcoal (69 quarters)				33	12	4
Tallwood, 33,700 logs				28	4	11
Faggots, 37,950				39	13	0½
Candles				9	15	0
				£1744	19	8½

The supervisors say at the Election of 1662 :—

‘ Mr. Marshall (one of the Fellowes) hardly ever attends common prayer in Chapel, and never wears a surplice. A scholar named Hunt (adm. 1658) has not obeyed the Warden’s order that he shall wear a surplice, and the Warden hath not punished him for contumacy. The Warden takes a vessel *primae infusionis* (of the first and strongest wort) of every brewing for his own use, and never dines or sups in Hall except at Election. The Chaplains take their bread, beer, and commons out of College.’

And in 1668 they complain

‘ That the Rolls¹ of persons accused are many times not so much taken notice of as they ought to be, punishment being oft times not inflicted upon peccant persons. Clark (one of the chaplains) entertains townsmen in his chamber, drinking and singing of rude songs, to the great disturbance of the greater part of the College. The choristers, who ought to be waiting in Hall, are so far exempted from this duty, that they become appropriated to Mr. Warden, and consequently the children are forced to fetch their own beer, and there are seldom more than three choristers to wait upon them at meals. The children are served with dead and stoop’t beer, which they cannot well drink. The meat is over roasted and boiled by the cook², and the best of the wort is taken from the brewhouse, so that the rest becomes smaller.’

However, the supervisors of the following year say, under the hand of Warden Woodward :—

‘ In this scrutiny there was nothing but ye beere complained of; and Mr. Warden hath taken care yt it be mended.’

In 1662 the Society bought for £20 the following books, which were priced as under :—

	£	s.	d.
Calvisii Chronologia	1	10	0
Concilia Novissima Gallica	0	18	0
Monasticon, Part II.	1	10	0
Bp. Brumbrigg’s Sermons	0	15	0
Faber’s Opus Concionum	2	10	0
Lotichii res Germanica	2	10	0
Meisneri opera	2	0	0
Placaei Disputationes	0	12	0
Placaeus de Imputatione Peccati	0	10	0

¹ Lists of names for punishment. ‘ The Bill ’ at Eton means the same thing.

² The dripping and grease were his perquisites.

	£	s.	d.
Rampii Bibliotheca Portabilis, 11 vols.	5	0	0
Vossii Thesaurus	0	6	0
Cornelius a Lapide in Proverbia et Solomon	1	0	0
Bochart, Geographia Sacra	1	7	0

Also four Books of Common Prayer, £1 8s.; two Liturgies, in gilt bindings, £2; two smaller Liturgies, in gilt bindings, for the Holy Table, 18s.; six other copies, plain bound, £2. In 1665 twelve more Books of Common Prayer for the Commoners, two in large folio, for the Warden and Sub-Warden, and 10 plain bound, for the stalls, were bought.

The Charter of Privileges was renewed for the last time under Charles II. The fees on the renewal were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Attorney-General in gold	5	17	6 ¹
Drawing the Report	0	10	0
Drawing and engrossing the bill	6	0	0
Doorkeeper	0	2	6
Mr. Nicholas in the Secretary's office ²	12	0	0
Doorkeepers	0	3	6
Fee at Signet Office	7	17	0
„ Privy Seal Office	7	16	8

At the Patent Office:—

Paid for a skin of vellum, with a follower and silk strings	1	16	0
The clerk there	2	13	4
Drawing and entering the docket	0	3	0
The Lord Chancellor's gentlemen	2	16	8
Sealbearer's fee	0	3	0
The clerk	1	0	0

At the Hanaper Office:—

Enrolment	2	0	0
Counter enrolment	8	9	0
Fees of the officers of the Chancellor and Master of the Rolls	1	11	0

¹ Gold being at a premium. In 1662 the sum of £5 6s. 8d. and in 1665 the sum of £5 11s. 3d. was disbursed for five gold Jacobuses to be given to the Lord Chancellor, who had revived the fee given to Lord Burghley and his successors prior to the Commonwealth.

² Quære, son of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State under Charles I and II.

	£	s.	d.
Paid for box to hold the patent	0	5	0
„ the solicitor for his paines	5	0	0
„ carriage of the charter to Winchester	0	2	6
	<hr/>		
	£105	0	6
	<hr/>		

The tomb of Wykeham and his chantry or mortuary chapel in the nave of Winchester Cathedral underwent in 1664 certain repairs, at the time when the Cathedral was being restored, as far as was possible, to its former state and appearance, after the devastation committed during the Civil War and Commonwealth. The chantry Wykeham built in his lifetime; and his body was interred within it, pursuant to a direction contained in his will:—

‘Item lego corpus meum, cum ab hâc luce migravero, tradendum ecclesiastice sepulture in medio cuiusdam capelle in navi dicte ecclesie ex parte australi eiusdem per me de novo constructe.’

The tomb, if I may quote Lowth’s description of it, ‘is of white marble, of very elegant workmanship, considering the time, with his effigies in his pontifical robes lying along upon it.’

Milner¹ gives a full description both of chantry and tomb. The following entries in the Bursars’ book of 1664 refer to what was done in that year:—

	£	s.	d.
Sol. M ^{ro} Bird pro reparando monumento fundatoris	11	7	0
M ^{ro} Hawkins pingenti et deauranti monumentum fundatoris ex nostrâ parte	6	13	8 ²
Fabro ferrario conficienti ferreum le hearse ³ pro statuâ fundatoris	0	17	6
Eidem conficienti novam serram cum clave et duplici vecte ad capellam monumenti	0	17	0
Pro xij ulnis canabi pro tegumento ad statuam ad xx ^d per ulnam; et pro conficiendo eodem	1	1	10

¹ *History of Winchester*, Pt. II, Ch. ii.

² New College paid the other half of the bill.

³ Used here, I think, in its primary sense of ‘Candelabrum ecclesiasticum quod ad caput cenotaphii erigi solet’ (Ducange, sub voc. ‘hersia’). At this period it was more often used to denote the tomb itself:—

‘In place of scutcheons that should deck thy hearse
Take better ornaments, my tears and verse.’

Ben Jonson, *Epig.* xxvii

	£	s.	d.
Joh. Lockett pro xxxiiij tridentibus acuminatis ferreis			
pro eodem et pro les spikes	3	8	0
Eidem emendanti ferream vectem ibidem et pro le			
rivett	0	1	6
George et operario per tres dies et dim. faciendo foramina et cum plumbo figent. les spikes circa summities tumuli fundatoris	0	9	4
	<hr/>		
	£24 15 10		
	<hr/>		

These repairs were rendered necessary by the damage which the monument had sustained during the Civil War. The fact of the epitaph¹ in brass letters inlaid round the slab, on which the marble figure of Wykeham reposes, having escaped injury, gives credit to the tradition that some pious Wykehamist afforded protection to it. The Founder's monument was repaired again in 1797, at a cost of £48 4s. 8d., and is now in good order.

Under *custus capellae et librariae* in 1665 I find a reference to a present from Margaret Cavendish, afterwards Duchess of Newcastle, of two of her works. Burt's letter acknowledging them is not preserved. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge acknowledged a presentation copy of one of her works in the following language :—

‘Most excellent Princess, you have unspeakably obliged us all, but not in one respect alone. Whensoever we find ourselves non-plussed in our studies, we repair to you as our oracle : if we knock at the door, you open it to us ; if we compose an history, you are the remembrancer ; if we be confounded and puzzled among the philosophers, you disentangle and assort all our difficulties,’ &c.

Custus armorum in 1665 :—

‘Mr. Richards, for a buffe coat and vest, £2 8s.; Vander (the London carrier), taking the vest up to be altered, 1s. 6d.; the tailor, making it looser and larger, 2s. 6d.; changing the buffe coat for

¹ ‘Willelmus dictus Wykeham jacet hic nece victus,
Istius ecclesie presul, reparavit camque.
Largus erat dapifer; probat hoc cum divite pauper.
Consiliis pariter regni fuerat bene dexter.
Hunc docet esse pium fundacio collegiorum,
Oxonie primum Wintonieque secundum.
Jugiter oretis tumulum quicumque videtis
Pro tantis meritis ut sit sibi vita perennis.’

another one, 10s. ; leather for sleeves for the vest, 1s. ; tailor makin the sleeves, and for buttons, galloon and dimity for lining, 2s. 6d. A pair of holsters, a breastplate, crupper, bit and bridle, 15s. ; cleaning the carbine and pistols, 3s. ; Webb (the College trooper), carrying arms two days, 5s. : gunpowder, 6d.'

Walter Harris, a scholar admitted to New College in 1666, was physician to William III, and attended Queen Mary on her death bed.

At Whitsuntide, 1666, the plague made its appearance at Winchester. It had visited Southampton in the preceding autumn, while it was raging in London, and the Society seem to have subscribed to a fund for the relief of the sufferers :— 'Dat. ex gratiâ miserimè afflictis peste et fame in villâ Southampton xl,' is an entry in the Bursars' books of 1665. The memory of its ravages in Winchester on this occasion is kept up by the annual festival of the Natives' Society, which was founded for the succour of the orphans and widows of the victims. Upon the sickness appearing in the Soke the School broke up. Some of the scholars were sent home, one of them, who had nowhere to go for a fortnight, receiving a small sum for his subsistence meanwhile :— 'Dat. Houghton puero, cum jussus esset excedere e collegio per duas septimanas et non haberet ubi comodè viveret, vjs.' The rest were removed to Crawley, a village five miles west of Winchester, and lived in a farmhouse there for a month. Why they were not sent to Moundsmere, where the tenant was obliged to receive them under the circumstances, does not appear. No reason is recorded, but Moundsmere is further off, and possibly the buildings were out of repair, or the tenant was recalcitrant. The College was closed while the sickness lasted, the servants being dismissed on board wages, and Roger Oades, the old servant who fetched the fox in 1658, minding the outer gate and bringing over victuals to Crawley in panniers on the College horses. These are the entries in the Bursars' book relating to the affair :—

	£	s.	d.
Pro domo conductâ ad Crawley a quodam Henrico			
Talmage	11	0	0
Operariis ibidem	10	19	1
Rogero Oades attendenti portas et portanti victualia ad			
Crawley	0	10	0
Pro carriagiis	17	4	4
Pro impedito prati foeno per lusus puerorum	2	0	0

It does not appear certain that any scholar died of the plague; but there was a falling off in the consumption of bread and beer to the extent, as compared with the previous year, of 15,360 lbs. of bread, and 200 hhds. of beer, which shows how many absentees there must have been¹. The plague broke out again in the summer of 1667. While it was raging, the two Wardens met at Hursley (as near as the Warden from Oxford dared to venture), and decided that the election for 1667 should be held at Newbury. The election was held there accordingly, Burt meeting the other Warden at Speenhamland, a mile out of Newbury, on the road to Oxford, and Bampton, the senior scholar, speaking the oration 'ad Portas' there. The election of 1667 continued to be the only instance of an election held without the walls of the College until the new governing body came into office. It is their practice to hold elections at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London.

College seems to have been closed from the latter part of August until the end of December. No deaths are recorded; but there is an allusion to the cost of covering the graves of those who died of the plague (not necessarily College people) which may be seen in 'Long Hills,' the winding valley which divides 'Hills' from Twyford Down. The Bursars' book for 1667 contains the following entries:—

	£	s.	d.
Pro conventu apud Hursley et aliis expensis . . .	1	5	6
Pro expensis electionis apud Newbury . . .	51	5	9
Bampton pro oratione apud conventum in Speenhamland	0	13	4
Silver scolari pro comunis per xij septimanas . . .	2	0	0
Servis absentibus pro comunis	50	4	6
Vice custodi pro pane et potu tempore pestilentiae per xvi septimanas	1	17	4
Septem aliis sociis pro simili, item Mr ^o informatori et uni capellano	16	16	0
lxiv scholaribus pro defectu comunarum	112	14	0
Choristis pro simili	10	10	0
Pro le tar et pitch ad purgand. cameras scholarium . . .	0	0	9
Pro sepeliendis sepulcris pestilentibus ad Long Hills . . .	1	0	0

¹ The year's consumption was only 118 quarters of wheat, say 74,640 lbs. of bread at 60 lbs. to the bushel, and 720 hhds. or 38,880 gallons of beer, whereas 150 quarters of wheat and 920 hhds. of beer were used in 1665.

The Society appear to have behaved very liberally to the sufferers in the parishes of St. John and St. Peter Cheeshill. An item in the Bursars' book of 1668 of 4*d.* for incense to burn in chapel, perhaps as a disinfectant, recalls Evelyn's observation¹ that perfume was burnt in the Chapel Royal before the service began on Easter Day, 1684.

Ten years later Widow Tipper, the relict of the College chandler, obtained a gratuity of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* 'causâ damni circa ly tallow tempore pestis anno MDCLXVI.' The rule was that the butcher should supply the chandler with a stated quantity of tallow to be made into candles for use in College. While the plague was raging, the consumption of meat, and consequently the supply of tallow, fell off, so that Tipper had to buy tallow elsewhere. Hence his widow's application. The following memorandum by one of the Bursars of 1731 will explain the arrangement with the chandler:—

'The butcher is to deliver 1600 lbs of tallow *gratis* to the chandler, out of which the chandler is to deliver 133 dozen and 4 lbs. of candles at 18*d.* per dozen lbs. for the exchange and 18*d.* per dozen lbs. for the duty and cotton.

	DOZEN	LBS.
To the Warden	28	
Ten Fellows	20	
Schoolmaster	1	
Usher	1	
Cook	6	
Chaplains	6	
Clerks	1	6 lbs.
Butler	22	8 „
Brewer	2	
Porter	3	
The children	42	
	<hr/>	
	133	2 lbs.
	<hr/>	

'The overplus, if any, belongs to the Bursars. Usually there is an overplus of a dozen and a few pounds by the absence of the children at Christmas.'

Edward Chute, the last scholar admitted in 1669-70, was a grandson of Challoner Chute, of the Vyne, Esq., who was Speaker of the House of Commons in Richard Cromwell's

¹ *Diary*, March 30, 1684.

Parliament, and grandfather of John Chute of the Vyne, Horace Walpole's correspondent.

Thomas Welstead (adm. 1670) died Jan. 13, 1676-7, of a blow from a stone, as his epitaph in Cloisters tells us :—

‘Hoc sub marmore sepultus est
 THOMAS WELSTEAD
 Quem calculi ictu mors
 Prostravit : in hâc scolâ
 Primus erat, nec,
 Ut speramus, in caelo ultimus est.
 Quod pro Oxoniâ adiit
 13^o die Januarii
 Anno { domini 1676
 { aetatis suae 18.’

Henry Sacheverell (adm. 1671) was not the notorious Dr. Sacheverell, but ‘a very ingenious gentleman of the same name who died young, to whom Addison dedicated an early paper of verses¹.’ John Norris, another scholar of 1671, was nominated by Bishop Morley. He matriculated at Exeter College, and became a Fellow of All Souls’ in 1680. He was author of *An Essay towards the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World*. John Packer, who was nominated by Charles II in 1672, was a son of John Packer of Groombridge, Evelyn’s friend.

Custus capellae in 1672 contains an item of 2s. ‘pro veneno ad conservationem organorum,’ to save the bellows from being eaten by the rats.

Under *custus aulae*—‘Seven ells holland for Fellows’ table, 19s. 10d.; thirty-three ells lockeram for napkins, 39s. 10½d.; sixty-seven ells unbleached linen for scholars’ and servants’ tables, 72s. 7d.; trenchers, 7s. per gross.’ In 1673 there occurs an entry of 6s. 6d. for mending and regilding the ‘Founder’s spoone,’ a piece of plate which has not come down to us.

There was a law-suit in 1673 with a Mr. Bettsworth about the Camoys Hill property, which he appears to have regarded as his own freehold, but which was really parcel of Hambledon Camoys, a small manor which Wykeham’s executors annexed to the College in 2 Hen. V. Commissioners sat at the White Hart Inn, Hambledon, to take the depositions of sundry aged

¹ Johnson, *Lives of the Poets*.

witnesses who were unable to travel. The expenses of other witnesses at the King's Head in Winchester during the assizes amounted to £1 11s. 6d. And John Pratt and his son, John Littlefield, William Newman, and Edward Abennath had 15s. 6d. among them for coming from the locality to give evidence if required. Counsel for the College were Serjeant Maynard, fee, 40s.; Dr. Strowde, fee, 40s.; and Mr. Powlett, fee, 20s. The Serjeant's clerk had 5s., and 6s. was spent in 'regards' at the house of Attorney Coward. Harris, the Steward of the College manors, had £5 for his services, and Oswald Fryer, his clerk, had £1. The College won the day.

Distributio pauperibus, 1673-6:—

'Two prisoners of war from Holland, 1s.; Gray and Carew, two Irish cavaliers, who had suffered by a fire (*comburium passis*), 1s.; towards redeeming Vibart of Southampton from captivity amongst the Turks, 5s.; the minister of the French Protestant church at Southampton, 10s.; to redeem a Southampton man in prison at Sallee, 10s.; a priest of the Eastern Church who had been in prison in Crete, 6s.; a soldier who had been wounded at Tangier, 1s.; a poor Chaldean priest who had been robbed by the Turks, £2; Walter Tichborne, £2; a labourer at the College "a pulvere pyrio lethaliter sauciatus," 10s.

The expenses and receipts on the autumn Progress, Sept. 1-18, 1674, appear by the outrider's book to have been as follows:—

Eling:—

	£	s.	d.
Dinner and provender	1	17	10
The servants	0	1	0
Beer at the Court house	0	0	4
Gratuity to Abraham Wing	0	5	0

Fernhill:—

Gratuities	0	7	0
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Blandford:—

Supper and breakfast	1	9	10
Provender	0	15	10
The servants	0	2	0
The blacksmith for shoes	0	3	0
A poor man on the road	0	0	2

Sydling:—

Valuing a suicide's goods	0	2	0
Gratuities	0	12	0
Mr. Floyd, playing on the harp	0	5	0
The poor	0	3	0

Piddletrenthide :—										£	s.	d.
Gratuities	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	12	0
At the house of Dr. White, the Vicar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	0
The poor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	4	0
A peck of malt for a mash for a horse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	6
Blandford ¹ :—												
Supper and breakfast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	10
Provender	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	13	0
The ostler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	0
Coombe Bisset :—												
Gratuities	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	7	0
The smith	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	0
Moundsmere :—												
Gratuities	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	4	0
A blind man	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	2
One who showed us the way	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	6
Manydown and Andwell :—												
Gratuities	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	12	0
Ashe (Surrey) :—												
The clerk showing the church	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	6
Gratuities	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	5	0
The smith	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	8
Mending the chaise	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	0
Farnham Castle :—												
Gratuities	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	6
Alton :—												
A sick person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	10	0
Ropley :—												
Gratuities	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	5	0
Meonstoke :—												
Gratuities at Dr. Matthews' house	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	7	6
At the Court House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	0
Huntbourne :—												
Gratuities	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	4	6
Hire of a horse eighteen days	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	18	0
										<hr/>		
										£13 3 8		
										<hr/>		

¹ The College had no property here. It was the place at which they broke their journey, as on this occasion, from Piddletrenthide near Dorchester, to Combe Bisset, near Salisbury. In 1714 the Society subscribed £3 4s. 6d. to a fund for the relief of the sufferers from the late dreadful fire there.

Receipts on same Progress.

Eling :—	£	s.	d.
Fine, Richard Winkworth	0	15	0
Fine, John Olding	0	15	0
Fine, Will. Shephard	1	5	0
Two fines and the heriot of John and Sarah Durrant .	2	10	0
Two heriots of James Lord, out of Court	4	10	0
Fine, James Lord	11	0	0
Fine, Patience Pointer and sisters	6	10	0
Another fine, Patience Pointer	1	0	0
Fine, Michael Powell	6	0	0
Fine, Walter Hammond	0	15	0
License to let, Mrs. Ford	0	10	0
Fernhill :—			
Fine on exchange of one life, John Burrard, gent. .	1	0	0
Sydling :—			
Amerciament, John Northover	0	2	6
Amerciament, John Hopkins	0	0	6
Heriot, Mrs. Dorothy Webb	2	0	0
Fine, Mrs. Honora Hollway	18	0	0
Fine, on exchange of one life, Mrs. Honora Hollway (in error)	0	10	0
Jane Foy, license to let	0	18	0
Exchange of one life, John Kiddle	2	0	0
Do. Matthew Devenish	2	0	0
Three new lives in the Barn, and one in the twelve acres, Mrs. Lydia Hussey	8	0	0
Piddletrenthide :—			
Heriot, John Crocker	0	5	0
Fine, John Vincent, and heriot, John Brine . . .	3	5	0
Three new lives, Jasper Stickland	12	0	0
Exchange of three lives, Robert Oxenbridge, Esq. and heriot, John Randall, gent.	14	0	0
Coombe Bisset :—			
Fine, John Hebart	7	10	0
Two new lives, license to let, John Sellwood . .	28	0	0
Moundsmere :—			
Relief, John Lock	0	10	0
Andwell :—			
Relief, John Rogers, clerk	0	7	0
Relief, Thomas Browne	0	1	0
Fine, Edmund Penton	3	0	0
Ashe :—			
Cert. money ¹	0	5	0

¹ A chief rent, or rent of assize.

Ropley :—	£	s.	d.
Fine, James Gilbert	0	16	0
Two heriots, Richard Ween, out of Court	1	0	0
Fine, James Ween	4	0	0
Exchange of one life, John White	6	0	0
Exchange of three lives, Will Godden	0	13	0
Heriot, Anne Budd, out of Court	2	10	0
Meonstoke :—			
Fine and heriot, Owen Crane	1	0	0
Fine and heriot, John Earwicker	1	8	0
Hamble Rice (out of Court) :—			
Two fines and heriots on White's surrender	2	0	0
Itchenstoke (out of Court) :—			
Heriot, Thorne ¹	2	10	0
Allington (out of Court) :—			
Clement Westcombe, fine on putting in one new life in lieu of three old lives	2	10	0
Total	£163	11	0
Deduct :—			
Expenses	£	s.	d.
Allocation to those who rode on this Progress	12	19	8
	8	6	8
Balance	£142	4	8

Pit-coals (carbones fossiles) are mentioned for the first time in the Bursars' book of 1675. They were dear, fourteen chaldrons eight bushels costing £34 11s. 8*d.*, about 1*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, the measure by which coals were sold in Winchester as long as they came by canal from Southampton.

¹ This lifehold continued in the family of Thorne till 1828, when it passed into the family of the present Lord Ashburton.

CHAPTER XXII.

WARDEN NICHOLAS (1679-1711).

William Harris.—Alterations of Chapel.—‘School’ built.—Subscribers.—Why Bishop Morley gave the timber.—Dupaizy, a French refugee.—Attempt of Charles II to nominate the Steward.—Small-pox in 1684.—Eliot’s Indian bible.—Trees in Meads.—A ‘leave-out’ letter.—John Philips.—Young’s ‘Night Thoughts.’—Dr. Cobden’s legacy.—William Harrison.—Dr. Cheyney.—Needs the Prophet.—College Bells.—Warden’s allowances.—Waste of beer.—Bishop of Winchester’s visitatorial power.—Scholars’ Commons.—Fees in College and Commoners.

DR. JOHN NICHOLAS¹ (adm. 1653), the Warden of New College, succeeded Dr. Burt in 1679. Beeston became Warden of New College, and Dr. William Harris (adm. 1661) took charge of the School. He was a Fellow of Winchester College at the time, and had been Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford, and hostiarius for a short time under Beeston. Harris reigned twenty-one years, and was a benefactor, giving £100 to the fund for building ‘School,’ and £200 to improve the Scholars’ commons, by substituting veal for salt fish once a week in Lent—a reform of which Dr. Taylor’s widow, the old lady whose portrait hangs in Hall, usually has the credit. Dying in 1700, he bequeathed a large sum—Adams says £800—for the improvement and decoration of the choir of Winchester Cathedral, of which he was latterly a prebendary. Dr. Nicholas was also a benefactor. In 1681 he gave a large silver-gilt bowl and two silver-gilt salvers as an instalment towards replacing the plate which went to Charles I, and shortly afterwards the two Books

¹ He was a son of Matthew Nicholas (adm. 1607) who became Dean of Bristol in 1629 and Dean of St. Paul’s at the Restoration. Matthew Nicholas was a younger son of John Nicholas, Esq., of Winterbourne Earls, whose eldest son, Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State under Charles I and II, was born in 1592.

of Common Prayer, bound in crimson velvet with silver-gilt clasps, which lie on the Communion Table in the College chapel. He spent £1373 on building the garden front and other improvements of the Warden's lodgings, and superintended the alteration of the interior of the chapel in 1687-92, which cost altogether £1547 17s. 6d.¹ In his leisure time he indexed the first volume of the Register of Scholars, and made a copy of the Statutes—no light undertaking—for the use of his successors. 'School,' however, was his chief work. Few buildings are uglier, or better suited to their purpose. The interior is lofty and well proportioned, being ninety feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and about thirty feet high. Round the cornice of the ceiling, which is divided into compartments and ornamented with garlands in relief², are the arms of Bishops Morley, Ken, and Turner; William Pierpoint, Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull; Charles Pawlett, Earl of Wiltshire; Wriothesley Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden; Wardens Beeston and Nicholas, and Harris the Schoolmaster. The walls are covered to half their height with dark wainscot, carved with names, like the panelling of Upper School at Eton, but to nothing like the same extent; and a bookcase, having the stove in front of it, is let into the south wall opposite the doorway³.

School is now used on speech-days and for concerts and lectures. A fine organ by Hill and Son has been erected at the east end of it, on a raised platform. The masters' desks, the benches on which the boys sat and wrote, and the 'scobs' or boxes in which they kept their books, &c., have disappeared. The Tabula Legum Paedagogicarum, which used to be at the east end, is now over the doorway⁴.

¹ This appears from the Bursars' books. The belief that Warden Nicholas found the money for these alterations is erroneous.

² A ceiling in No. 3 the Close, which was the prebendal house of Dr. Nicholas, is decorated in a similar manner, and so are the ceilings of the principal rooms of an old Manor house at Eye in Herefordshire, which is now the parsonage.

³ School was built without a fireplace or chimney, probably because there was no fireplace or chimney in the old school-room under the Hall. The present fireplace and chimney were provided in 1784, at a cost of £84, which was taken out of money bequeathed by Dr. Taylor for the improvement of the scholars' commons. The present stove replaces a 'patent air stove' which cost £38 10s. 6d. in 1784.

⁴ These quaint old byelaws, which Adams (*Wykehamica*, p. 93) regards as

On another board at the west end of School the Wykehamical emblems are painted. A mitre and pastoral staff, beneath them AUT DISCE. Still lower a sword, a pen and an inkhorn¹, beneath them AUT DISCEDE. Lower still Warden Baker's *vimen quadripartitum* and MANET SORS TERTIA, CAEDI, completing the verse. Christopher Jonson (adm. 1549) quotes this verse from the wall of the old schoolroom, where it was painted in his day. The meaning of the emblems is easy to see. The mitre and pastoral staff denote the highest reward of diligence; to others the law and the army are open; mere dunces a flogging awaits.

The first stone of 'School' was laid in September, 1683. It

coeval with the school, are subjoined in their present form as revised by Warden Huntingford:—

'IN TEMPLO.—Deus colitor. Preces cum pio animi effectū peraguntur. Oculi ne vagantur. Silentium esto. Nihil profanum legitor.

IN SCHOLĀ.—Diligentiā quisque utitor. Submisce loquitor secum, clare ad preceptorem. Nemini molestus esto. Orthographicè scribito.—Arma scholastica in promptu semper habeto.

IN AULĀ.—Qui mensas consecrat, clare pronunciato. Caeteri respondentō. Recti interim omnes stantō. Recitationes intelligenter et apte distinguuntur. Ad mensas sedentibus omnia decora suntō.

IN ATRIO.—Ne quis fenestras saxis pilisve petito. Aedificium neve inscribendo neve insculpando deformato. Neve operto capite, neve sine socio, coram magistris incedito.

IN CUBICULO.—Munda omnia suntō. Vespere studetor. Noctu quies esto. The words before Huntingford's time were:—Noctu dormitor. Interdiu studeor. Solum cubiculorum verrior. Sternuntur lectuli. Munda omnia suntō. Per fenestras nemo in atrium prospicito. Contrā qui faxit piaculum esto.

IN OPPIDO, AD MONTEM.—Sociati omnes inceduntō. Modestiam prae se ferato. Magistris ac obviis honestioribus capita aperiuntur. Vultus, gestus, incessus componuntur. Intra terminos ad Montem praescriptos quisque se contineto.

IN OMNI LOCO ET TEMPORE.—Qui plebeius est praefectis obtemperato. Is ordo vitio careto, caeteris specimen esto; uterque a pravis omnibus verbis factisque abstineto. Haec et his similia qui contra faxit si quando referantur iudicium damus.'

Feriis exactis nemo domi impune moratur. Extra Collegium absque veniā exeuntes tertiā vice expellimus*.

¹ In a coloured sketch of the original painting, preserved in a MS. copy of Christopher Jonson's poem, which Dr. Philip Barton bequeathed to the College in 1765, a reed pen case and inkhorn of a different shape are represented as hanging by strings from something, apparently a girdle.

* This last clause was added by Huntingford.

was finished June 11, 1687¹. The subscriptions ran short, and Warden Nicholas made up the deficiency. The following list of subscribers is taken from the fly-leaves at the end of Heete's copy of the Statutes.

THE NEW SCHOOL AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

The Foundation was laid Sept. 1683, finish^t June the 11th, 1687.

The Benefactors' names.

	£	s.	d.
George Morley, Bp. of Winchester, gave £10 and forty oaks, measuring thirty loads	80	0	0
Francis Turner, Bp. of Ely, formerly Fellow of New College	20	0	0
Thomas Kenn (<i>sic</i>), Bp. of Bath and Wells, formerly Fellow of this College	30	0	0
William Pierpoint, Earl of Kingston, formerly Commoner	100	0	0
Charles Pawlett, Earl of Wiltshire, eldest son to the Marquis of Winchester, formerly Commoner	50	0	0
Wriothsley Baptist Noel, Visct. Campden, only son to the Earl of Gainsborough, formerly Commoner	30	0	0
Sir John Nicholas, Knt. of the Bath	3	4	6
Henry Beeston, LLD., Warden of New College	50	0	0
Richd. Traffles, Fell. N. C., and Charles his brother	50	0	0
Edwin Sandys, Fell. N. C.	5	0	0
Thomas Lee, Fell. N. C.	3	4	6
Rob. Sewster, Fell. N. C.	2	3	0
Tho. Munday, Fell. N. C.	2	3	0
Wm. Hughes, Fell. N. C.	2	3	0
Thos. Roberts, Fell. N. C.	2	2	0
Dav. Wickham, Fell. N. C.	2	3	0
Ch. Ford, Fell. N. C.	2	3	0
Geo. Thomas, Fell. N. C.	4	6	0
John Ballard, Fell. N. C.	2	10	0
Wm. Musgrave, Fell. N. C.	2	3	0
Saml. Palmer, Fell. N. C.	3	4	6
Rob. Woodard, Chancellor of Sarum	20	0	0
Edwd. Spencer, Steward of N. C.	5	0	0
Sir Edwd. Law, Knt., formerly Fell. N. C.	20	0	0
Edward Masters, formerly Fell. N. C., Chancellor of Exeter	10	15	0

¹ Upper School at Eton was built by Provost Allestree (1605-81) and rebuilt 1689-94 by means of a fund raised under Provost Cradock. It cost £2300 (Maxwell Lyte, *Eton College*, ch. xiv).

	£	s.	d.
Rob. Sharrock, formerly Fell. N. C., Preb. of Winchester	10	0	0
Dr. Bouchier, LLD., Regius Prof. of Oxon, formerly child of this College	5	7	6
Wm. Oldys, LLD., formerly Fell. N. C.	5	0	0
Nics. Stanley, M.D., formerly Fell. N. C.	5	0	0
Stephen Penton, Principal of Hart Hall, formerly Fellow N. C.	5	7	6
Thos. Harris, Esq., of Colerne, formerly Fell. N. C. .	10	0	0
John Hersent, formerly Fell. N. C.	10	0	0
Ric. Glyde, formerly Fell. N. C.	2	0	0
Tho. Penruddocke, formerly child of this College .	5	7	6
Tho. Oxenbridge, Esq., formerly child of this College	5	0	0
John Bloodworth, formerly Commoner of this College	5	0	0
John Franklyn, Master in Chancery, formerly child of this College	10	15	0
Geo. Reynell, S.T.P., formerly child of this College .	2	3	0
Ric. Porch, formerly child of this College	1	0	0
Ambrose Philips, Esq., Serjt. at Law, formerly Fell. N. C.	20	0	0
Henry Wallop Commensales	10	15	0
John Wallop „	5	7	6
Thomas Brown „	10	0	0
James Batter „	5	7	6
Rob. Hyde „	10	0	0
Brian Turner „	5	0	0
Ric. Harris „	5	0	0
Wm. Beach „	5	0	0
Ric. Browne „	1	1	6
Rog. Jones, Steward of the College, formerly a child .	100	0	0
Allen Garway	10	0	0
Hen. Parker	10	0	0
Matt. Hutton	10	0	0
Charles Cutts	10	0	0
Godson Penton, of Winchester City	5	7	6
Maria Brideoake, widow of the Bishop of Chichester .	20	0	0
Eliz. Mompesson, the Warden's sister	5	7	6
Susan Daniel, the Warden's sister	5	0	0
Jane Harris, the schoolmaster's mother	5	0	0
Eleanora Rowlinson	50	0	0
Ric. Osgood Fell. W. C.	20	0	0
Wm. Emmes „	10	0	0
Seth Ward „	20	0	0
Pharamus Fiennes „	20	0	0
Peregrine Thistlethwaite „	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Edw. Young, Dean of Sarum, Fell. W.C.	10	0	0
Thos. Cheyney	10	0	0
Geo. Beaumont	10	0	0
Tho. Peachman	10	0	0
Rob. Eyre	10	0	0
Wm. Harris, schoolmaster	100	0	0
John Nicholas, Collegii Beatae Mariae Winton. custos, quibus instituta sua perfecit			
Dedit	1477	11	9 ¹
Summa totius operis, Cui det Deus Aeternitatem, Amen	£2599	18	9

Bishop Morley's warrant for the forty oaks is quoted below, for the sake of the reasons which he gives for granting them².

'Ball Court' in the rear of School was made in 1688. Something of the same kind existed before. References to an 'area pilaris' somewhere behind the old buildings occur at a very early date.

Custus armorum in 1679:—

'Seven muskets, £4 12s.: a carbine, 12s.: five brace of pistols, two pairs of holsters, and bags, £3 17s.: five sets of bandoleers, 12s. 6d.:

¹ This should be £1477 7s. 3d. if the total is correct.

² 'Whereas the Reverend the Warden of Winchester College and the Fellows for the better accommodation of the children of the said College and others that are permitted to come to school thither and to rescue them from the many and great inconveniences which the closeness and straitness of their present school in proportion to their number must necessarily subject them to have agreed and do design to build a new one, which shall be not only more capacious and in all particulars more convenient, but built in a more open and airy place: And to that end have made application for me to grant them some timber out of Stoke Park towards it, and thereby become a benefactor to it, with which motion of their's I thought fit to comply, being as an inducement thereunto informed by them that their predecessors were in the late ill times very industrious and successfully instrumental in preserving the timber in the s^d park, which probably would otherwise, as much of the timber belonging to my bishoprick then was, have been also cut down and destroyed. These are therefore to command and require you to assign and mark out to the said Warden and Fellows, or to such person or persons as they shall think fit to authorise and appoint on this behalf, in such places of Stoke Park where the trees are thickest, and may consequently be best and most conveniently spared, thirty loads of good timber. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal the first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand six hundred and eighty-two.

'GEORGE WINTON.

'To Mr. John Ridley my general Woodward, these.'

fixing¹ and cleaning the muskets, 9s. 4d.: twelve lbs. powder, 10s. 6d.: twenty-seven lbs. bullets, and a crupper and breastplate, 3s.: new stocks and locks to two calivers, £1.'

Distributio pauperibus in 1679-88 :—

' Militibus ad portam Coll. mendicantibus, 1s.: duabus muliereculis ad redimend. maritum et filium captivos, 5s.: pauperi Lincolniensi inundato, 6d.: Salgado, presbytero Hispano converso (a convert from Popery), 10s.: ad redimendum Robinson (one of the servants), a carcere, 9s. 4d.: subscription to aid the Protestant churches of Bohemia, £5: French Protestant exiles, £5: rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral (in four years), £50²: a poor Wykehamist (name not mentioned), £1 1s. 6d.: a Jew (converted?), £1: one whose surname was Digby, 1s.: sufferers from the king's evil, 1s. 6d.: M. Dupaizy, a French Protestant minister, £10³, others, £5: a soldier who had been in College, 10s.: Crake, a Wykehamist (qy. Francis Crake, adm. 1648), £2: divers Irish tramps (itinerantibus), 2s. 6d.: to the fund for the relief of indigent scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford, £40⁴.'

Custus culinae in 1680 :—' Pro retibus ad cramben (cabbage nets), 6d.' The first reference to cabbages occurs twelve years previously. Cauliflowers are mentioned for the first time in 1674, when 100 plants were bought for 3s.

Custus gardini same year :—' Pro unirotâ (a wheelbarrow) in usum hortolani, iij^s vjd: pro xxij perticis et dim. viviradicum (twenty-three and a half rods of quickset) for the hedge dividing the Fellows' garden from the paddock, £1 3s. 6d.'

Charles II was a good deal at Winchester. He was there in 1661, for there is an entry of 7s. 6d. for ringing the College bells when he came. He was there again in 1665, in order to avoid the plague in London; and in 1682 he determined to make Winchester his principal country residence, and

¹ Making fit for use, in the American sense of the word.

² Charles II promised £500 in four years and undertook the entire charge of restoring the west end.

³ Dupaizy was one of a number of French Protestant refugees who settled in Winchester after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. The College made him an allowance of £5 a year until his death in 1699, and continued it to his widow till her death in 1702. He had two sons in Commoners in 1690-4.

⁴ Victims of James II, who ejected the President and twenty-five Fellows arbitrarily enough. He restored them, however, when he heard that the Prince of Orange was coming.

began the 'King's House' (now the barracks), which he did not live to finish. There is no certainty that he ever visited the College, or took any interest in it, except in the vacancies for scholars. These he had an eye to as we have already seen (*ante*, p. 73). And when the stewardship was vacant by the death of John Harris (a son of Warden Harris, who succeeded Roger Jones, the steward who went to Charles I at Oxford to solicit his protection for the College), the King claimed the appointment for a nominee of his own in the following letter to Warden Nicholas:—

‘CHARLES R.

‘Trusty and well beloved, wee greet you well. Having received good information of the sufferings and loyalty of Edward Appleford, Esq., and of his abilities in the Law, wee have thought fit by these presents to recommend him unto you to bee chosen into the steward’s place of the College of Winchester, which wee are given to understand is now void by the death of John Harris, Esq., not doubting but he will discharge the same with care and fidelity. And so wee bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 19th day of August in the thirteenth year of our reign.’

‘By His Mātie’s command,

WILL. MORICE.’

Upon receiving this letter Dr. Nicholas gave the vacant stewardship to Richard Harris, a son of the late steward, and then communicated the contents of the King’s letter to the rest of the Society. The King wrote again, somewhat peremptorily, and on the Society respectfully declining compliance, (indeed they had no alternative, the office being full), wrote a third letter (May 7, 1682), in which he says that finding that Richard Harris was in possession and duly qualified for the post, he (the King) would leave it to their discretion to confirm it to him, ‘with assurance that what you shall doe in order to it shall not lessen that good opinion wee have of your readiness to comply with Our reasonable demands upon all occasions’; thus yielding the point gracefully. The independence of Dr. Nicholas on this occasion deserves to be remembered.

But for the following entry in the accounts, ‘Allocat. lanioni pro sevo ob puerorum absentiam tempore exanthematum vj^l. xiijs. iiij^d.,’ we should have no means of knowing that the school broke up in 1684, owing to an outbreak of small-pox. A payment in the same year of 12s. to widow Austin ‘pro purgandis

puerorum cameris' may contain a similar allusion. The first reference to the small-pox occurs a few years earlier in the shape of a charge for boarding out three commoners 'morbo contagioso laborantibus.' Numerous marginal references in the Register of Scholars, such as 'variolis obiit,' 'obiit exanthematum lue,' from this period until the introduction of inoculation, show how this disorder affected the death rate. Number 127 of the *World*, issued in 1755, says ironically:—

'The world is certainly much over peopled. . . . This inconvenience has in a great measure been hitherto removed in a natural way; one at least in seven dying, to the great ease and convenience of the survivors; whereas since *inoculation* has prevailed, all hopes of thinning our people that way are entirely at an end, not one in *three hundred* being taken off, to the great incumbrance of Society.'

No reference, however, to inoculation occurs in the accounts, till the year 1774, when it appears that a fee of a guinea was paid for inoculating a chorister named Marsh.

In the year 1689 twelve horse-chesnuts and twelve Dutch elms were bought for £3 and planted in Meads. Two years later, sixty limes, twenty-five firs (kind not stated), and four cypresses, were bought for £5 6s. with the like object. All these trees have had their day. The limes and planes which now adorn Meads and the Warden's garden were planted by Warden Lee about the year 1780.

Under *custus gardini et pratorum* in the Bursars' book of the preceding year I find items of £1 18s. for dressing the meadow with potash (ly pot ashes), and of 5s. for dressing the Warden's paddock with malt dust (pulvis brasii): also items of £1 for mowing the meadows; 18s. for carting the hay, 2s. for treading it; and 3s. 4d. for cheese eaten *tempore foenificii*.

Samuel Sewall, a native of New England, who visited the old country at this period, notes in his diary for Feb. 25, 1688-9, 'View'd Winchester College. The chapel. Library built in the midst of the Green within the Cloisters. Left my Indian Bible and Mr. Mather's letter there¹.'

¹ I am indebted for this piece of information to Mr. Beedham, of Newtown, North Wales. The bible was a copy of John Eliot's Indian Bible, of the edition (the 2nd) of 1685. It has disappeared from the library since Alchin catalogued it in 1840. 'Mr. Mather' must be Increase Mather, the President of Harvard College.

William Somerville, of Wootton in Warwickshire, author of *The Chace* and other poems, was elected into College in 1690.

An early instance of a 'leave out letter' may be inserted here. The writer was the third Earl of Castlehaven. 'My cousin Billson' was Thomas Bilson, of Petersfield, who was on the foundation at Winchester from 1691 to 1696. It was apparently addressed to Warden Nicholas:—

'Sir,—

'If you would please to grant to my cousin Billson leave to be with me this day, I will not only be answerable for him, but take itt as a most particular obligation done to me.

Sir, y^r very humble servant,

'Sept. ye 21.'

CASTLEHAVEN.

John Philips, of Bampton, Oxon, who heads the roll of 1691, was a son of the Archdeacon of Salop. According to Johnson (*Lives of the Poets*)—

'he seldom mingled in play with the other boys, but retired to his chamber, where his sovereign pleasure was to sit, hour after hour, while his hair was combed by somebody whose service he found means to procure.'

In 1694, while a freshman at Christ Church, not more than fifteen years of age, he published *The Splendid Shilling*, which, in Dr. Johnson's opinion, has the uncommon merit of an original poem. He afterwards wrote *Cider* in imitation of the Georgics, and was at work on a poem called *The Last Day* when he died, February 15, 1708-9.

Edward Young, the author of *Night Thoughts* (adm. 1694), no doubt owed his nomination to the circumstance of his father (adm. 1657), who was Dean of Salisbury, and Chaplain to William and Mary, being a Fellow of Winchester College.

Edward Cobden (adm. 1697) owed his nomination to William III. He was rector of Acton in Middlesex, Canon of Lincoln and St. Paul's, Archdeacon of London, and Chaplain to George II. Having in 1748 preached a sermon at St. James's which gave offence in a high quarter, he was removed from the list of chaplains. He bequeathed a legacy for the benefit of the choristers, and a sum of £400 to found an exhibition from Winchester to Trinity College, Oxford, with a preference to a native of Surrey. The proceeds of this fund are now applicable,

under a statute made by the Governing Body, towards an exhibition to be given to a boy quitting the school for Oxford or Cambridge.

Dr. Cheyney, whose portrait by an artist of the school of Sir Peter Lely hangs in the College Hall, succeeded Dr. Harris as schoolmaster in 1700, and held the post till the time came for Dr. Burton to succeed him. Cheyney was admitted in 1665, and had been a Fellow of the College since 1681. He was also Treasurer of Wells Cathedral, in the close of which his son Thomas (adm. 1708), also a Fellow of Winchester College, and successively Dean of Lincoln and Winchester, was born in 1695.

The following story is told in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of John Needs, a scholar of the year 1700, on the authority of a bishop, namely George Lavington, Bishop of Exeter, who was with him in College, and only two years his senior. Needs seems to have had a habit of talking about events to come, and was nicknamed Prophet Needs in consequence. One day he foretold the deaths of the Bishop of Winchester (Peter Mews), Mr. Carman, the senior chaplain at the College, and himself. Mr. Carman died at the predicted time; but he was a very old man, and his death surprised nobody. The Bishop also died about the predicted time, and that in a singular manner; for being subject to fainting fits, and falling into one in his study while a friend was by, the friend caught up a bottle of hartshorn which was kept for such emergencies, and in his flurry poured the contents down the Bishop's throat, which caused his death. As to the day and hour of his own death Needs was exactly right; for he died at the predicted moment, although his friends, in order to deceive him (as thinking his illness the effect of imagination), had put the house clock forward an hour.

It was the practice at this period to ring the College bells on the news of any event of importance. The tower was still sound enough to admit of this being done. And as every payment to the bellringers was put down in the College accounts, we get a series of events in chronological order which the Society thought it necessary to celebrate, e.g. :—

‘ Bells on October 14, 1686, the Coronation day of James II, 2s. 6d. : in honorem Principis nuper nati (1688), the infant known in after life as the Pretender, 2s. 6d. : on the coronation of William and Mary

(1690), 2s. 6d.: on the King's return from Ireland (after the siege of Limerick in 1690), 2s. 6d.: for the victory over the French (off Cape la Hogue in 1692), 2s. 6d.: on the King's coming to Winchester ¹ (1693), 2s. 6d.: tolling for Queen Mary's funeral (1695), 1s.: bells on the news of the Act of Settlement (1701), 2s. 6d.: in expeditionem Ormondisianam (the capture of Spanish galleons in Vigo Bay in 1703), 2s. 6d.: for the victory over the Elector at Blenheim (1704), 2s. 6d.: for Oudenarde (1708), 2s. 6d.: ob victoriam imaginariam (1709), 2s. 6d.: reduction of Mons (Sept. 6, 1709), 2s. 6d.: victory of Blaregnies or Malplaquet (Sept. 11, 1709), 2s. 6d.'

Charles Jenkinson (adm. 1707), of Charlbury, was third son of Sir Robert Jenkinson, the second Baronet. He left school for Christ Church in 1760, and after graduating there entered the army, and fought as Major of the Blues at Fontenoy. He married Amantha, daughter of Captain Wolfram Cornewall, R.N., of Winchester (grandfather of Speaker Cornewall), and had by her Charles, afterwards first Earl of Liverpool, Prime Minister 1812-27.

In 1710 four Indian chiefs, Hennick Te je nen ho ga zow, Brant Sa ge ja qua zaugh ton, John One jeh ta no zong, and Nicholas Eta wa com, visited the College, and were no doubt shown the Indian Bible mentioned above. They gave a piece of gold on leaving, which was spent in buying a copy of Basnage's *History of the Jews* ².

The relations between Dr. Nicholas and the Fellows became strained towards the close of his life. In 1708 he was guilty of the blunder of filling up a fellowship at twenty-four hours' notice, with only two of the nine Fellows present. The remaining seven remonstrated; but the Bishop of Winchester expressed a wish that the election should be suffered to stand, and they acquiesced. The Warden, however, had to give a written undertaking to Bishop Trelawney that fourteen days' notice of election should always be given in future. His perquisites, too, were excessive; and from December, 1709, to the election of 1711, the Society was all in a foam, in consequence of efforts on the part of the Sub-Warden and Bursars to cut them down and reduce the expenditure in

¹ It does not appear that he visited the College.

² Who discusses (Bk. vii. ch. 33) the question whether the Lost Tribes people a certain portion of America.

other quarters. It must be confessed that there was a great deal of waste and extravagance at this period, especially in the article of beer, while the scholars were neglected. The following 'Table of the beer brewed yearly in Winchester College, with the cost thereof, and how the same is spent,' is taken from the *Liber Actorum* for 1709:—

'There are brewed yearly in Winchester College about 820 hhds.¹ of small beer, the value whereof at the rate of 12s. 3d. each hhd. doth amount *communibus annis* to about £500.

'The 820 hhds. brewed yearly are consumed after the following manner:—

	HOGSHEADS.
By Mr. Warden	70
By the Schoolmaster and Fellows who may be reckoned constantly resident (the absent Fellows having no beer allowed), and the usher, what they call for, which in the largest demand cannot be reckoned at more than 9 hhds. yearly each, which is in all about	63
By the chaplains, each 70 quarts weekly, which is yearly about 15 hhds., and is in all	45
By the 70 children and 16 choristers at the rate of 3 pints per diem each (which is more than they are observed to drink), 2 hhds. 6 gals. yearly, and is in all.	180
By the 15 servants, each 21 quarts weekly, which is 4½ hhds. yearly each, and in all	68
By the poor and prisoners who are allowed 5 gallons every day, about half a hhd. weekly, and yearly .	26
By strangers, tenants, carters, workmen, and others, an uncertain quantity, but what cannot be thought to exceed yearly	20
Total	472

'Wherefore the remainder of the 820 hhds. brewed yearly, viz. 348 hhds. are consumed in a way not to be accounted for.

'To remedy which abuse it is proposed to allow each person the following proportion of beer, the value of all which, or of any part if not spent, he may receive of the Bursars in money after the rate of 2d. per gallon, or 10s. the hhd.

'The proportions of beer to be allowed, with the weekly and yearly amount of them:—

'To Mr. Warden for himself, 1 hhd. weekly, which doth amount yearly to 52 hhds., and for his three statut-

¹ Of sixty gallons each.

	HOGSHEADS.
able servants, 6 gals. each weekly, which doth amount yearly	67
To the schoolmaster, 10 Fellows, and 3 chaplains and usher, 15 gals. weekly to each, which doth amount to 13 hhds. yearly	195
To the children and choristers what they shall call for within a fitting quantity, and may be computed at about	180
To the 15 College servants 6 gals. to each weekly, which is yearly 5 hhds. and 12 gals. to each, and is in all	78
To the Almoner and 3 scullions, each 14 qts. weekly, which is 3 hhds. and 16 gals. yearly to each, and is in all	13
To the poor and prisoners as formerly	26
To strangers, tenants, workmen, &c.	20
	—
Total	579

Wherefore besides the particular advantage arising to the Fellows and other persons, there will be yearly saved to the House 240 hhds. of beer, which at 12s. 3d. per hhd. doth amount to £147 yearly.'

This scheme was adopted after a little opposition on the part of Dr. Nicholas, who was perhaps too old to approve of changes¹. The Sub-Warden (Archdeacon Brideoake) and Bursars having thus reduced the consumption of beer, attacked the Warden's allowances for diet, which they resolved should for the future be after the proportion of four Fellows, and no more². Nicholas appealed to the Bishop of Winchester (Trelawney). He cited Brideoake to appear at Chelsea upon the 2nd of July, 1711. The archdeacon appeared,

¹ The following agreement with the College brewer made in 1752 may be inserted here:—

'The College to find malt, hops, vessels, cooperage and repairs.

The brewer to find fuel and labour and have all yeast, grains, grounds of beer, and 30s. in money for every brewlock of 20 hhds.

Price of coal rising above 10½d. per bushel to be considered in the wages.

If the wheel supplying water be out of order, the College to pay for carrying water to the brewhouse.

If the College mill should cease to work, a malt mill to be set up in the brewhouse, or 8d. per quarter to be allowed for grinding the malt.'

² Case of the Sub-Warden and Bursars, Appendix XV.

and submitted to the Bishop as ordinary, but protested against him as Visitor. The Bishop was of opinion that he possessed the requisite visitatorial power. Brideoake appealed to the Court of Arches, but could not get his appeal received for want of evidence that any appeals had been brought by the College against the Bishop, owing to the records of the Court of Arches before the year 1666 having been consumed in the fire of London. The Lord Keeper would give him no relief, and he could not move for a prohibition in a court of law to stay the Bishop's proceedings, owing to the time being the long vacation; so that upon the 25th of August, 1711, the archdeacon was suspended, and two days later expelled from his Fellowship, which was given to Dr. Fletcher, the usher. In Michaelmas Term the archdeacon brought an action in the Queen's Bench against Dr. Fletcher for the profits of his Fellowship, in which the question to be decided was, whether the Bishop of Winchester possessed any local and final visitatorial power over the Society such as would justify him in expelling a member for the offence of denying his jurisdiction. Owing perhaps to the death of Warden Nicholas, an event which happened in February, 1711-2, a compromise was arrived at, Dr. Fletcher surrendering the Fellowship, and the College paying some costs which had been incurred in the Arches Court and in Chancery, where Sir Nathan Lloyd, Dr. Penfold, Serjeant Hooper, and Serjeant Pratt, afterwards Chief Justice, were the Counsel engaged¹. The question is no longer of any importance, inasmuch as the Bishop of Winchester is appointed Visitor of Winchester College by the statutes now in force. Wykeham, however, did not appoint the Bishop of Winchester to visit the College at Winchester, because he had conferred ample visitatorial powers upon the Warden and Fellows of New College. But that he expected the Bishop of Winchester to exercise the ordinary visitatorial power which the diocesan has over all spiritual persons within his diocese seems clear from Rubric III, which enjoins that any disorder which the electors may discover within the College shall be reported to the diocesan forthwith. See, too, Rubrics VI and XXII as to

¹ Their fees amounted to £76 11s. 6d. The Proctors' bill in the Arches Court was £67 5s.

presenting a new Warden to the Bishop, and the power of the latter to remove offending members of the Society. On the other hand, at New College, Wykeham not only appointed the Bishop of Winchester sole and final Visitor, but also obtained a bull, exempting it from the jurisdiction of legates, archbishops, &c. But for this bull, the Bishop of Lincoln, in whose diocese Oxford then was, might have visited New College as diocesan. In opposition to Bishop Trelawney's claim to be final visitor of Winchester College, the Sub-Warden and Bursars produced evidence of ten episcopal visitations held in Winchester College by the Bishop of Winchester as ordinary¹, and of seven archiepiscopal visitations², three whereof (namely, by Cranmer in 1535, Bancroft in 1607, and Laud in 1635) were held when the See of Winchester was full, which would not have been possible if the Bishops of Winchester had been sole Visitors of Winchester College. Upon the whole, there can be no doubt that Bishop Trelawney attempted to exercise a power which he did not possess. A similar attempt on the part of Bishop Horne in 1568 seems to have failed, but the facts are not recorded. The following entry in the accounts of that year contains the only allusion to it :—

‘Item in expensis in quâdam causâ controversiæ pendente a xxix^{mo} die mensis Aprilis usque ad xxvij^{imum} diem mensis Maii, 1568, inter Coll. et dñm Epūm Wynton. extendentem jurisdictionem suam Episcopalem ultra limites statutorum et immunitates antiquitū donatas Collegio, ut patet per billas particulares, inde xij^l iij^s iij^d.’

The agitation had one good result. It secured a permanent improvement of the Scholars' Commons, which is explained in the following paper which the Sub-Warden and Bursars issued :—

¹	1433 Beaufort.	1517 Fox.
	1449 Waynesflete.	1526 „
	1479 „	1531 Gardiner.
	1487 Courtenay.	1561 Horne.
	1497 Langton.	1570 „
²	1405 Arundel.	1531 Warham.
	1500 Prior and Chapter of	1535 Cranmer.
	Canterbury.	1607 Bancroft.
	1528 Warham.	1635 Laud.

AN ACCOUNT

Of such Alterations as have been lately made in the Commons of the Scholars of *Winchester* College.

THE Sub-Warden and Bursars of *Winchester* College having, out of their tender Care for the Scholars there, with the free Consent of the Fellows, lately amended and enlarged the Commons of the Scholars ; and there having been some Arts used to make it believed, that the Scholars receive no Benefit by those Amendments and Additions : It is therefore thought proper, in Vindication of the Honour of that Society, to give this Account of them.

(FOR TABLE, SEE NEXT PAGE.)

It is manifest from this Table, that the Commons of the Scholars are not only better ordered, but enlarg'd to the value of $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ to each Scholar, the Cost whereof to the College for 86 Scholars and Choristers doth amount Weekly to about 20s. besides the additional Charge of Fuel.

It is moreover manifest, that the Commons of the Scholars are much better than those allowed to the Fellows at *New College*, under the Degree of Masters, where there are no Breakfasts, and the Commons less in value by $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ each Week.

There is a farther Amendment and Enlargement of the Scholars' Commons, by making the same Provision for them upon *Vigils*, *Rogation Days*, *Ember Days*, and the Eves of *Gaudies* (when they were used to have nothing allowed for Supper) as at other times. The Cost of which Amendment, tho' in some measure born by what is sav'd from the Commons upon *Gaudies* (which are now made equal only to those on *Sundays*) doth however amount to a Considerable Sum.

There is also a farther Improvement made of the Scholars Commons, by allowing them the same sort of Diet in *Lent* as at other times ; by which Alteration, tho' there is little or no Charge added to the College, the Cost of the *Lent* Diet (with those Additions which were lately made to it by Dr. *Harris*, who gave 200*l.* for that Use) being nearly equal to the present Cost in Flesh ; yet there is great Benefit arising to the Scholars thereby : For, a certain Officer among them, nominated by the Warden, is known to have made a very undue Advantage to himself of 10*l.* or 15*l.* yearly, by Buying of the Scholars such sorts of *Lent* Diet as they did not like, at an Under-rate, by which abuse the Scholars' Commons were found to be much worse in *Lent* than at other times.

The Bread allowed the Scholars is the same as formerly, *viz.* the Quantity of near half a Pound of good Wheaten Bread at every Meal.

A Table of the Scholars Commons at present, together with what they lately had, and what are allowed to the Fellows of *New College*, under the Degree of Master of Arts.

<i>A Scholar's present Commons.</i>		<i>A Scholar's Commons, as lately.</i>		<i>A Fellow's Commons at New College.</i>	
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
<i>Sunday</i>		Beef broth		Roast Beef or Mutton	0 3
Morning, Beef-broth	0 2½	Roast Mutton and Beef	0 2½	Roast Mutton	0 2
Noon, roast Beef	0 2	Boil'd Mutton and broth	0 2		
Night, boil'd Mutton, without broth	0 2				
<i>Monday</i>		Beef-broth made of the dinner Beef		Boil'd Beef or Mutton	1½
Morning, Mutton-broth sav'd		Boil'd Beef cold, or sodden in Water	0 1½	Roast Mutton	0 2
night		Boil'd Mutton and broth	0 2		
Noon, boil'd Beef hot, without broth	0 1½				
Night, boil'd Mutton and broth	0 2				
<i>Tuesday</i>		Beef broth of the dinner Beef		Boil'd Beef or Mutton	1½
Morning, Beef-broth sav'd		Boil'd Beef cold, or sodden in Water	0 1½	Roast Mutton	0 2
Noon, boil'd Beef hot, without broth	0 1½	Boil'd Mutton and broth	0 2		
Night, boil'd Mutton and broth	0 1½				
<i>Wednesday</i>		Beef broth of the dinner Beef		Boil'd Beef or Mutton	1½
Morning, Beef-broth, sav'd		Boil'd Beef cold, or sodden in Water	0 1½	Roast Mutton	0 2
Noon, boil'd Beef hot, without broth	0 1½	Boil'd Mutton and broth	0 2		
Night, boil'd Mutton and broth	0 2				
<i>Thursday</i>		Beef broth of the dinner Beef		Boil'd Beef or Mutton	1½
Morning, Beef-broth, sav'd		Boil'd Beef cold, or sodden in Water	0 1½	Roast Mutton	0 2
Noon, boil'd Beef hot, without broth	0 1½	Boil'd Mutton and broth	0 2		
Night, boil'd Mutton and broth	0 1½				
<i>Friday</i>		Beef broth of the dinner Beef		Boil'd Beef or Mutton	1½
Morning, Beef-broth sav'd		Boil'd Beef cold, or sodden in Water	0 1½	Roast Mutton	0 2
Noon, boil'd Beef hot, without broth	0 1½	Boil'd Mutton and broth	0 2		
Night, boil'd Mutton and broth	0 1½				
<i>Saturday</i>		Nothing		Boil'd Meat or Fish	0 2
Morning, Beef-broth sav'd		Cheese and Butter	0 1		
Noon, baked-Pudding made of Flour, Bread, Fruit, Spice, Milk, and Butter	0 1½	Nothing			
Night, boil'd Mutton, without broth	0 2				
<i>Sunday</i>		Nothing		Boil'd Meat or Fish	0 2
Morning, Mutton-broth sav'd		Cheese and Butter	0 1		
Noon, baked-Pudding and Butter	0 1½	Baked-Pudding made up with Water	0 1¼		
Night, boil'd Mutton and broth	0 2				
The total Weekly	2 0½	Total	1 9½	Total	1 11

The Beer allowed the Scholars is such a certain quantity to each Table, at every Meal; which is after the rate of something more than a Pint to each Scholar at Dinner, and at Supper, and something less than a Pint to him at Breakfast, besides Beavor-Beer after Dinners and Suppers in Summer-time. The College found it necessary, in order to hinder the great waste which the Scholars made of Beer (even to the value of some Hogsheads Weekly, above what was needful for them) to order them a fixt quantity. And the House did kindly intend to have it divided equally among the Scholars, by giving each of them a separate quantity in a Copper Pot¹ by itself, which was provided for that Purpose; but the Scholars shewing an unbecoming dislike of this Provision, they have a certain quantity set down at every Meal, which they are to share among themselves, as they can agree.

These Alterations, so much for the real Benefit and Comfort of the Scholars, and for the Ease of their Relations, had been some time since made, and would not be now so industriously Misrepresented as they are, if the Warden had not, for some private Reasons, constantly opposed these, as well as all other Alterations, and did not now endeavour, for the same Reasons, to make them be thought of less Advantage to the Scholars than they really are.

These commons were further improved in 1765. The 'course of beef' after that year was:—

Monday	.	.	.	.	40 lbs. boiled.
Tuesday	.	.	.	.	" "
Wednesday	.	.	.	.	" "
Thursday	.	.	.	.	" "
Friday	.	.	.	.	None.
Saturday	.	.	.	.	"
Sunday	.	.	.	.	30 lbs. roast.

When Wednesday was a fast or vigil, and on Wednesdays in Ember Weeks, the beef was stopped, and the following pudding, costing 6s., was substituted:—

Flour	.	.	.	.	1 peck.
Bread	.	.	.	.	8 loaves.
Raisins	.	.	.	.	2 lbs. }
Currants	.	.	.	.	2 lbs. } 10d.
Eggs (15)	.	.	.	.	2s.
Spice	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Milk	.	.	.	.	6 quarts.
Suet	.	.	.	.	6 lbs.

¹ Seventy 'pocula de cupro fabricata in usum puerorum' cost £8 15s.

Of mutton, twenty-four messes, equal to seventy-two commons or dispers¹ were provided daily. The average weight of a sheep at that period was fifty pounds—it had increased to that from forty pounds a century earlier—and it was supposed to cut up into fifty dispers, thus:—

Each leg	.	.	.	.	8 dispers.
„ loin	.	.	.	.	4 „
„ shoulder	.	.	.	.	6 „
„ breast	.	.	.	.	4 „
„ neck	.	.	.	.	3 „

At this rate, about a sheep and a half daily was the scholars' allowance; but this was exceeded in practice, for it appears that as many as 630 sheep yearly—nearly two daily if we allow for holidays—were served to the scholars yearly. The bread was reckoned by loaves of ten ounces. A 'cast' of two loaves weighed twenty ounces, and fifty-five cast went to the bushel. The weekly allowance in 1765 was as follows:—

	LOAVES.
Seventy children	735 ²
Sixteen choristers	148
Children's second bread	60
Prefect of Hall	7
„ of tub	7
Bible Clerk	7
Prefect of school	3
Brewer	6
Kitchen	35
Almoner	14
Schoolmaster and usher	58
	<hr/>
	1080
	<hr/>

Returning to the year 1711, I find the following account of fees in College and Commoners in a MS. of Warden Nicholas:—

¹ Either from *dispartio*, 'I divide,' or *dispar*, 'unequal.'

² Nearly a pound daily. Rather more, if absentees and 'second bread,' &c. be taken into account.

‘ Fees from a child at his first entrance :—

	s.	d.
Ye Prepostor of Hall	2	6
Ye Prepostor of School	2	6
Chamberstock ¹	2	6
Ye two Cooks	2	0
Ye two Butlers (bread and beer)	2	0
Ye Porter	1	0
Ye Barber	1	6
Ye Superannuates	2	6
	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>

QUARTERLY.

Ye bedmaker	1	0
Ye almoner	1	0
School and foricus	0	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

After Christmas :—

Cause money ²	0	6
Church money ³	0	2

After Whitsuntide :—

Rod money	1	0
Nutting money ⁴	0	9
Window money	0	6

N.B.—New children pay double fees.

Fees from a new Præpostor :—

Ye two butlers	3	6
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¹ It will be remembered that the College found no furniture except bedsteads.

² For mending the causeway from Blackbridge towards Hills. Dr. Burton spent £60 in making the one from College Street to Non licet gate in 1730.

³ To the Cathedral Clerks for keeping the boys' places for them when they attended service there.

⁴ Perhaps for a picnic in nutting time. 'It appears,' says Hone (*Every Day Book*, p. 1293), 'from a curious manuscript relating to Eton School, that in the month of September on a certain day, most probably the fourteenth, the scholars there used to have a play-day in order to go out and gather nuts, a portion of which when they returned they were to make presents of to the different masters; but before leave was granted for this excursion, they were required to write verses on the fruitfulness of autumn and the deadly cold of the coming winter.'

Fees from a new Officer :—

	s.	d.
Ye Warden's man	2	6
Ye manciple	2	6
Ye two cooks	5	0
Ye two butlers	5	0
Ye three scullions	3	0
Ye almoner	1	0
Ye table chorister ¹	1	0
	<hr/>	
	£1	0 0
	<hr/>	

Fees from a Commoner at his first entrance :—

Ye Præpostor of Hall	2	6
Ye Præpostor of School	2	6
Chamberstock	1	0
	<hr/>	
	6	0
	<hr/>	

QUARTERLY.

Quarterage	1	6
School and foricus	0	2
	<hr/>	
	1	8
	<hr/>	

Upon changing chambers	1	0
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After Michaelmas :—

Fire money	1	0
Chamberstock	1	0
Candle money	1	0
	<hr/>	
	3	0
	<hr/>	

After Christmas :—

Cause money	1	0
Fire money	1	0
Church money	0	2
Candle money	1	0
	<hr/>	
	3	2
	<hr/>	

After Whitsuntide :—

Rod money	1	0
Nutting money	1	6
Window money	0	6
	<hr/>	
	3	0
	<hr/>	

New commoners and noblemen pay double fees.'

¹ The chorister who waited on the new officer.

CHAPTER XXIII.

WARDENS BRATHWAITE (1711-1720): COBB (1720-1724):
DOBSON (1724-1729): BIGG (1729-1740):
COXED (1740-1757).

Free school charity.—Bishop Fletcher.—Christopher Pitt.—Joseph Spence.—Richard Lydiat.—Warden and Fellows presented for disaffection.—Complaint by Secretary Craggs.—The Warden's answer.—Attendance at Cathedral.—Dr. John Taylor.—His benefactions.—Cathedral choristers.—Charles Dibdin.—Bishop Lowth.—William Sclater.—Dr. Burton.—Fox and Burton Exhibitions.—Superannuates' Fund.—Eyre the Usher.—Peter Leigh.—William Whitehead.—Sir Richard Aston.—Doctor Addington.—Charles Blackstone.—James Hampton.—The poet Collins.—Fire in Third Chamber.—Insurance in Sun Office.—Hanover Rats.—Chandler the antiquary.—Bishop Bathurst.—Warden Gauntlett.

DR. THOMAS BRATHWAITE, the Warden of New College, succeeded Nicholas. His merits are recorded on a tablet in Cloisters which his sister, Warden Dobson's mother, erected to his memory after his death in 1720.

Under *distributio pauperibus* in the accounts of 1712, I find a gift of £5 'scholae eleemosynariae.' This is the first of a long series of similar gifts to the Free School Charity, a trust for clothing and educating poor boys and girls of Winchester. The fund originally raised for this purpose, chiefly in the College, was invested in South Sea bonds, which were placed in the Treasury for the sake of safety. And so it came to pass that when South Sea bonds were converted into consols, the stock was registered in the name of the College. The fund now exceeds £4000 consols, the interest on which, under a recent scheme of the Charity Commissioners, was applied in paying the school fees for a number of poor children of both sexes at the Central schools until school fees were abolished by the Act of 1891, and in providing the most deserving with clothes, boots, &c.

Thomas Fletcher (adm. 1713), a native of Winchester, rose to be Bishop of Dromore (1744) and Kildare (1748); Christopher Pitt (adm. 1713), of Blandford, was the translator of the *Aeneid*, and ranks among the minor poets of the last century. Joseph Spence (adm. 1715) was Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, and is known to fame as the friend of Pope and Thomson. Richard Lydiat (adm. 1716) was vicar of Swalcliffe and rector of Berwick St. John, and died, as Monk Lewis did according to the authors of the 'Rejected Addresses,' of James's powder taken in a fit of the gout.

After the rebellion of 1715, the *generosi de patriâ* of Hampshire seem to have got a notion into their heads that the Society were Jacobites; and at the assizes on March 6, 1716-7, the grand jury actually presented the College for disaffection, I suppose with the object of evincing their own loyalty:—

'It being notorious that the late Unnaturall Rebellion and p'sent threatened Invasion are the Effects of P'judice and bad Educaçōn, and that not so much as the least Shaddow of grievance or ground of Complaint was ever alledged against our most Gracious Sovereign or his Administraçōn by the first Contrivers and Promoters of either.

'We therefore, considering that it is the duty as well as Interest of all such who p'fer the mild Government of his Majesty before Arbitrary power and Slavery to check as much as in them lyes those Principles in the bud which are found by experience to grow up into such open Violence, and which cunning and designing Men do industriously propagate among our Youth to the great Corruption of their Manners, and the manifest disturbance of the public peace: and being credibly informed that the Scollars of that noble Foundation commonly called Winchester Colledge are now taught to emulate each other in factious and party Principles by being told they are to be distinguished and preferred according to their severall degrees of Zeall, and they do frequently treat most as are known to be well affected to the King's Government with opprobrious language and illusage (particularly several Justices of the Peace), with impunity from their Masters and Governours.

'From whence it is naturall to inferr that their said Masters and Governours are also inclined to Faction and disaffection:—We therefore do p'sent the Warden, Fellows, Master, Usher and Children of the said College for their known disaffection and corruption of Manners, tending to the disturbance of the public peace, and against the honour and dignity of the Crown.

(Sir) John St. Barbe
 (Sir) D. Bulkley
 (Sir) Chas. Norton
 Hen. Grey
 (Sir) Thomas Davies
 Christopher Wither
 Roger Clutterbuck
 W. Cornwall

Chidiock Kent
 Dutton Gifford
 J. Bromfield
 Edward Hooker
 Will. Moss
 Tho. Smith
 Gil. Wavell
 Edw. Rookes.'

Nothing came of this presentment. The Society had sufficiently established their character for loyalty in 1711 by subscribing £500 towards a loan of £1,500,000 to enable the Ministers to carry on the war. The sympathies of the school, however, were with the Chevalier; and Secretary Craggs appears to have attached so much importance to an idle tale of something that happened at the Cathedral one Sunday, as to write the following letter to Warden Brathwaite:—

‘Whitehall, 12th August, 1718.

‘Sir,

‘Having received an account from persons of undoubted credit, that on the last anniversary day of His Majesty’s accession to the Crown¹, many of the youths at Winchester School, and particularly those upon the Foundation, came into the Church in the middle of Divine Service in a very extraordinary and indecent manner with Rue and Time (*sic*) in their Breasts, and some with mourning hatbands on their hats, by which it appears that these poor children, instead of being taught their Book, and instructed in the principles of the Church of England, have learnt somewhere to concern themselves in disloyal party divisions and distinctions. I give you this notice of it, that you may direct them to be whipt, and take care that no Enormity of this kind may be committed there for the future. I make no doubt of your diligence in this, as being a matter that nearly concerns the Honour of your College, and in which you will have an opportunity of shewing your zeal for His Majesty’s Government.’

In his reply the Warden says:—

‘I beg leave to relate the story as far as I can learn it. On the first of August we had the full form of prayer in our chapel; and when we have, the boys do not go to the Cathedral till towards sermon time: which they did then, but in no extraordinary or indecent manner. There were seven or eight of them, little boys, had rue and time (*sic*) in their hats, for which they were punished by the master, according to the method in the school². None of the

¹ August 1.

² The ‘vimen quadripartitum’ doubtless.

upper boys, or praepositors, as we call them, had any. I cannot find that above three or four had mourning hatbands, and that occasioned by the late death of relations; and besides them, I believe that there is not a mourning hatband in the College. I am very well informed they that were whipt knew it not to be a party badge.'

It is clear from the Warden's letter that at the time at which he wrote the school was in the habit of attending morning service at the Cathedral on Sundays, coming in, however, for the sermon only on days when they had had the 'full form of prayer,' i. e. Morning Prayer, Litany, and Communion, in their own chapel. At what period in its history the school began to attend divine worship in the Cathedral, which owes so much of its stability and grandeur to William of Wykeham, is uncertain. It is not at all likely that the habit began before the Reformation; it is far more probable that it commenced afterwards, perhaps in consequence of the Fourth Injunction of Edward VI, touching the hearing of sermons. There is nothing in the Statutes requiring the Fellows to preach sermons, and the Fellows may have thought it more convenient to send the school to hear sermons in the Cathedral than to preach sermons in chapel themselves. In Jonson's time there was occasionally a sermon on Sundays in the College chapel, and the scholars were expected to take notes of it:—

‘Si lux Solis adest, et Templum concio sacrat,
Scribe notas, scriptasque tuo committe libello.’

The Fellows had a pew of their own, with a lock and key to the door of it, in the Cathedral at one time. ‘Pro serâ ad subsellium sociorum in eccl. Cath. Wynton. iij^s iiij^d’ occurs in the accounts of 1607. The scholars, we may be sure, had sittings there too at that period. The afternoon attendance at the Cathedral was abolished by Warden Barter, who introduced a sermon, frequently preached by himself, before Evensong in Chapel. In the last quarter of 1890 the Sunday morning attendance at the Cathedral was abolished, and a special afternoon service there on the second Sunday in the month was established by permission of the Dean and Chapter.

The Rev. John Taylor (adm. 1717) was a Fellow of Winchester College. There is a portrait of him, and another of his

widow, in the College Hall. His enlarging Sickhouse has been referred to¹. He made his will in 1753, which, with twenty-three codicils, was proved in 1777. Sir William Blackstone drew it from the testator's own instructions without the intervention of a solicitor. Writing to him from All Souls', October 27, 1752, for the necessary particulars, Sir William says:—

‘If you favour me with an answer by return of post I will contrive to have all matters ready by Dr. Shipman's return to Winchester; but must beg to be excused from complying with your request in one particular, as we of the long robe have a kind of professional delicacy that prevents us from setting a price upon our labours.’

Dr. Taylor's benefactions were numerous, and his will was not litigated. He endowed the parish school at his native place, Petworth in Sussex, and bequeathed £400 to the Superannuates' Fund. The residue of his property he left to the College for the improvement of the scholars' commons. The Society accepted the trust, and spent the income in various ways for the benefit of the scholars, enlarging their diet, paying their bedmakers, providing faggots extraordinary in chambers, and coals for warming 'School,' which hitherto had been fireless.

The 'superannuates' books,' for scholars on leaving, are bought out of the income of Dr. Taylor's residue. A monument was erected in Cloisters to Dr. Taylor in the year 1836.

Dr. John Cobb, Brathwaite's successor, was a younger son of Sir Thomas Cobb, the first baronet, and brother of Sir Edward Cobb (adm. 1687) of Adderbury.

Under *custus capellae* in 1720 I find a fee of 3s. to cathedral choristers. This is the first reference to a practice which began then and continued until a period which many remember, of re-inforcing the College choir in this way on Commemoration Day and other occasions. From the year 1778 to 1840 a fixed yearly payment of £8 8s. was made for these services. There is a tradition that Dibdin sang as a boy in the College choir. He never was a chorister on the foundation; but he tells us in his autobiography that he was a choir boy at the Cathedral; and as he possessed a fine voice, he may very well have formed one of the contingent to the College.

¹ *Ante*, p. 326.

Robert Lowth (adm. 1722) was son of William Lowth, a divine and Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral. After graduating at New College, he became, in 1740, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. In 1753 he published a *Life of Wykeham*, which was evidently a labour of love. A small bust of Wykeham which he gave to the College is preserved in the Bursary. In 1766 he was raised to the See of St. David's, and a few months later was translated to Norwich. In 1767 he became Bishop of London, and filled that see till his death in 1777.

William Sclater (adm. 1722), of Leighton in Essex, became Vicar of St. Mary-le-Bow, and met his death in a remarkable manner, being killed on the spot, on February 11, 1775, by the fall of a sack of carraway seeds, which was being hoisted up to a warehouse in Thames Street as he was passing underneath.

Under *custus aulae* in 1723 I find an entry of 3s. 4d. paid 'pro ly decanter'—the first allusion to the article which Dr. Johnson defines as 'a glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.'

Dr. Dobson succeeded Warden Cobb about the same time that Dr. Burton succeeded Cheyney the schoolmaster, who died in harness on October 4, 1724, aged 72. Dr. Burton was a son of Humphrey Burton, a country gentleman settled at Keresley in Warwickshire, and entered College in 1705 as Founder's kin through his mother, who was a Bohun. He reigned forty-two years, and retired in 1766, when he was in his seventy-sixth year. He has been spoken of already as the founder of 'Old Commoners¹,' and must be referred to here as the founder, jointly with his kinsman, Bohun Fox, of the Fox and Burton exhibitions, tenable each for four years after leaving the school, and of the yearly value of £30.

The Superannuates' Fund was instituted in the year 1729 by Warden Dobson and Christopher Eyre, the usher, with an object which is disclosed by the first few sentences of the subjoined circular and subscription list. By the statutes of the Governing Body of Winchester School this fund and the Bedminster Fund, which was established in the year 1742, have been consolidated into one Exhibition Fund, which is to be applied (1) to the creation of exhibitions to be given to boys quitting the school, under such conditions as the Governing

¹ *Ante*, p. 132.

	£	s.	d.
Christopher Eyre	5	0	0
George Cooper, M.D. (sch. 1709)	3	3	0
Dr. Adams (sch. 1690)	2	10	0
Two gentlemen unknown	3	3	0
W. Pescod, Steward (sch. 1703)	2	10	0
Dr. W. Bradshaw, Bp. of Bristol (sch. 1689), a donation	52	10	0
Francis Haywood, do.	52	10	0
Samuel Palmer (sch. 1708), do.	52	10	0
1730 Christopher Eyre, do.	100	0	0
1731. Thomas Beach ¹ , Esq. do.	50	0	0
Thomas Greenby, Esq. do.	50	0	0
Thomas Coker (sch. 1720). do.	50	0	0
1734. Henshaw Halsey (sch. 1692), do.	100	0	0
1735. Richard Lydiat, C. F. (sch. 1716), do.	50	0	0
1737. Edward Trotman, do.	21	0	0
1740. Henry Bigg, Warden, do.	200	0	0
1749. Henry Coker, C. F. (sch. 1726), do	100	0	0
1759. Richard Goddard (sch. 1741), do.	100	0	0
1762. Charles Scott, 2nd don.	200	0	0
1763. W. Bouchier	50	0	0
„ W. Langbaine, 2nd don.	50	0	0
1764. John Cary (sch. 1712)	100	0	0
„ Dr. John Taylor	50	0	0
1769. Joseph Spence (sch. 1715)	100	0	0
1772. Dr. John Taylor, 2nd don.	50	0	0
1776. W. Browne, Rector of Hinton Ampner	100	0	0
1781. Cadwallader Coker (sch. 1772)	100	0	0
1789. Harry Lee, Warden	100	0	0
George Cooper, M.D. (sch. 1709)	300	0	0
Philip Baxter	100	0	0

One of the first acts of the Society after Dr. Burton's appointment was to pass a resolution :—

‘That either Dr. Burton or Mr. Eyre shall constantly reside in the College, dividing the time equally between them, so long as Mr. Eyre continues usher ; and upon choice of a new usher the residence shall be apportioned between them in such manner as the Warden and Society shall appoint. And that they frequently attend the children at meals.’

Eyre had been usher a great many years, when he retired, Dec. 18, 1739, under the following circumstances. One of the class of talebearers deprecated in Wykeham's statutes told him

¹ Qy. father of James Beach, a commoner, who has a tablet in Cloisters.

that Dr. Burton had said 'that the scholars at the usher's end of the School do not make due progress in their learning.' This tale moved Eyre to address a written *gravamen* to the Warden and Fellows. Dr. Burton, it seems, had put on an assistant-master (a Mr. Ashley), which act of Dr. Burton, as well as his unlucky criticism on Eyre's class, led to what followed. It had been mutually agreed (Eyre says) that on Thursday, October 4, the usher should ride out and return to dinner, and that the schoolmaster should stay indoors, give a 'remedy' and look after the boys. Eyre had his ride, and on returning to dinner found (he says) that no remedy had been given, and that a Mr. Ashley had been introduced to a 'sect' newly erected in the school, without the usher's consent or knowledge. On the Saturday following, Eyre adds, 'two more commoners, Saul and Smith, were taken from the usher's end of the School and sent to Ashley's,' and when, after 'calling of names,' the usher missed them in the School, and went to Mr. Ashley's to fetch them, on his return he was insulted by the boys stamping downstairs¹ in Mr. Ashley's hearing. Again, in 3rd and 4th chambers, when, as was usual on remedy days, he was 'requiring the business,' he was by some disturbed, crying out '*Preces Finitae*' before they were. Add to these other affronts and evasions of business² the boys pretending to be answerable to Ashley, not to the Usher. This unhandsome treatment, together with the above-mentioned aspersion, made it necessary for the usher to complain of the schoolmaster:—

'Therefore, Gentlemen, I must complain, and beg leave to address you in the following queries. First, Have I not a right to the chambers in the College, assigned to me by the Founder, but possessed by Dr. Burton without any leave ever asked? . . . Secondly, Did I receive my usher's authority from the Warden and Fellows, or from the schoolmaster? If, as I conceive, I did from the former, is not the instruction of the commoners belonging to the lower side of the school as much the right of the usher, as of the upper end is of the schoolmaster? And is not the schoolmaster injurious to the usher, when he takes from him his proportion of commoners, whom he hopes he is as able to teach, as he is the children and choristers?'

¹ Mr. Ashley's class-room, therefore, must have been upstairs, probably over Fifth Chamber.

² The day's work, as at Eton, where 'Monday's business' means the work appropriate to that day.

Dr. Burton's reply was short and temperate, and need not be quoted here. Eyre resigned. Let us not forget the part which he took, in generous rivalry with the co-founders of the Fox and Burton exhibitions, in establishing the Superannuates' Fund.

Peter Leigh (adm. 1727), of Winstanley in Lancashire, was High Bailiff of Westminster, and then Chief Justice of South Carolina. His contemporary, William Whitehead, succeeded Cibber in 1757 as Poet Laureate. Sir Richard Aston, Knt., a Justice of the King's Bench (1765-78), was a scholar of the year 1728. Antony Addington, a contemporary of his, graduated M.D. at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1744, and practised medicine. His son, Viscount Sidmouth, the 'Doctor' of Canning and Frere, Bishop Huntingford's patron, was Speaker of the House of Commons, and Prime Minister of the stopgap administration of 1801-4. Charles Blackstone (adm. 1730) was brother to Sir William Blackstone, and nephew of Warden Bigg, and held a fellowship at Winchester, which he resigned in favour of his son Charles in 1783, but was elected again in 1788 as a recognition of his services to the Society in compiling his MS. Book of Benefactions. James Hampton, the translator of Polybius, was admitted in 1733. Collins the poet was head of the roll 'ad Oxon.' in 1740, but there was no vacancy at New College, a fact which, according to Dr. Johnson in his *Lives of the Poets*, was the original misfortune of his unhappy life.

A fire began in Third Chamber and spread to Fourth on March 24, 1735-6. Its origin is unknown. The cost of putting it out seems to have exceeded the cost of making good the damage¹. The College was invaded by a horde of hungry citizens on this occasion, as it was on November 10, 1816, when the fire broke out in First Chamber. No fewer than two hundred and fifty-seven people received small sums, amounting to £42 6s., on the latter occasion, on the plea of having helped to put out the fire. The fire of 1735-6 had two results. The build-

	£	s.	d.
¹ Laborantibus in extinguendo incendio	44	12	1
Beer, brandy, bread and cheese	7	2	1
Mending 72 leathern buckets	3	13	0
Laurence, mason	10	4	9
Mayle, carpenter, repairing the ceilings	14	9	0
Broadway, painting Third and Fourth Chambers	1	16	0

ings were insured in the Sun Fire Office, and Dr. Burton made the Society a present of a fire engine. It cost £40. One Elcock had the care of it for many years, and received a small fee yearly '*pro incuriâ machinae*,' as the Bursars of 1737 facetiously say. The premium paid to the Sun—'*societas a sole dicta ad levamen incendium passorum instituta*'—in 1716 was £1 16s. What sum was thereby covered does not appear. For many years after the first the premium was £2 3s. In 1783 a new policy covering £5000 (as we know from the circumstance of the Government duty at 1s. 6d. per cent. amounting to £3 15s.) was taken out. The premium was £7, about 2s. 9d. per cent., and the office charge for the policy and carriage was 14s. 6d. A similar insurance could now be effected at 1s. 6d. per cent. free of office charges.

Warden Dobson's successor, Dr. Henry Bigg, of Chilton Foliat in Wiltshire, died in 1740, after a career of eleven years, in which he attempted, but without success, to induce the Fellows, then mainly non-resident, to join with him in various reforms on the broad ground that he and they were dividing a larger share of the income of the foundation than the statutes permitted. Warden Nicholas had taken the same ground in a '*querela*' which he addressed to the supervisors at the election of 1711, while the dispute with the Sub-Warden and Bursars was pending. The career of Dr. Coxed, Bigg's successor, was even more uneventful. The Bursars' books become uninteresting about this period through giving totals only without particulars, and seldom contain an entry worth quoting. I find in the accounts of 1740 an item of poison bought '*pro intoxicandis soricibus Hanoverianis*,' illustrating the popular belief that the brown rat ousted the English black rat at the time when the Hanoverian superseded the Stuart dynasty. The Society were loyal enough to subscribe £25 to the fund '*pro rege et republicâ*,' or Patriotic Fund, during the 'Forty-five,' and rang the bells for the success of Admiral Vernon at Porto Bello in 1740, and for Carthage in 1741.

Richard Chandler (adm. 1753) was the learned antiquary whose travels in Asia Minor and Greece were published after his tour in 1764. He died vicar of Tilehurst, in Berkshire, in 1810.

Henry Bathurst (adm. 1756) became Bishop of Norwich. He

was a nephew of the first Baron Bathurst (created an Earl in 1775), whose eldest son, Henry, became Lord Chancellor, and was elevated to the peerage, by the title of Baron Apsley, in 1771.

Samuel Gauntlett (adm. 1757) was a son of the landlord of the 'George' at Winchester. Being fortunate enough to obtain a nomination, he held a fellowship of New and Winchester Colleges successively, and in 1794 became Warden of New College.

The *staurus expensarum* for the year ending December 6, 1757, may be set forth here. The quantity of each article is not recorded:—

	£	s.	d.
Wheat	199	13	1
Malt	228	12	0
Hops	15	4	0
Oxen	153	5	9
Oxheads and Tripe	5	15	0
Sheep	360	3	4½
Sheep's Heads, &c.	2	6	0
Butchers' Meat at Election and Audit	6	19	7½
Suet	11	6	6
Salt	12	14	4
Spices	13	6	8
Oatmeal	15	4	0
Pickles	18	8	0
Coal	36	15	9
Charcoal	9	7	6
Vinegar	1	4	0
Candles	22	17	9
Firewood	96	3	0
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CHAPTER XXIV.

WARDENS GOLDING AND LEE (1757-1789).

Coxed's successor.—Bishop Hoadley rejects Purnell.—Dr. Golding.—Archdeacon Daubeny.—Combe Miller.—Warden Lee's Election.—Masters' gratuities.—How Dr. Goddard abolished them.—Goddard Scholarship.—George Huddesford.—Dr. Warton.—Rebellion of 1774.—Moody's case.—Bishop Burgess.—Sir Richard Goodwin Keats.—French Lawrence.—Alexander Crowcher Schomberg.—Charles Abbot.—Admiral Raper.—Bowles the poet.—Archdeacon Heathcote.—Regulations of 1778.—Visit of George III.—Prices in 1778.—Archbishop Howley.—Sir George Rose.—The Duncans.—The Trollope family.

WARDEN COXED having died in June, 1737, the Fellows of New College chose Dr. Purnell their warden to succeed him, in spite of a protest on the part of some. An unsigned letter from Oxford which reached Dr. Burton about this time no doubt expresses the opinion of the minority on the subject. It is headed 'A serious and friendly admonition to the Fellows of New College touching the custom, whenever the headship is vacant, of electing previous wardens into that office¹,' and argues that the custom is objectionable, 'first, because the Warden of New College, depending for a very beneficial promotion² upon a number of junior Fellows, is not likely to hold the reins of government as tightly as he ought; and secondly, because it is

¹ Wardens Nicholas, Brathwaite, Cobb, Dobson, Bigg, and Coxed, had all been heads of New College.

² It does not appear what the headship of Winchester College was worth at this time, for the reason that the Bursars' books only record his statutory income and allowances, as in the case of the rest of the members of the Society. What made the place so valuable was the Warden's share of the fines on renewal of leases, which does not appear in the Bursars' books.

unlikely that the visitatorial power over the Warden of Winchester College will be effectually exercised by one who looks upon himself as his heir apparent.' For these or other reasons Bishop Hoadley declined to admit Dr. Purnell; and the presentation lapsing in consequence, he appointed Christopher Golding (adm. 1723) to fill the vacancy. This act of the Bishop caused no small stir at New College. It is noticeable, however, that Dr. Purnell's friends complained less of the rejection of their man, than of the Bishop's omission to give them notice of his intention to reject him; and it is probable that, apart from any personal feeling in favour of Dr. Purnell, most of the Fellows of New College would have admitted that the practice of promoting their Warden to Winchester was not one to be commended.

Charles Daubeny (adm. 1758) was a Fellow of Winchester College (1775-1827), Vicar of North Bradley (1778-1827), and Archdeacon of Sarum (1804-27). He was the second son of Charles Daubeny, a Bristol merchant, and claimed descent from the ancient Norman family of D'Albini, one of whom, Giles D'Albini, was summoned to Parliament in 1275 as Baron Daubeny. During his incumbency of fifty-four years, and chiefly by his exertions, the parish church of North Bradley was restored, the parsonage house was enlarged, the old parsonage house was nearly rebuilt for the curate, the vicarage was endowed with a field called Gibbons' Close, and Christ Church, Bath, was built. He also built and endowed the asylum and school at North Bradley, and contributed more than £4000 towards the building and endowment of Christ Church, Road, which was consecrated in 1824. He died in July, 1827, and was buried in the chancel of Road Church, where there is a monument to his memory, erected by his daughter and her husband, Colonel Daubeny. His *Guide to the Church* (1798) and *Protestant Companion* (1824) had a considerable circulation.

Combe Miller, of St. Peter's, Chichester, rose to be Dean of Chichester. William Crowe, of Midgham in Berkshire, became Public Orator in the University of Oxford, and was reputed a poet. A tradition that he began life as a chorister can have no foundation, unless perchance, like Dibdin, he was a boy in the Cathedral choir, and so sang in the College chapel.

Warden Golding dropped down dead in Chamber Court on November 25, 1763, and there were three candidates for the vacancy, Sale (adm. 1738), Hayward (adm. 1745), and Lee (adm. 1733). On December 10 the Sub-Warden of New College (the Warden being ill) and fifty-four of the Fellows met in chapel, and after receiving the Holy Communion, and hearing the statute of Elizabeth¹ read, proceeded to the choice of a successor. At the first scrutiny Sale had twenty votes, Hayward nineteen, and Lee fifteen; wherefore, inasmuch as no candidate had an absolute majority of votes, and the hour was 2 p.m., an adjournment took place. When they met again after dinner Hayward retired, and three fellows who declined to vote for anybody but him were absent, for which offence the Sub-Warden put them out of commons for a calendar month. In the result, Sale got twenty-four votes and Lee twenty-seven, and Lee was consequently elected. One of the minority, Richard Phelps (adm. 1731), took several objections to the validity of Lee's election, and had them argued by counsel before the Bishop of Winchester. One was that the Holy Communion was not administered again before the opening of the afternoon sitting, which was alleged to be a beginning *de novo*, and not an adjournment; but the Bishop overruled this and other objections, and Lee read himself in on January 22nd, 1764. Hayward shortly afterwards was elected Warden of New College², and Sale gained a Fellowship at Winchester in 1765. Lee came of a good family at Coton, Salop, and reigned twenty-six years. His son, the Rev. Harry Lee (adm. 1779), who obtained a Fellowship at Winchester just before his father's death, married Philippa, the youngest daughter of Sir William Blackstone, by whom he had a son, the third Harry Lee (adm. 1805), who held a Fellowship of Winchester College from 1827 until his death in 1880, and was Vicar of North Bradley during nearly the whole of that period.

A really serious attempt was made in the year 1763 to put an end to the practice of the masters receiving money from boys on

¹ Stat. 31 Eliz. c. 6, against abuses in elections of scholars and presentations to benefices, which, by section 7, must be read whenever Fellows of a College assemble to choose a Head.

² He died at Hardwicke, Bucks, only four years afterwards, of a fall from his horse while on Progress.

the foundation. No one can say how soon the practice originated; but it was anticipated by Wykeham, who (Rubr. XII) forbids the schoolmaster to receive money from the parents or friends of the scholars on any pretence whatsoever. The practice must have come in by degrees, as the decrease in the exchangeable value of money rendered the masters' places not worth having without augmentation of some kind. The blame must rest on the Warden and Fellows, who, instead of making up the salaries to a proper amount out of any surplus of the corporate revenues, divided that surplus amongst themselves, and left the schoolmaster and usher to get their living in a way which everybody concerned knew to be not in accordance with the statutes. Warden Bigg must have felt this strongly when in December, 1739, he addressed a monitory letter to the Fellows, telling them that they and he were converting to their own use a larger share of the income of the College than they were morally entitled to, and averring that they and he came near to be thought guilty of perjury, breach of trust, and injustice to their wards in so doing. This conscientious, if injudicious, language elicited a reply from one of the Fellows, Mr. Harris (F. W. C. 1704-48), to the effect that other colleges set the example. This was the case; but the practice of colleges in this respect will not bear examination. Most colleges, if not all, were endowed with estates for the maintenance of a head and a number of fellows and scholars, with a margin for contingencies. This is the scheme, in its simplest form, of such endowments. In Warden Bigg's time the progress of the country had rendered the estates so valuable that people were found to pay large sums of money for the privilege of renewing their leases at the ancient accustomed rents. What right had the Warden and Fellows to divide these large sums of money among themselves? This was the gist of Bigg's argument. However, Bigg died, and nothing came of his good intentions beyond a slight improvement in the scholars' allowances and a moderate increase of the stipends of the schoolmaster and usher, which was really covered by a gift of £500 from Dean Cheyney's devisees¹ and legacies of £100 from Bigg and Bowles, one of the Fellows.

¹ The Dean left £500 to buy an advowson for New College; but the bequest proving void, his residuary legatees handsomely gave the same sum to augment the two masters' stipends.

There appears to be no record of the actual incomes of the schoolmaster and usher at this period. But there is a paper extant in Bigg's handwriting giving the incomes of the Eaton masters at the time when he wrote (*circa* 1732):—

'The Master of Eaton school has one allocation of £50 per ann., and another of £12; in all £62 per ann. Besides this, he has commons of all kinds, bread, beer, and casements of all sorts without paying a single farthing. This cannot easily be computed at less than 10s. per week. Besides his own lodgings which he inhabits he has spare room enough, which he lets to the boys for studies, and which brings him in usually £8 per ann. The master receives a guinea entrance of all the boys both in the upper and lower school; but as for annual gratuities, he receives only from those who are under him in the upper school. When any money is given the known sum is Four guineas per ann. and hardly ever varies by being more or less.

N.B.—No money is ever demanded; and it is supposed that one time with another about one third of the boys pay nothing.

	£	s.	d.
Allocation to the Master	62	0	0
Commons and his own lodgings	30	0	0
Chamber rent from the boys	8	0	0
In all about	£100	0	0

The Usher of Eaton School has only an allocation of £19 p. ann. He has no right to any commons at all, but is generally, I think always, invited to the Fellows' table, and pays nothing. He has lodgings for himself and as much more as he lets to the boys for studies for about £6 p. ann. The usher receives a guinea entrance from those only who are under him. He receives likewise annual gratuities from the lower school only. These gratuities are always the same as in the upper school, viz. four guineas.

N.B.—The hostiarius, or usher, is not considered as of much rank in the statutes. He is expressly directed not to be in orders, and the care of the School in a great measure entrusted to the Informator or Master.

	£	s.	d.
Allocation to the Usher	19	0	0
Chamber rent from the boys	6	0	0
His own lodgings, perhaps	5	0	0
In all, about	£30	0	0'

In 1763 the Rev. Charles Scott (adm. 1688), a Fellow of Winchester College, devised his Essex property, producing about £100 per annum at that time, upon trust for the better support and maintenance of the scholars upon the foundation. Upon the devise taking effect the Warden and Fellows resolved, instead of spending the income of the Essex property on bettering the scholars' allowances, 'to augment the salaries of the schoolmaster and usher so far beyond what was appointed to them by the statutes, that neither of them shall hereafter receive any gratuity from any scholar, or from the parents and friends of any scholar'; and to accumulate the income from the Essex property as a fund for that purpose. Sir William Blackstone's opinion was taken as to the propriety of this resolution. He was Solicitor-General at this time, and was preparing for the press the first volume of his *Commentaries on the Laws of England*. His opinion on the case submitted to him was—

'That Mr. Scott intended an immediate benefit to the existing scholars, so that the contemplated accumulation was not strictly justifiable; yet they might postpone the expenditure of the income for a short and reasonable time in order to create a fund, without any very great hazard of being called to account; and in any case, might properly apply the income towards lessening the expenses of education, instead of in food and raiment.'

While the Society were pondering the matter, the Electors of 1776 passed the following resolutions:—

1. That the practice which has for some time generally prevailed of presenting ten guineas per annum as a gratuity from the parents or friends of each child to the Master and Usher of the school is contrary to the obvious intention of the Founder, a grievous imposition upon the "*pauperes et indigentes scholares*" and *grave scandalum* to the College itself.

2. That the children be therefore admonished by the said Warden and Supervisors to inform their parents or friends that they should not present gratuities to the Master and Usher for the future; as the said Master and Usher ought to be paid out of the revenues of the College for their labour and trouble in the discharge of their offices.

3. That it be recommended to the Warden and Fellows of the College near Winchester, to prevent, as far as in them lies, the offer of any future gratuities to the Master and Usher from the children,

their parents, or their friends; and even to remove the said Master and Usher from their respective offices if they presume hereafter to accept any such gratuities—since any members of the College *per quos grave scandalum Collegio generetur* are removeable; those especially, who are expressly *conductitii* and *remotivi*. And they do hereby recommend the same.

4. That it be also recommended to the Warden and Fellows to allow butter and cheese to the children for their breakfasts, and garden stuff with their meat; which allowances, it is presumed, might be made without much further expense to the College than what might probably be saved from the better management of the beer. And they do hereby recommend the same.

And the Warden and Supervisors of New College do beg leave to take this opportunity of expressing their sense of the generous intentions of the Warden and Fellows of the College near Winchester in their late voluntary offer of enlarging the stipends of the Master and Usher.

THOMAS HAYWARD, Warden of New College.
EDWARD WHITMORE, } Supervisors.
JOHN HOOK, }

The custom of receiving these gratuities was not to be upset by a mere resolution of the Electors. It prevailed for something like seventy years longer. In Dr. Goddard's time the custom was for every scholar on admission, and likewise after each vacation, to pay three guineas to the head-master and two guineas to the usher. These sums were entered in the school bills as 'gratuities if allowed,' and most parents paid them. Dr. Goddard estimated his annual income from this source at £430, and the usher's at £320. Being desirous of putting an end to this practice, and of substituting at his own expense a fund which would render it unnecessary, Dr. Goddard, in the year 1834, transferred a sum of £25,000 consols to trustees, who were to divide the income (£750 per annum) between the two masters in the proportions of 43 and 32 'for each and every half year during which he shall absolutely abstain from receiving any fee or gratuity from or on account of any scholar.' The new statutes provide that this fund shall continue to be administered in accordance with the deed creating the trust. The Goddard Scholarship was founded in 1845, the year in which Dr. Goddard died, in order to commemorate this

great act of liberality. Dr. Ridding (now Bishop of Southwell) was the first Goddard scholar.

George Huddesford (adm. 1764) was in early life a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who painted the portrait of him which hangs in the National Gallery. He was a respectable poet, the best known of his works being *The Wykehamical Chaplet*.

Dr. Burton retired in the year 1766, after forty-two years' service, and led a life of honoured ease until his death in 1773. His successor, Dr. Joseph Warton, was born in 1722 at Dunsfold in Surrey, being the eldest son of the Reverend Thomas Warton, Vicar of Basingstoke, and sometime Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Missing New College he matriculated at Oriel, and took his B.A. degree in 1744. The Duke of Bolton gave him the living of Winslade near Basingstoke in 1748, upon which he married a Miss Daman, whose nephew, Powlett Francis Daman, obtained a nomination to College in 1786. After his marriage he wrote poems, and translated the *Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil* into English verse in a style which won him an honorary M.A. degree at Oxford. He succeeded Samuel Speed as usher in 1755, and played that junior part so well as to qualify himself for the headmastership when Dr. Burton resigned eleven years afterwards. As head master he won golden opinions from his pupils, and was generally loved¹; yet it must be admitted that he was not strong enough for the situation. The laxity of discipline under him rendered the rebellion of 1793 possible. Something like a rebellion occurred in Commoners in November, 1774. I quote the following account of it from a letter of T. Wood Knollys to Lady Wallingford, his aunt, dated November 28²:—

'The rebellion at our College is quelled. Most of the young gentlemen were sent back by their friends, and the ringleaders expelled; but 'tis imagined some few will in consequence of it not return after the holidays. The first cause of it was, that they had had two masquerades among themselves in the Common Hall, which the Master hearing of went in, and seeing a mask and wig hang up made the boy whom he supposed they belonged to take them down and burn them, saying he would have no masquerades. Upon Dr.

¹ Wooll's *Life* and Adams' *Wykehamica*, pp. 134-153.

² Communicated by W. H. Jacob, Esq.

Warton leaving the hall all the boys hissed him. Upon that he returned and said, "So, gentlemen; what, are you metamorphosed into serpents!" and then a second time they hissed him out; and a third time he came in and attempted to speak; but they reiterated their hisses and would not give him the hearing; upon which he was obliged to leave them. This was of a Saturday, and he went immediately to Mr. Stanley's, where he stayed throughout the next day. The boys' pretended grievance was that a Mr. Huntingford¹, who is appointed by the doctor as his assistant, should not call names on the Commoners' hall (this is like calling the roll in the army), and that out of school they would be subject to no one but the Master. And as he (Mr. Huntingford) had otherwise disgusted them, they insisted on his being dismissed or they would leave the school. This was signified in writing to the Master and not complied with on Sunday eve. The next day the boys all dressed in their best cloathes and went into school, insisting on the dismissal of the Assistant Master, which was refused; but otherwise they behaved as usual, came out of school at the proper time, and went and took their breakfast; after which one and all left the College, and soon after proceeded on their march to their several homes, for carriages or horses they could not get, and money very few had any, and they that had, very little, so that the first day they suffered much hunger and fatigue, and at night going to inns they by leaving their watches or by other means got credit sufficient to forward them to their several homes². Thus much I give your Ladyship an account of the College rebellion, which every body here condemns the boys for. Though at the same time we think that if the Master was a good disciplinarian and of resolution he might have prevented (it); for in all societies order and discipline must be kept up, and the Master should not let the boys see the blind side of him or be afraid of them. But Dr. Warton has entered on a new scene in life. When he first came to Winchester he was greatly in debt, but by having a good wife they in their several departments increased the school greatly,—she as to the domestic business of providing for the boarders, in which she excelled and was a downright slave. In short, she was the admiration of every one, and none could equal her, as she left nothing to servants. But, alas, this good woman died . . .'

The disorderly state of the College in 1778, four years later, may be gathered from Moody's case. Moody (adm. 1773) was

¹ Afterwards Warden.

² The Eton boys—168 in number—who took part in the rebellion of November 2, 3, 1768, were wiser, and seceded to Maidenhead. The bill which they incurred at the inn there, amounting to over £55, was exhibited in the Loan Collection at Eton, July, 1891.

a junior in Fourth Chamber in March, 1778. He shall tell his story in his own way :—

‘WINTON COLL.,
April 3^d, 1778.

Hon^d Sir :—

I received your kind Letter last night and am sorry to have occasioned so much trouble to you, but as I was compelled by necessity to write what I did to you, I hope you will excuse it ; but as I have not yet informed you how I was and am used ill, I will now without any Exaggerations speak the Truth. The First Week after the Holydays, I believe the day after you sent me the money, a certain Praeposter, whom I will name to you some time hence, if you desire it, asked me to cut at Cards, a shilling a Game. I who never was used to Cards told him I could not play for money, which then satisfied him. But a few days after, some little boys being playing at Commerce for nothing, I being in the room was asked to make one ; but just as I had played one deal they said, “Person coming into the room” ; and seeing me at play, told me to pull off my gown ; and he beat me with a great whip, I believe as big as my wrist, as long as he was able. He then kicked me out of the Chamber. Another time, as I was going to Hills in that sloppy weather my shoe came down ; and as I was putting it up he with some others came by and drove me to Hills before them, which I believe is farther round than any field at Bathampton. I run as long as I was able and then fell down, not being able to stand. He and the others trod upon me and wiped their shoes in my gown, so that I was compelled by necessity to have my new gown, my old gown not being quite wore out. I could enumerate many other things, but as I have not time, and fearing that this letter may not reach you before you get to London, I am willing to make it as concise as possible. I have now only to beg you to remove me ; as I assure you I can never be happy here ; but if it is not agreeable to you, I will try to bear it longer and will not run away . . . The half guinea came safe, and I have only time to add duty to yourself and Aunt and love to my Brother, and

I am your dutiful son,
‘WM. MOODY.’

Upon the receipt of this letter Mr. Moody came up, and after seeing Dr. Warton, took away his son. Writing on April 11 to Dr. Warton, Mr. Moody says :—

‘Yesternight I catechised my son pretty closely and find that Innes and Weston took great umbrage at my knowledge of the transaction in January, 1777, viz. Innes’ and Erle’s stealing and burning my son’s

books. I am happy however in being able to exculpate Mr. Erle from any consequential ill-treatment of my son; but with respect to Innes and Weston I can with Truth affirm they were his persecutors, Innes (tho' his tutor) by a continual wanton and malevolent treatment of him, and Western by his brutal treatment. They were the boys who signalized themselves in chasing him towards the Hills till he fell, and then trampled him under their feet. I left with you a letter of my son's mentioning this, and likewise the horse-whipping. It was Western who was guilty of that piece of enormity with a very large whip. He may perhaps deny it; however I say it was done on a Holiday in the 4th chamber in the afternoon, when some of the boys were with him to learn (as my son calls it) his books-chambers . . . Thus has my son been sacrificed to their wantonness and brutality. My wish is to have it exposed to the Warden and Society, that they may have their Demerits. If the truth of this is doubtful, my son shall wait on the Society and evidence it . . . My son's things are left in the care of Mary Shackelford his laundress, and Elizabeth Williams¹ at the Sickhouse. You was so kind as to undertake the conveyance' (by Leach the Salisbury carrier) 'of the money to me.'

Dr. Warton saw the Warden, and he sent for the praepositors. They denied Mr. Moody's allegations, and he had to come up with his son to justify them. Nothing can throw a clearer light on the unruly condition of the school at this time than the following account of what happened as Mr. Moody and his son were leaving College. It is taken from an affidavit made by the son before the Mayor of Salisbury on April 24. The reader will make due allowance for the fact of its being *ex parte*. Moody avers that,

'as he was walking with his father through the Close on April 23rd, he saw thirty or forty College boys following him. The said boys, after pursuing them into the churchyard, violently assaulted the deponent and his father with stones, one of which struck the deponent on the leg. His father's head was broken, and just within the churchyard he took up his father's wig from off the ground, which wig he saith he saw just before in the hand of a certain boy named Sandby . . . Being, as he believes, in imminent danger of their lives, he and his father made their

¹ Elizabeth Williams was matron there more than fifty years. Her wages during that period were £5 a year, with an allowance of coals as well during the last few years of her life. However, when she died, the Society buried her, and bought of her next of kin the kitchen grate and a few other fixtures for the sum of £5 2s. 6d.

escape into the house of Mr. Waller, where they stayed a considerable time, and until the boys were dispersed.'

After due allowance made for exaggeration on the part of the Moodys, it must be admitted that a scene like this justifies Adams' observation¹ that 'Dr. Warton seems to have been unable to preserve anything like discipline among the boys.' Weston and Innes indeed were sent away, as was another boy named Wrighte.

Thomas Burgess (adm. 1768), of Odiham, was a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and became Bishop of St. David's in 1803, whence he was translated to Salisbury in 1825.

Richard Goodwin Keats (adm. same year) was Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, G.C.B. He entered the navy November 25, 1770², and served at the capture of New York and Rhode Island. Attaining post rank in 1789, he commanded the *Galatea*, 36 guns, during the expedition to Quiberon, and in the *Superb*, 74 guns, he won fame in Sir James Saumarez's action with the Franco-Spanish squadron off Gibraltar, July 12, 1801. He accompanied Lord Nelson to the West Indies in chase of the combined fleets, and fought as Flag Captain in the action off St. Domingo, February 6, 1806, after which he was presented with a sword valued at 100 guineas by the merchants and underwriters of London. In 1811 he was second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, and from 1813 to 1816 Governor of Newfoundland. From 1821 till his death, in 1834, he was Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

French Lawrence (adm. 1769), of Bath, graduated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he got a Fellowship, and then went to the bar, soon rising to eminence as a civilian. In 1796, through the influence of Burke and Earl Fitzwilliam, he became M.P. for Peterborough. In 1796 he was appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. He was one of the executors of Burke and joint editor of his Works; also a contributor to the *Rolliad*.

Alexander Crowcher Schomberg (adm. 1770), of Great Yarmouth, matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, and was Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen. He wrote *An Historical and Chronological View of the Roman Empire*, *A Treatise on the Maritime Law of Rhodes*, *A Sea Manual recommended to the*

¹ *Wykehamica*, p. 139.

² O'Byrne's *Naval Biography*.

Young Officers of the British Navy, and other works of repute at the time. Charles Abbot (adm. 1772), of Blandford, was a botanist and author of *Flora Bedfordiensis*.

Henry Raper (adm. 1774), of St. Andrew's, Holborn, entered the navy in February, 1780, on board the *Berwick* 74¹. He was signal lieutenant of the *Queen Charlotte* in Lord Howe's action of June 1, 1793, and was made post captain in 1796. He became a rear admiral in 1819, and a full admiral in 1841. He published in 1828 a work entitled 'A New System of Signals, by which Colours may be wholly dispensed with; illustrated by figures and a series of Evolutions,' in which he displayed a mastery of the subject.

William Lisle Bowles (adm. 1775), was Bowles the poet, a son of William Bowles, a Fellow of Winchester College (adm. 1711). Bowles the poet was vicar of Bremhill, in Wiltshire, and a canon of Salisbury. He wrote *History of Bremhill*, *Life of Bishop Ken*, and *Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey*, besides editing Pope's poetical works in a tone which drew down on him the wrath of Lord Byron. There is a mural tablet to Bowles in Salisbury Cathedral.

Under *custus aulae* in 1776: 'Page for four dozen salts, 16s.' These were blocks of beech wood, about five inches square and two inches thick, with a circular hole in the middle to hold the salt, which were in use within living memory.

Distributio pauperibus:—To the fund for the relief of the suffering clergy in America (in levamen ecclesiae Anglicanae clericorum, qui religionis causâ in Americâ vexantur) during the War of Independence, £21. In 1792 the Society, following this precedent, sent twenty-five guineas to the Committee at Freemason's Tavern for the relief of the suffering French clergy during the Revolution.

Thomas Lavie (adm. 1777), of Putney, was Sir Thomas Lavie, K.C.B., who was knighted in 1806 for having, when in command of the *Blanche* frigate of 46 guns and 265 men, captured the *Guerrière* of 50 guns and 317 men after a spirited action, of which the particulars are recorded in James' *Naval History*.

Gilbert Heathcote (1778) was a younger son of Sir Thomas Heathcote, Bart., of Hursley, near Winchester. He was elected Fellow of Winchester College in 1804, and was Vicar of

¹ O'Byrne's *Naval Biography*.

Hursley and Andover, also Treasurer of Wells Cathedral, and latterly Archdeacon of Winchester. He married a daughter of Martin Wall (adm. 1760), who was over fifty years Clinical Professor at Oxford. His eldest son, the Rev. Gilbert Wall Heathcote, is the present Sub-warden of Winchester College.

At a meeting of the Warden and Fellows held September 9, 1778, the following Regulations were made. I quote them as evidence of the state of the College at the time. Some of them, however, had been in existence since December 1, 1756:—

‘ORDERED.—That the Praepositor in course in each Chamber shall every morning enquire of the Inferiors whether they have between Peals gone *circum*, as it is usually called; and that they produce a witness of the same, otherwise their names shall be carried to one of the Masters.

That at Eight, Eleven, and Five o'clock Prayers the boys shall all be seated in chapel at the tolling of a single bell, which will continue for five minutes after the ceasing of the two bells.

That they behave themselves there decently and quietly both before and during the Service; and that the Praepositors in general shall be answerable for any noise or outrage which may happen before Service shall begin.

That the name of every boy who shall appear in the Chapel without a surplice at the appointed times of wearing them shall be carried to the Masters by one of the Praepositors of the Chapel; and that the Praepositor in course in each chamber shall be likewise accountable for such neglect; and that the surplices, when not in use, shall be deposited in their respective chests.

That no boy shall go into the belfry tower, clock room, or upon any of the Leads about the College.

That none shall go into the kitchen on any pretence whatsoever, except the Praepositor of the Tub, whose presence at meal times is sometimes necessary to regulate the commons of the absentees.

That the praepositor of the Hall do take care that the floor be not strewed with saw dust, but be kept clean without it. In default of which he is to complain to the Warden of the Almoner.

That the praepositor of the Hall be very attentive to the attendance of the boys during their meals, and accuse those who shall be absent from, or loiter in the Hall after singing of grace; and that no boy be suffered to carry his commons out of the Hall.

That no attempt be made to get into either of the butteries on any

pretence whatsoever; the Butlers having received orders to supply the Hall with Bread, Beer, Butter, Cheese, and Salt.

That the silver pots be placed and suffered to remain at the respective Ends for the use of the inferiors; and that immediately after each meal the pots be locked up in the buttery and never on any pretence whatsoever be carried down stairs. As the Praepositors are indulged with their separate messes, they are also allowed the use of any cup of their own, which the butler has orders to fill. The Gispins of beer are to be placed in the Hall, as formerly, viz. three gispins to supply the six Ends, by placing one on the middle of each of the three forms, so as conveniently to serve two Ends. And the junior boy at each End is to pour the beer for the rest.

The beer that may be wanted in the chambers at proper times is to be carried down by the bedmakers, and not by any of the boys on any pretence whatsoever.

That the boys are not to return to their Chambers after early prayers (except on remedy days), but to go immediately into School.

That at proper times, and out of school hours, they be kept close to their chambers, and not suffered to stand between Doors, or to loiter in the Courts, or to walk on the Sands, or sit on the Bench under the chapel wall. And that the Praepositors in course take care that no boy be absent from his chamber without leave.

The hours for books-chambers are from Ten to three quarters past Eleven in the forenoon and from half past Three to three quarters past Five in the afternoon, bever time excepted, when studying hours begin at Four.

That the Praepositor in course take care that the chamber doors be always left open, when the boys are in them, till Bed time, which is half past eight for the inferiors (when a chapter in the bible is to be read by the praepositor in course), and Nine for the praepositors; and that the doors be constantly locked at half-past eight.

That no boy be seen with a hat, except when going to Hills, or to Meads at the season, or when he has leave to go out of College; and that no one appear without a *socius* in the Court.

That no names or initials of names be cut, or otherwise rendered conspicuous, on the walls of the Chapel or Hall, or on the buttresses of the same, or in other parts of the College.

That the Bible clerk and ostiarius shall be answerable for all offences committed in the School Court on school days. The praepositors in general are by the statutes answerable for all damage accruing from breaking the Hall windows.

The Bible clerk and ostiarius are likewise to see that the boys con-

stantly return to school at one o'clock, which is the stated hour in the afternoon on a school day ; and that they do not loiter elsewhere.

That no boy presume to go into the College garden. For any offence of this kind committed on school days, and within school hours, the Bible clerk and ostiarius are responsible. If committed whilst the boys are at Meads or elsewhere, and out of the school hours, the praepositors in general are answerable for it. And if the offence be repeated, it will be deemed equal to going out of College, and punished accordingly.

That if any boy shall be convicted of having a false key, or of breaking open any lock or other fastening of any of the doors in and about the College, he shall be instantly expelled.

That all letters be carried up into the Hall before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and be put into a letter box which will be fixed there for that purpose.

That no boy on any pretence whatsoever do presume to go out of the College without the leave of the Warden, Schoolmaster, and Usher. By "going out of College" is meant not only going out of the walls of it, but likewise going behind the stables, or back buildings, and even beyond the middle gate, unless sent for by the Warden or Schoolmaster. Under the same notion is comprehended all going from the Hills, or to a neighbouring village, during the time that should be spent at Hills.

Not returning to eight o'clock Prayers at night after leave obtained to go out of College in the day time comes likewise under the same notion. The Punishment for the first offence of going out of College will be whipping ; for the second, if the offender be a praepositor, exofficiating ; if an inferior, turning down to the bottom of his class ; for the third offence, registering in the Black Book ; and for the fourth offence, Expulsion.

That the praepositor of the Hall do on school days, and in school hours, keep the Court clear of the boys, and send them into school ; as he is placed in Sixth Chamber for that purpose.'

The chief event of the year 1778 was the visit of George III and Queen Charlotte. Their Majesties arrived at Winchester at 5.30 p.m. on September 28, having come from Windsor (about 50 miles) in four and a half hours. They alighted at Eastgate House, which Mr. Henry Penton, M.P. for Winchester, rented of the College, and held a *levée* which was attended by the Mayor and Corporation, the Warden and Fellows, the Dean and Chapter, and principal gentry of the neighbourhood, all of whom kissed hands. Next morning the King reviewed the West Kent, Gloucestershire, Lancashire,

Staffordshire, Yorkshire and Wiltshire regiments of militia which were encamped on Morn Hill, a mile N.E. of the city, and then held a *levée* in the royal marquee on the ground for the officers. Captain Davies, of the West Kent, was knighted, according to custom, being by rotation the captain on guard for the day. Next morning (Sept. 30) the King and Queen came in their respective carriages to the Cathedral, and thence on foot to the College gate, where a guard was mounted, and they were received by the Warden, Fellows, and Masters. They proceeded to the chapel and library (Chantry), where his Majesty asked many questions¹, and made pertinent observations (not recorded) on the style of architecture. After visiting Seventh Chamber the King entered School, where the Scholars and Commoners intermixed were arranged at either end. After admiring the just proportions and elegance of the roof of that building, he proceeded into Meads, and was struck with the view of the plantation on St. Catherine's Hill, being pleased when he was told that Lord Botetourt², the Colonel of the Gloucestershire militia, and his men completed it in one day during the last camp. The King then went up into Hall, and thence into the Warden's lodgings. Passing through the Gallery (just completed at a cost of £329) the King took notice of the best of the portraits, and in the Election Chamber was attentive to an account given by the Warden of King Henry VI dining in that room during his visits to the College for the purpose of copying the statutes when he was founding Eton College. From the Warden's lodgings the King returned on foot by way of College Street, the Close, and the High Street, to Eastgate house, all the way being lined with a guard of honour, and then departed for Salisbury.

I subjoin the speeches of Chamberlayne³, the senior scholar, and Lord Shaftesbury, on behalf of the Commoners.

Chamberlayne's speech :—

' Regum antiquorum (rex augustissime) morem revocas, qui literarum sodalitiis interesse, oculisque et aspectu doctrinarum studia

¹ Read Peter Pindar's Birthday Ode, describing the king's visit to Whitbread's brewery, and you will have this scene before you.

² Norborne Berkeley, Groom of the Chamber to George III, had his claim to the ancient barony of Botetourt allowed in 1765. In 1768 he went out as Governor of Virginia. The *World*, No. 103, has a character of him as Boncœur.

³ Afterwards of Weston Grove and Cranbury Park, Hants, M.P. for Southampton. His father was William Chamberlayne, solicitor to the Treasury.

comprobare non indignum putabant amplitudine suâ. Et profecto plures regios hospites, Henricos, Edvardos, Carolos, olim excepit vetus hoc inclytumque Musarum domicilium: nullum qui bonas literas te (Pater illustrissime) vel magis amaverit, vel auxerit, vel ornaverit. Quin et animum tuum propensamque in literas voluntatem vel hoc abunde testari possit, quod vicina castra tot tantisque procerum Britannicorum pro patriâ militantium praesidiis instructissima bellicis spectaculis te non penitus occupatum tenuere, quo minus et togatam juventutem respiceres et ex armorum strepitu remissionem quandam literati hujus otii captares. Ut 'diu vivas et valeas in utriusque Minervae perennem gloriam tibi fausta et felicia comprecantur omnia, voventque Wiccamici tui.'

Lord Shaftesbury's verses :—

'Forgive th' officious Muse, that with weak voice
And trembling accents rude, attempts to hail
Her Royal Guest! who from yon tented field,
Britain's defence and boast, has deigned to smile
On Wykeham's sons: the gentler arts of peace
And science, ever prompt to praise, and Mars
To join with Pallas! 'Tis the Muses' task
And office but to consecrate to Fame
Heroes and virtuous kings: the generous youths,
My loved compeers, hence with redoubled toils
Shall strive to merit such auspicious smiles:
And through life's various walks, in arts or arms,
Or tuneful numbers, with their country's love,
And with true loyalty enflamed, t' adorn
This happy realm; while thy paternal care
To time remote, and distant lands, shall spread
Peace, justice, riches, science, freedom, fame.'

In 1778 Dr. Burney took his youngest son to Winchester to enter him as a Commoner, and Johnson, who was a friend of Dr. Warton, volunteered to accompany him¹. No particulars are recorded of the visit.

Prices in 1778, after the commencement of the war with France (declared February 8, 1778):—Beef and mutton, 3*d.* per lb.; sheep's heads, 4*d.* each; ox heads, 4*s.* each; oatmeal, 10*s.* per bushel; wheat, 64*s.* to 66*s.* 8*d.* per quarter; malt, 4*s.* 5*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* per bushel; oats, 22*s.* per quarter; sea coal, 18½*d.* per bushel; charcoal, 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

¹ Seeley, *Fanny Burney and her Friends*, p. 50.

William Howley (adm. 1779) became a Fellow of Winchester College, and Vicar of Andover in 1794. In 1813 he was raised to the See of London, and in 1828 became Archbishop of Canterbury¹. John Wooll (adm. 1779) was headmaster of Rugby School 1807-28, and wrote a life of Dr. Warton.

In 1780 nine silver tankards for the children, costing £37 10s., were purchased. They disappeared long ago, being most likely converted into spoons and forks for the Fellows' table. The two silver tankards now used by the Prefects were given to the Society in 1680 by Joseph Coxe (adm. 1653), a Fellow of Winchester College.

George Henry Rose (adm. 1781) was the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, G.C.H., of Sandlands, in Hampshire, formerly M.P. for Christchurch. He was eldest son of the Right Hon. George Rose, a well-known statesman and political writer, who was President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy in Mr. Pitt's second administration.

John Shute Duncan (adm. 1782, Fell. N.C. 1787-1838) was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. His brother, Philip Bury Duncan, D.C.L (adm. 1783), also a Fellow of New College, was Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and founded in 1841 and 1850 the Duncan Prizes in Winchester School for proficiency in mathematics. There are portraits of the two Duncans in the College Hall.

Anthony Trollope, of Cottered, Herts (adm. 1785), was husband of Mrs. Trollope the novelist, and father of Thomas Adolphus Trollope (adm. 1820) and Anthony Trollope (adm. 1827).

John Colborne (adm. 1789) was Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.H., &c.

¹ His portrait was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence for the Society in 1817 and hangs in the Warden's Gallery.

CHAPTER XXV.

WARDEN HUNTINGFORD (1789-1832).

Rebellion of 1793.—Dr. Goddard schoolmaster.—Philip Williams.—Chandler.—Bandinel.—Bishops Lipscomb and Shuttleworth.—Dean Buckland.—His son Frank.—Timber stealers at Eling.—Order of Commander in Chief touching Hills.—Sir W. G. Hayter.—Sir William Erle and his brother.—Arnold of Rugby.—Dr. Gabell.—Rebellion of 1818.—Dr. Williams.—Fire in Chambers.—Subscriptions.—Lord Justice Giffard.

DR. GEORGE ISAAC HUNTINGFORD (adm. 1762) succeeded Warden Lee in December, 1789. He had been Commoner Tutor¹ and Master of Warminster School, and was a Fellow of Winchester College at the date of his election. Huntingford owed his elevation to the See of Gloucester in 1802 to the favour of Addington (Lord Sidmouth), who had been one of the Commoner prefects when Huntingford was Commoner Tutor. Huntingford was translated to Hereford in 1815. Like his contemporary Mansel, who was Master of Trinity and Bishop of Bristol, he preferred the Warden's lodgings in College to the bishop's palace. During a career of forty-two years he discharged the duties of Warden assiduously, presiding at the Courts for the manors, setting the fines on renewals of leases, and leaving details only to subordinates.

‘All who remember him,’ says Adams², ‘will agree in the appreciation of his learning and integrity, the excellence of his character, and the goodness of his heart. The part he had in the unfortunate events described later’ (the rebellions of 1793 and 1818) ‘must be attributed to an incapacity, not uncommon in good and able men, to understand and deal with boys.’

¹ *Ante*, p. 405.

² *Wykehamica*, p. 141.

The rebellion of 1793 has been described by Collins in his *Public Schools* and other writers. I take the following account of it from the preface to a MS. long roll which the late Mr. Peter Hall (adm. 1815) bequeathed to Winchester College¹ :—

‘The great days of the insurrection were Wednesday the 3rd, and Thursday the 4th of April, 1793. The 4th was the day on which the gentlemen of the county met to address the king on account of the war with France after the beheading of the French King². . . All the gentlemen from the County Hall came down to the College to make peace between the young gentlemen and the Warden, Masters, and others. The young gentlemen resigned on Friday, April 12, and went away the next day. Thirty-three of them returned and were taken into College again, after being absent about fifteen days, and six that were left on the roll at the last election. Twenty-nine were expelled, and eight were not suffered to return. In all, thirty-seven dismissed³. The cause of the sixty boys giving in their resignations

¹ The Rev. Peter Hall (adm. 1815) was incumbent of Walcot, Bath, and left a valuable collection of books and pamphlets to the Society.

² Jan. 21, 1793.

³ The Register of scholars, however, accounts for thirty-six only :—

White, adm. 1787.

Bishop, adm. 1787.

Turner, adm. 1785.

Baker, sen., adm. 1787.

Mant, adm. 1788. Fellow of Oriel and Bishop of Down and Connor.

Budd, adm. 1786. To St. Mary Hall.

Kinneir, adm. 1784. To Exeter College.

Sealy, adm. 1785.

Elwall, adm. 1786.

Carpenter, adm. 1784. To Hertford College, M.A.

Johnson, adm. 1788.

Downes, sen., adm. 1788.

Turner, adm. 1785.

Silver, adm. 1787. Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and Professor of Anglo-Saxon. Son of Nicholas Silver, eight times Mayor of Winchester.

Moody, adm. 1786.

Beevor, adm. 1789. To Caius College, Cambridge.

Dalbiac, adm. 1789. General Sir James Charles Dalbiac.

Daubeney, adm. 1789.

Lee, adm. 1787. Captain 69th Regt. Bristed, adm. 1789.

Wall, sen., adm. 1787. To Merton College, M.A., Rector of Quatt-Malvern.

Blackstone, adm. 1788; d. early.

Gibbs, sen., adm. 1788.

Oglander, adm. 1791. Fellow of Merton.

Wykham, adm. 1786. To All Souls' College, B.C.L.

Goodlake, adm. 1787. J.P. for Berks.

Gunning, sen., adm. 1788.

Carnac, adm. 1790. Major-General.

Moncrieffe, adm. 1788.

Smith, adm. 1788. Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., Governor of Jamaica.

Faithfull, adm. 1792. Entered army, and d. in India.

Sherson, adm. 1792.

Lockley, adm. 1792.

Devereux, adm. 1790.

Roby, adm. 1790.

Coxe, adm. 1790. To Merton College, M.A., Rector of Shefford and Avington, Berks.

was the expulsion of Budd, an agreement to that effect having been made beforehand.'

Budd was a prefect, whom Dr. Goddard espied in the Cathedral Close when the Marquis of Buckingham's regiment of Militia was parading there. The Close was out of bounds, and the Warden had given out that if any boy were caught there while the regiment was parading the whole school would be punished. The Warden sent for Budd and ordered him to get the *Electra* of Sophocles by heart and say fifty lines every morning until the whole fifteen hundred and ten lines were said. He also gave orders that no boy should be suffered to go out to dinner in the town on the ensuing Sunday. This led to the rebellion so graphically described by Adams¹. The ringleaders must have meant mischief, for they unpaved part of Chamber Court and made the juniors carry the cobblestones to the top of Middle Gate Tower, for the purpose of defending that stronghold. Budd's foolishness was the immediate occasion of the outbreak, but the cause of it was the discontent of the scholars with ill-cooked food and other petty miseries, and the 'do as you please' policy of Dr. Warton. Sydney Smith (adm. 1782), even in his old age, according to his daughter, Lady Holland², used to shudder at his recollections of Winchester: and I see no reason for assuming with Adams³ that his recollections on this subject need to be taken *cum grano*.

In a review of 'Paris and its Historical Scenes,' in the *British Critic* for April, 1832, is a skit at this affair in the following imaginary title of a book supposed to be Vol. II. of a *History of Winchester*:—*An account of Winchester College; with historical scenes of the Great Rebellion of the Scholars in the year 17—, when they bolted out of school, 'booked' Dr. . . . , broke all his windows, burned all his wigs, barricaded their dormitory, procured firearms, maintained a siege, &c.* See also Miss Edgeworth's tale, *The Barring Out*, published in 1806, and *The Narrative* in *The Advertiser* or *The Moral and Literary Tribunal*, vol. i. ed. 2, Lond. 1803.

Dr. Warton retired at the election of 1793. The extent to which the College was thrown out of gear on this occasion may be inferred from the fact that fifty-nine boys were put on the

¹ *Wykehamica*, p. 143.

² *Memoirs*, p. 6.

³ P. 158.

roll of that year, of whom forty-one were admitted ; and that at the election of 1794 not a single scholar was elected to New College¹.

Dr. Goddard (adm. 1771) was the next Head Master. There is a tradition that he began life at Winchester as a chorister. His contemporary, Henry Sissmore (adm. 1770, Fell. W. C. 1801-51), used to relate how he saw young Goddard in the leather breeches and stockings which the choristers then wore helping to carry the dishes up the staircase to Hall ; but there is no demonstrating the truth of the story, as the choristers' names do not appear in the school rolls of that period. At the election of 1769 he was placed thirteenth on the roll for Winchester, but renounced. Why, I do not know ; but it was not an uncommon thing a hundred and twenty years ago. It was at this time, perhaps, that he became a chorister. His name does not appear in the roll for 1770 ; but he was fifth on the roll for 1771, and got in. Failing election to New College he entered at Merton, where he took his B.A. degree, and then became Commoner Tutor. Three years' service in that capacity qualified him for the post of usher under Dr. Warton, whom he succeeded nine years later. He retired in 1809, and passed the remaining thirty-six years of his life in retirement, living chiefly at Andover with his wife's family. At his death he gave his house there to be the parsonage. His munificent gift of £25,000 consols to free the boys on the foundation from the burden of certain payments to the masters, has been referred to². He was a great benefactor to the parish of Andover. He rebuilt the Church of St. Mary there with its beautiful Winchester tower, at a supposed cost of £30,000, gave £10,000 to endow the schools, £1000 to augment the vicarage, and £1000 to endow local charities, besides rebuilding the chapel at Foxcote at his own expense. His portrait by Lucas hangs in the College Hall. Another by Pickersgill, painted in the year 1830, may be seen in the Warden's gallery.

William Pickwick (adm. 1791), of Lyncombe, Bath, was a

¹ Register 1794, *note*. 'Post supervisionem et scrutinium hoc tempore habitum sufficientiâ litteraturae, conditionibus, moribus, ac qualitatibus scholarium hujusce Collegii per communem consensum examinantium non approbatis, ne unus quidem ad Collegium novum nominatus est.'

² See last Chapter.

member of the family of the coach proprietor immortalized in the Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, ch. xxxv.

Philip Williams (adm. 1792), of St. Michael's parish, Winchester, was Vinerian Professor in the University of Oxford, and for many years a leading citizen of Winchester, being Steward to the Dean and Chapter and Recorder of the City. George Chandler, of Guildford, and John Giffard Ward, of Southampton, his contemporaries, became respectively Deans of Chichester and Lincoln. Bulkeley Bandinel (adm. 1794) was Bodley's Librarian from 1813 to 1861. Christopher Lipscomb (adm. 1794) was consecrated first Bishop of Jamaica in 1824. Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth (adm. 1796) became Warden of New College in 1822, and was preferred to the See of Chichester in 1840. William Buckland (adm. 1798) was a Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and became Reader in Geology, then Dean of Westminster. His son, Francis Trevelyan (Frank) Buckland (adm. 1839), the popular writer on Natural History, was a student of Christ Church, and, after holding the appointment of assistant Surgeon in the 2nd Life Guards, was Inspector of Salmon Fisheries. His bureau or 'toys' is preserved in the Porter's Lodge.

In the accounts of the year 1793 I find a bill of Kernot's for replastering the walls of Hall, 486 yards at 10*d.*, £20 5*s.* : and an item of £20 16*s.* 3*d.* for underpinning with brick a settlement at the east end of this part of the building. Similar settlements of a later date at the west end of Hall, implicating the hatches, audit room, and old library above it, have been attributed to the fatuity of pumping out the water at the time when the foundations of New Commoners were laid so close to the west end of the ancient fabric, which, being built on piles, depends for its stability on the level of the water in the subsoil remaining unaltered. It was a fortunate thing, perhaps, that when the Warden and Fellows bought the South Mill, as it was called, on the site of the City sewage pumping station, less than a generation ago, with the object of lowering the level of the mill stream, they were prevented from attaining their object by the existence of certain water rights. These settlements, to whatever cause they may have been due, caused great cracks to open, which eight or ten years ago needed to be dealt with, and have, it is hoped, been now repaired in a permanently satisfactory way.

Among the subscriptions of 1794-1804 I find—

‘Fund for clothing the army on the Continent (probably the 40,000 German troops whom we subsidized in 1794), £21; county subscription for the internal defence of the kingdom (1794-8), £600: Mr. Deane¹, for thirty gallons of strong beer to celebrate Lord Howe’s victory on the First of June, £5; bounty for three landmen to serve on board his Majesty’s fleet, £1 2s. 5d.; fund for widows and orphans of seamen who fell in Lord Duncan’s victory off Camperdown (Oct. 11, 1794), £10 10s.; volunteers from the suburbs of Winchester (1804), £50.’

At the Easter Quarter Sessions of 1798, William and Edward Gould, Thomas Woolfe, and Stephen Hatch, were convicted and sentenced to seven years’ transportation for the offence of cutting trees in Paulsham Bushes, a wood within the College manor of Eling. It was proved that upwards of three thousand trees had been cut by these and other lawless copyholders. These depredations had been going on for years, but it had not been possible before to obtain convictive evidence.

In 1799, Dr. Huntingford asserted an ancient privilege of the School in a letter to the Duke of York, the Commander-in-Chief, for an order to the soldiers quartered at Winchester to avoid ‘Hills,’ the river, and the adjacent fields, which, says the writer, ‘from time immemorial have been appropriated to the young men educating at this College for the purposes of exercise, bathing, and recreation.’ The Commander-in-Chief instantly gave directions for the issue of such an order. It was repeated by Sir David Dundas as Commander-in-Chief in 1811. The prescriptive right of the School to Hills has always been an article of faith with Wykehamists; and, indeed, it seems probable that the school has exercised the right from a very early period. Hills may in fact have been the School playground from the very first, for none is provided by the Statutes, and it is not likely that Wykeham intended his poor scholars to be confined to Chamber Court altogether. In Jonson’s time the School went to Hills on Tuesdays and Thursdays, which were holidays then as now:—

‘Si modo lux aderit Martisve Jovisve serena
Grata Catharinae visemus culmina montis.’

¹ A local brewer, of a well-known Winchester family. The College got their malt at this time either from him or from a Mrs. Roman, who kept an inn in Kingsgate Street at the corner of Roman’s Road, which is called after her.

They went there in the morning, and played quoits, handball, and a sort of cricket :—

‘Ad juga sublimis viridantia Montis eundum est.
Incedat sociata cohors, sociata recedat,
Atque ita, donec apex Montis tangatur, eamus.
Hunc humilis Montem vallis quasi cingulus artat,
Haec meta est pedibus non transilienda, nec aude,
Ne tibi sint tremulae febres, discumbere terrae.
Hic tamen ejecto discas bene ludere disco,
Seu pila delectat palmaria¹, sive per auras
Saepe repperusso pila te juvat icta bacillo.’

The reader will notice the absence of any reference to the maze, which probably did not exist in Jonson’s time. After dinner, which in Jonson’s time was at noon, the School went up Hills again :—

‘Ac, veluti glomerantur apes aestate serenâ
Atque ictâ repetunt alvearia prisca patellâ,
Wiccamicae volitamus apes post prandia rursus
Ad virides Montes.’

William Goodenough Hayter, of Winterbourne Stoke (adm. 1804), was Sir W. G. Hayter, Judge Advocate General (1850-8).

William Erle (adm. 1804), was Sir William Erle, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. His brother, the Right Hon. Peter Erle, Q.C. (adm. 1804), was Chief Commissioner of the Charity Commission.

Thomas Arnold (adm. 1807), of West Cowes, came from Warminster School, and may therefore be supposed to have owed his nomination to Dr. Gabell, or to Warden Huntingford. He won a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1816, and was Head Master of Rugby School from 1828 till his death in 1842. In his system of governing by reliance on the boys’ sense of honour, he is said to have followed the example of Dr. Goddard.

Dr. Goddard’s successor, Dr. Gabell, was a son of the Rev. Timothy Gabell, one of the minor Canons of Winchester Cathedral, and a chaplain at the College. Dr. Gabell began school life in Commoners—his name is fifth in *Quintae classis Secunda Pars* in the long roll for 1778—and obtained a nomi-

¹ Such as French boys play with now.

nation to College in the following year, when he was sixteen years of age. In due course he was sped to New College; and, after graduating there, succeeded Dr. Huntingford at Warminster Grammar School in 1783, when he was not quite twenty-two years of age. In 1793 he became usher under Dr. Goddard, whom he succeeded. The chief event of his Head Mastership was the rebellion of 1818, in which the whole School took part. Adams¹ gives a full account of its causes and consequences. Dr. Gabell dealt with it promptly enough. The only references to this rebellion in the bursars' accounts are:—'To constables and others for their services at the late riot in the College, £12 15s. 6d. To the manciple for losses in the kitchen, £4 3s. 1d.' The rioters seem to have penetrated even to the kitchen, that *adytum* which the prefect of tub alone of all boys on the foundation was allowed to enter. According to Mr. Peter Hall's roll referred to above this rebellion 'began on Thursday, May 7, after Middle Hills. It continued till 9 o'clock the next morning, when five College boys and fifteen commoners were expelled².' One cannot help lamenting that it should have been found necessary to expel so many boys, one-ninth, in fact, of the School, as there were not 120 commoners at that time. Circumstances, however, must have rendered it necessary. There had been outbreaks at Eton and elsewhere³.

¹ *Wykehamica*, ch. x.

² Five Scholars:—

Ward (adm. 1815), Prefect of Tub, afterwards of Trinity College, Oxford, M.A. Deputy High Steward of the University.

Jones (adm. 1813). To H.E.I. Co.'s service; d. early.

Fredericks (adm. 1813).

Lowth (adm. 1814). Major 84th Regt.

Dobson (adm. 1813). To Merton College, M.A.

Fifteen Commoners:—

Porcher.

Wood, sen. Sir William Page

Wood, Lord Chancellor Hath-
erley.

Malet, sen. Sir Alexander Malet,
K.C.B.

Hyde.

Wigget.

Daubeny.

Merrit.

Trelawney.

Jones, sen.

Attlee.

Bassett.

Ransom.

Fuller.

Bayley.

Humphreys.

³ At Harrow, for instance. Writing on Nov. 30, 1818, to the Head Master of Harrow, Dr. Keate says, 'I am very sorry to perceive that the contagion of rebellion has reached your school also.' Dr. Keate had just subdued the great rebellion at Eton.

Writing on December 1, 1818, to Dr. Butler, of Shrewsbury, Dr. Gabell says:—

‘You ask me if it is usual in cases of declared expulsion to change the sentence into dismissal, or even to revoke it altogether.

I never heard of such a practice, nor do I recollect a single instance of it.

‘You ask me also if the master is not bound to be inflexible. This question I would rather not answer in general terms. But I recollect no case which justified, in my opinion, the reversal of such a sentence when once passed. No man could be more importuned than I was on a similar occasion after our unfortunate disturbance last spring; but I thought it my duty to resist all importunities.

You have heard of the proceedings of the boys probably at Eton¹, and at the Charterhouse; but perhaps you do not know that the Military College at Sandhurst has been in rebellion. The boys drew up in battle array against the professors.’

Mr. Peter Hall’s roll continues:—

‘A great many of the rest went away, but almost all returned again, and were received by Dr. Gabell, after suffering school correction, which was likewise inflicted on many of the College boys. The causes and consequences of the rebellion were fully and minutely investigated before the Warden of New College and the Posers at the next election, and one of the Commoner Tutors was sent away.’

The severity of this man is generally supposed to have been the occasion of the rebellion. It did not affect Dr. Gabell’s credit one whit. He retired in his sixtieth year, on January 24, 1824², and passed the remainder of his life at Binfield, in Berkshire, having been presented by Lord Chancellor Eldon to the vicarage of that parish as an acknowledgment of the care which he had taken of the Lord Chancellor’s grandson when in Commoners. Dr. Gabell died in 1851. His successor, Dr. David Williams (adm. 1799), was the son of the Rev. Daniel Williams, a Fellow of the College, by his wife Sarah, a niece of Sir William Blackstone, and was admitted as Founder’s kin. He was Commoner Tutor from 1806 to 1810, when he was appointed usher or second master, as the holder

¹ The lower boys at Eton forty years ago entertained the belief that ‘six o’clock lesson’ (which began at 7 a.m.) was imposed on the Fourth Form as a punishment for their share in ‘the rebellion’: but whether in this or some other rebellion, I know not.

² The scholars presented him with a piece of plate on his retiring.

of that post was beginning to be called. After fourteen years' service as Second Master, he was promoted to succeed Dr. Gabell in 1824. He continued Head Master till 1835, when he retired, and was presented by his pupils with his portrait by Pickersgill, and a silver candelabrum. He was a candidate for the office of Warden in 1832 without success, but in 1840 became Warden of New College when Dr. Shuttleworth was elevated to the See of Chichester. He died in 1860.

On November 10, 1816, a fire occurred in First and Second Chambers. That the damage was considerable may be inferred from the fact that the Surveyor's fee for estimating it was £45. Nineteen of Dean Fleshmonger's wooden bedsteads were burnt—a good riddance, as it had been found necessary for many years to kill the fleas in them with an infusion of coloquintida. The iron bedsteads which replaced them may be seen in Eighth and Ninth chambers to this day. They cost over £8 a piece, being made of wrought iron. The inmates of the chambers in which the fire occurred were quartered at Sickhouse until the damage could be made good.

I quote here a few items from the accounts of 1809–1831:—

	£	s.	d.
1809. To the Poor, on the commemoration of the fiftieth year of the reign of King George III	120	0	0
1812. For the Russians suffering the greatest distress in consequence of the French Invasion	30	0	0
1821. To the poor on the King's Coronation (July 19)	20	0	0
1822. To repair the stocks at Durrington	0	14	2
1828. Fund for establishing King's College, London	100	0	0
1831. Fund for supplying the poor inhabitants of the city and suburbs of Winchester with proper food, warmth, and clothing to relieve them of the danger of an attack of the malignant cholera	30	0	0

George Markham Giffard (adm. 1826), an eminent Chancery barrister, became Vice-Chancellor in 1868, and after a few months one of the Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery. He died in 1870.

¹ This jubilee was kept at the end of the forty-ninth year of the king's reign (Oct. 25, 1809).

CHAPTER XXVI.

WARDEN BARTER (1832-1861), THE GOVERNING BODY.

Outlay on New Commoners, on parsonages, on churches.—Local Police.—Gas.—Improvements within College.—School library.—Prefect of Tub.—Afternoon Tea.—Weeders.—University Commission.—Statutes of 1857.—Conclusion.

ROBERT SPECOT BARTER (adm. 1803) succeeded Warden Huntingford. Barter had been Commoner Tutor under Gabell, and afterwards Tutor of New College (1815-30). Adams¹ dilates on the merits of this estimable man. Huntingford's able management of the College estates left the chest full of money, much of which was spent under Warden Barter in building New Commoners², building or enlarging parsonage houses, and providing church accommodation. More than £6000 was spent on parsonage houses, and a nearly equal sum on church building—£1000, for instance, being given in 1842 to build an aisle to the old parish church of Portsea, which has been replaced by the magnificent one recently erected in the incumbency of Canon Jacob. Nor were local interests overlooked. Subscriptions were given in 1833 'towards forming a police establishment in the city and suburbs of Winchester,' in consequence of the success of the London police under Peel's Act of 10 Geo. IV; and in 1834 'for laying gas pipes through the city and suburbs.' The last entry is followed in 1835 by an item of £71 16s. for laying on gas to light the courts, &c., within College.

The stone basins which so many old foundationers remember in the window seats in Chambers were introduced in 1836. Four years later a new conduit was built at a cost of £424 14s. 6d. The wall which runs from Sickhouse to the gate

¹ *Wykehamica*, ch. xviii.

² *Ante*, p. 135.

of Lavender Mead¹ was built in 1836, and a continuation of it (now taken down) to the old southern boundary wall of the precinct (also taken down) was erected a year later, with the object of securing the privacy of Sickhouse. The school library, called after Dr. Moberly, was founded in 1834, Archbishop Howley contributing £500 for the purchase of books². At this time the ancient office of Prefect of Tub was abolished, the holder of that office becoming Prefect of Library, and receiving a gratuity of £20 as compensation for the loss of his perquisites³. His successors were paid £10 a year for the care of the library. This has grown into the annual sum of £95, which the five College officers, or senior Prefects, now divide amongst themselves.

In 1839 the dinner hour was changed from six P.M. to one o'clock, and afternoon tea replaced beer. Influenced apparently by that sort of feeling against tea which Cobbett was so fond of expressing, the authorities disdained to impose on the Hall servants the duty of making it, and contracted with La Croix to

¹ From lavender, a laundress, being the meadow where the laundresses of Kingsgate Street aired their linen. The plant lavender is so called, because laundresses used it to sweeten the clean linen when sent home from the wash.

² £750 was raised and spent in this way between the years 1834 and 1860. The other subscribers were the Bishops of Norwich (Bathurst) and Jamaica (Lipscomb) and two old Commoners, the Revs. L. Kerby and W. M. Darrell.

³ He had the kidneys out of every loin of mutton that reached the scholars' tables, besides fees from the tenants at the audit, and other emoluments. Prefect of Tub (prefectus ollae) anciently had the charge of the tub or bicker in which porridge was served up to the scholars at breakfast. An entry of 4*d.* paid 'pro le tubbe puerorum' occurs in the computus for the year 1491. The olla was the pot in which the porridge was made. When bread and cheese superseded porridge at breakfast, the porridge tub was used as a receptacle for broken victuals, and gave its name to the comparatively modern 'tub' which is used for that purpose. The chief duty of Prefect of Tub, after serving out the porridge at breakfast, was to see that the boys got their 'dispers,' or portions, at dinner satisfactorily. He alone, of all the scholars, had the right to be in the kitchen for this purpose. Jonson says:—

'Prefectus quidam qui nomen ducit ab ollâ
Aulae prefecto bubulae cito fercula mittit.
Inter prandendum per mensas ambulat iste,
Et sua cum famulis defessis prandia sumit.
Disponit pueris sua fercula. Junior istud
Quattuor in partes cultello dividit aequo,
Implet et hic potum, piceus quoque cantharus astat.'

'Quattuor in partes' points to messes of four, such as are found at the Inns of Court now, and existed at the Universities formerly.

supply it at the price of £5 per week. Tea and sugar were far dearer then than now. It was not until the year 1851 that tea was made in Hatches.

The weeders, a company of old women who weed the courts and share the broken victuals and waste beer, are mentioned in the computus for 1527—‘Sol. iiij mulieribus laborantibus in quadrato per x dies circa emundacionem eiusdem quarum quelibet capit per diem jd,—iijs iiijd.’ No explanation of the circumstances under which four women took ten days to weed Chamber Court is forthcoming. It was an exceptional case, for the weeders seldom got anything beyond the broken victuals¹, and consequently are not often mentioned in the accounts. The broken victuals they shared with the beggars at the gate and the prisoners in the Cheyney gaol. Warden Barter put the weeders on a new footing, appointing twenty-four married women with young families to weed the courts, and making further provision for their maintenance. Eleven of these women survive, but ‘Smith’s Weed Killer’ has relieved them of most of their duties.

In Warden Barter’s time the old order of things began to draw to a close. In March, 1857, the Oxford University Commission made a set of statutes for New College. The right of succession to probationary fellowships there was abolished, and six scholarships, to be obtained each year by boys leaving the school, were created. These scholarships are open to scholars and commoners alike, and are competed for in December. In June, 1857, the Commissioners issued a set of statutes for Winchester College. The privileges of Founder’s kin were abolished, and scholars were to be elected after a competitive examination. No boy was to be ineligible by reason of his having any bodily imperfection which might operate as a disqualification for Holy Orders, or of his not being instructed in plain song, or by reason of any restriction in respect of property. The electors might refuse to admit as a candidate any one whom they deemed not to be in need of a scholarship, and *caeteris paribus* were to have regard to the pecuniary circumstances of the candidates. Four of the Fellowships, as

¹ ‘Fragmenta in gremium turbae funduntur anilis’ says Jonson. The baskets in which the fragments were carried down from Hall are referred to more than once.

vacancies occurred, were ultimately to be suppressed, and the emoluments of those fellowships, together with any other available resources of the College, were to be applied in establishing thirty additional scholarships and twenty exhibitions of the annual value of £50 each. The particular provisions of the old statutes, respecting the devotions, dress, recreations, and other personal habits of the members of the College, and the clothing to be provided for them respectively, and the conditions of their going beyond the precincts of the College; and respecting the meals of the members of the College, and the mode of serving and conducting the same; and respecting the inquiries to be made into the life and conduct of members, and the mode of making the same; and respecting the treatment and support of fellows and scholars in case of sickness or infirmity; and respecting the distribution of the rooms, and the use of the common hall and other common rooms or buildings of the College; and respecting the use of the Library; and respecting the times of opening and closing the gates and doors of the College; and respecting the admission of strangers into the precincts of the College; and respecting the reading of the statutes; and respecting the service of the College; and respecting progresses and other matters relative to the supervision of the property of the College; and respecting the custody and inspection of the moneys, plate, and other goods of the College, other than the muniments and seals, were to be thenceforth void. Fresh regulations might be made for effecting the main objects which the above particular provisions were intended to effect, in the case of the Warden and Fellows, by the Warden and Fellows, and, so far as they might relate to scholars, by the Warden alone.

Four exhibitions of £50 each were established on the promulgation of these ordinances; and the number was increased to eight within the next three or four years. At the present time two exhibitions at least of £40 each are given away annually.

Warden Barter died, universally regretted, in February, 1861, and was succeeded by the Rev. Godfrey Bolles Lee, M.A. (adm. 1830), the present Warden. Only three months after Barter's death, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the endowment, administration, and efficiency of Eton, Winchester,

and other public schools. The Public Schools Act, 1868, was passed on the recommendation of the Commission. Under the provisions of it the Governing Body of Winchester School was appointed in April, 1871. It consists of eleven members. The Wardens of the two St. Mary Winton Colleges are members, *ex officio*. Six more are nominated by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Royal Society, the Lord Chief Justice, the Fellows of New College, and the Masters of Winchester School respectively. These eight are at liberty to co-opt three others¹. All the powers formerly possessed by the Warden and Fellows are exercised by this body. The estates continue to belong, in the eye of the law, to the Warden and Fellows; but the Governing Body manage the estates, receive and spend the income, appoint the Head Master, nominate the examiners, and, speaking generally, reign supreme, except in presenting to the College livings, when the Fellows have an equal voice. The members of the Governing Body (other than the Warden of Winchester College) are Fellows of Winchester College for the time being, but their Fellowships are non-stipendiary. Eventually, no doubt, the offices of Warden and Chairman of the Governing Body will be united and the Governing Body will be the Warden and Fellows. The Governing Body have made statutes and regulations as to the ages and conditions of admission and dismissal of boys; as to the lodging and boarding the boys in the school; as to the payments for the maintenance and education of scholars and commoners respectively; as to divine service; as to holidays; as to the sanitary condition of the School and premises; as to the branches of study; as to the number and salaries of the masters; and as to the powers of the Head Master. No boy is to be admitted to the

¹ The present members of the Governing Body are:—

The Earl of Selborne, chairman.

The Warden of New College

The Warden of Winchester College } *ex officio*.

The Lord Bishop of London (Masters).

Lord Basing (Lord Chief Justice).

Rev. Professor Bartholomew Price, M.A., F.R.S. (Royal Society).

Arthur Octavius Prickard, M.A. (New College).

Chaloner William Chute, M.A.

Edwin Freshfield, LL.D., F.S.A.

Charles Lancelot Shadwell, B.C.L. (Oxford).

The Provost of King's College (Cambridge).

school as a commoner before he is twelve years of age, or after he is fifteen years of age, unless for special reasons approved of by the Head Master. Before the admission of any boy as a commoner, he is to be examined¹; and no boy is to be admitted unless he appear to be sufficiently advanced to take part in the lessons of the lowest class in the School. The following subjects are always to be included in the subjects of examination:—

1. Elementary religious knowledge.
2. Translation into English of an easy Latin author.
3. Latin grammar and parsing.
4. French grammar, parsing, and translation of easy passages.
5. Elementary arithmetic.
6. The outlines of English history and geography.

In addition to these prescribed subjects the examination at present includes:—

7. Translation into Latin of easy English passages.
8. Greek grammar, parsing, and translation of easy passages².

The grammars in use are the Public School Latin Primer, and Abbott and Mansfield's Primer of Greek Accidence.

Candidates for Scholarships and Exhibitions are to be examined in the same subjects; but the examiners may (and do) add papers on—

1. Latin composition, prose and verse.
2. Greek grammar and translation.
3. The elements of geometry.
4. The higher rules of arithmetic and elementary algebra.

No books are named for preparation, and the candidates are not allowed to use dictionaries or other books in the examination room. A candidate may be elected to a scholarship or exhibition on the ground of proficiency in special subjects, e. g. mathematics, or of excellence in the examination as a whole. The examination for scholarships and exhibitions is held early in July at Winchester, commencing as a rule on a Tuesday at 9 a.m., and lasts three days. Election to an exhibition insures admission to one of the Boarding houses. The Head Master reserves one vacancy in each House every year at his own disposal.

¹ This examination is not competitive, only those boys being examined who have obtained conditional vacancies in the Tutors' houses.

² A knowledge of Greek is no longer required from boys under fourteen years of age.

These vacancies he fills up ordinarily by competition at the time when the examination for scholarships and exhibitions takes place. The remaining vacancies in the respective boarding houses are filled up by the masters who keep them. No boy is to remain in the school after the end of the school half-year in which he attains the age of sixteen years, unless he shall have been previously admitted to Middle Part V; no boy is to remain in the school after the end of the school half-year in which he attains the age of seventeen years, unless he shall have been previously admitted to Senior Part V; and no boy is to remain in the school after the end of the school half-year in which he attains the age of eighteen years. Under special circumstances the Head Master may relax these rules; but in no case may a boy remain in the school beyond the end of the school half-year in which he attains the age of nineteen years. The school half-year is considered to end on the 10th of January, or the 10th of August, as the case may be.

The following annual payments are to be made by every Commoner to his House-master:—

	£	s.	d.
School fees, board, and private instruction	112	0	0
Medical attendance	2	2	0
Gymnasium	1	1	0
Sanatorium	1	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£116	13	0
	<hr/>		

There is an entrance fee of £12.

Every scholar is required to pay the annual sum of £21 to the College. Subject to this payment, the scholars are maintained during their residence at school out of the income of the College. The difference between this £21 and the sum of £116 13s paid by any commoner may be described as the pecuniary value of a scholarship. The charge of £21 was imposed on the scholars by an order of the Public Schools Commissioners, who are said to have thought it desirable that the scholars should pay something for their education. However, the Governing Body have power to found any number of minor exhibitions, each of the annual value of £21, open to all boys in the school between thirteen and sixteen years of age. Whenever these exhibitions are founded, the holder of one, if a scholar, will be

in the enjoyment of the free education which Wykeham contemplated and Dr. Goddard endeavoured to restore.

The regulations provide that there shall be prayers daily in the College chapel, and morning and evening services on Sundays. Every boy is required to attend these services, except in case of conscientious objection, to be stated in writing by the parent or guardian to the Head Master. The Holy Communion is to be administered in the chapel twice at least in every term, and every Sunday a sermon is to be preached to the boys in the chapel.

The holidays are to be :—

Not more than three weeks in the spring.

Not more than seven weeks in the summer.

Not more than five weeks at Christmas.

The subjects of school teaching are Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, German, English History, Geography, Mathematics, Natural Science, Drawing, and Music. An army class has been formed. Any boy may, at the desire of his parent or guardian, be exempted from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject. There is to be one regular assistant master at least to every thirty boys, and additional masters to teach natural science, modern languages, music and drawing. There are now twenty-five masters—about one to seventeen boys, without counting teachers of music and drawing.

So soon as the income of the College will permit, the Governing Body may, if they think fit, establish a subordinate school or schools in connection with the College, and may found exhibitions to be competed for in such school or schools.

APPENDIX.

I.

Roger de le Chambre's Commission from William of Wykeham to deliver to the Bishop of Rochester the Pope's Bull authorising the Bishop to grant his license to found the College. Dated May 6, 1380.

PATEAT universis quod nos Willelmus de Wykeham permissione divinâ Wynton. episcopus dilectum nobis in Christo Rogerum de le Chambre procuratorem nostrum et nuncium specialem facimus et constituimus per presentes damusque et concedimus eidem potestatem generalem et mandatum speciale presentandi notificandi et intimandi pro nobis et nomine nostro Reverendo in Christo patri ac domino domino Thome dei graciâ Episcopo Roffensi confratri nostro carissimo literas apostolicas sanctissimas in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Urbani Pape moderni sibi directas per quas obtinet potestatem nobis quoddam collegium septuaginta scolarium in grammaticalibus studere debencium prope civitatem Wynton. instituendi fundendi et construendi, domum et capellam pro eisdem scolaribus sub dictis modo et formâ licentiam largiendi, necnon faciendi fidem eidem reverendo patri de et super assignacione dotis pro capellâ et sustentacione scolarium predictorum et supportacione onerum eis incumbencium juxta dictarum literarum apostolicarum exigenciam ac tenorem per nos factis; petendi insuper ab eodem Reverendo patre hujusmodi collegium instituendi domum et capellam predictas construendi pariter et fundandi per ipsum nobis licenciam elargiri, ceteraque omnia et singula faciendi exercendi et expediendi que in premissis vel circa ea necessaria fuerint seu quomodolibet oportuna. Et promittimus nos firmum ratum et gratum perpetuo habituros quicquid dictus procurator noster et nuncius fecerit in premissis seu aliquo premissorum sub obligacione et ypothecâ omnium bonorum nostrorum, et exponimus cauciones.

In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Dat. in manerio nostro de Suthwerke sexto die mensis Maii anno domini millesimo ccc^{mo} lxxx^o et nostre consecracionis anno duodecimo.

II.

License by the Bishop of Rochester to William of Wykeham to found the College. The Bull of Pope Urban VI is recited at length. Dated May 9, 1380.

VENERABILI in Christo patri ac domino domino Willelmo Dei graciâ episcopo Wynton. Thomas permissione divinâ Roffensis episcopus delegatus sive executor unicus ad infrascripta a sede apostolicâ specialiter deputatus salutem in omnium salvatore. Literas sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Urbani divinâ providenciâ Pape sexti eius verâ bullâ plumbeâ cum filo canapio more romane curie bullatas sanas et integras omni vicio et suspicione sinistrâ carentes pro parte vestrâ nobis presentatas nuper recepimus tenorem qui sequitur continentes :

“Urbanus episcopus servus servorum dei venerabili fratri episcopo Roffensi salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Sincere devocionis affectus quem venerabilis frater noster Willelmus episcopus Wyntoniensis ad nos et Romanam gerit ecclesiam promeretur ut votis suis illis presertim per que divinus cultus augeri et scienciarum fructus salutiferi ampliari valeant salusque proveniat animarum favorabiliter annuamus. Sane peticio pro parte ipsius episcopi nobis nuper exhibita continebat quod ipse cupiens terrena in celestia et transitoria in eterna felici commercio commutare ac considerans quod per literarum scienciam justicia colitur et prosperitas humane condicionis augetur ad divini cultus augmentationem et dei gloriam et honorem ac pro sue et progenitorum ac successorum et aliorum Christi fidelium animarum salute de bonis per eum tam ratione persone sue quam intuitu ecclesie Wyntoniensis sibi commisse seu alias licite acquisitis et imposterum acquirendis quoddam collegium septuaginta pauperum solum clericorum qui collegialiter vivere et in grammaticalibus studere debeant prope civitatem Wynton. in loco ad hoc congruo et honesto instituere ac pro hujusmodi collegio unam domum cum capellâ seu oratorio construere et fundare illaque sufficienter dotare proponit :

“Quare pro parte dicti episcopi qui, ut asserit, scholaribus in grammaticalibus in eadem civitate studentibus de bonis a deo sibi collatis pluribus annis vite necessaria ministravit nobis fuit humiliter suppli-

catus ut sibi faciendi premissa licenciam concedere et ut commodius et decentius ipsi sustentari valeant parochialem ecclesiam de Downton Sarisburiensi diocesi que de patronatu episcopi Wynton. pro tempore existentis existit mense ipsius episcopi unire annectere et incorporare perpetuo de benignitate apostolicâ dignaremur :

“ Nos itaque hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati fraternitati tue per apostolica scripta mandamus quatinus dote hujusmodi pro capellâ ac sustentacione scholarium predictorum et pro supportacione onerum eis incumbencium per ipsum episcopum prius assignatâ eidem episcopo instituendi hujusmodi collegium ac fundandi et construendi domum et capellam predictas auctoritate nostrâ licenciam largiaris ; ac postquam collegium predictum institutum fuerit predictam parochialem ecclesiam eciam si dispositioni apostolice generaliter vel specialiter reservata fuerit cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis suis prefate mense episcopali auctoritate predictâ perpetuo unias incorpores et annectas : ita quod cedente vel decedente Rectore ipsius parochialis ecclesie seu illam alias dimittente liceat episcopo Wyntoniensi pro tempore existente licenciâ cuiuscunque super hoc minime requisitâ corporalem possessionem eiusdem ecclesie auctoritate propriâ per se vel alium vel alios libere apprehendere et eciam retinere fructusque redditus et proventus eiusdem ecclesie recipere et habere, reservatâ tamen de dictis fructibus ad tuum arbitrium congruâ porcione assignandâ perpetuo vicario in eâdem ecclesiâ instituendo et inibi Domino servituro ex quâ idem vicarius congrue valeat sustentari jura episcopalia solvere et alia sibi incumbencia onera supportare :

“ Volumus autem quod episcopus et successores predicti hujusmodi fructus redditus et proventus in sustentacionem scholarium predictorum et alias in ipsorum et eiusdem collegii utilitatem et onerum supportacionem perpetuo convertere teneantur, non obstantibus constitutionibus apostolicis contrariis quibuscunque, seu si aliqui super provisionibus sibi faciendis de hujusmodi parochialibus ecclesiis aut aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis in illis partibus generales vel speciales apostolice sedis vel legatorum ejus literas impetraverint, eciam si per eas ad inhibitionem reservacionem et decretum vel alias quomodolibet sit processum, quas quidem literas et processus earum auctoritate habitos et habendos quoad dictam parochialem ecclesiam volumus non extendi, sed nullum per hoc eis quoad assecucionem parochialium ecclesiarum et beneficiorum aliorum prejudicium generari, seu quibuslibet privilegiis indulgenciis et literis apostolicis generalibus vel specialibus quorumcunque tenorum existant per que presentibus non expressa vel totaliter non inserta effectus eorum impediri valeat quomodolibet vel differri et de quibus quorumque totis tenoribus habenda sit in nostris literis mencio specialis.

“ Nos enim ex nunc irritum decernimus et inane si secus super his

a quoquam quâvis auctoritate scienter vel ignoranter contigerit attemptari.

“Dat. Rome apud sanctum Petrum kalend. Junii pontificatûs nostri anno primo.”

Post quam quidem literarum apostolicarum receptionem per partem vestram debite fuimus requisiti quatinus quoddam collegium perpetuum septuaginta scolarium de quo superius fit mencio instituendi ac fundandi et construendi domum et capellam pro hujusmodi collegio dote juxta formam dictarum literarum apostolicarum primitus assignatâ licentiam largiremur.

Nos igitur Episcopus Roffensis delegatus sive executor ecclesie apostolice antedictus volentes prefatas literas apostolicas et contenta in eisdem juxta significacionem nobis in eâ parte factam debite exequi ut tenemur invenientes quod dote hujusmodi pro dictâ capellâ ac sustentacione septuaginta scolarium predictorum et supportacione onerum eis incumbencium juxta exigenciam dictarum literarum apostolicarum per vos primitus assignatâ fuisse servatis in hâc parte de jure servandis ipsam dotem per vos ut premittitur pro capellâ supradictâ et sustentacione septuaginta scolarium de quibus in dictis literis apostolicis fit mencio nec non pro supportacione onerum eis incumbencium fuisse et esse in eâ parte debite assignatam pronunciamus decernimus ac etiam declaramus; Vobisque Reverendo patri domino Willelmo episcopo Wynton. supradicto instituendi hujusmodi collegium septuaginta scolarium ac fundandi et construendi domum et capellam pro hujusmodi collegio auctoritate apostolicâ nobis commissâ quâ fungimur in hâc parte secundum omnem vim formam et effectum literarum apostolicarum predictarum licenciam elargimur: alia vero omnia et singula in eisdem literis apostolicis contenta nobis commissa faciendi expediendi et exequendi nobis specialiter reservantes.

In quorum omnium fidem et testimonium has literas nostras patentes sigilli nostri appensione ac signo et subscripcione notarii nostri publici apostolici infrascripta fecimus communiri.

Dat. et act. in magnâ capellâ intra castrum de Guynes Moryn. diocesi anno ab incarnatione Domini secundum cursum et computationem ecclesie Anglicane millesimo trescentesimo octogesimo indicione terciâ pontificatûs sanctissimi patris nostri domini Urbani Pape sexti supradicti anno tercio mensis Maii die nonâ presentibus discretis viris domino Johanne Wotton presbytero, Johanne Fynchyngfeld, Simone Waterden Dublinen. Roffen. et Norwycen. dioc. et aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Robertus de Granow clericus Lincoln. dioc. publicus auctoritate apostolicâ et imperiali notarius prefatique Reverendi patris et domini delegati sive executoris predicti notarius et scriba premissis omnibus et singulis que per ipsum Reverendum patrem Anno Domini Indicione Pontificatu mense die et loco predictis agebantur

et fiebant, et dum sic ut suprascriptuntur agerent et fierent una cum prenominate testibus personaliter presens interfui eaque sic fieri vidi et audiui aliisque variis officii mei occupatus negociis per alium scribi feci neque hic subscripsi et publicavi signum eciam meum presentibus apposui consuetum rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium eorundem.

Et ego Johannes dictus de Swaffham clericus Norwicens. dioc. publicus auctoritate apostolicâ notarius premissis omnibus et singulis per dictum Reverendum patrem dominum delegatum sive executores predictum factis habitis atque gestis et dum sic ut superius recitatur agerentur et fierent una cum discreto viro magistro Roberto de Granow notario et testibus supradictis anno domini Indiccione Pontificatu mense die et loco prescriptis personaliter presens interfui eaque sic fieri vidi et audiui et me hic subscripsi ac signum meum presentibus apposui consuetum rogatus in testimonium promissorum. Et constat michi Johanni de Swaffham notario supradicto de interlineacione in verbo "fuisse" quod approbo ego notarius antedictus.

III.

Royal License to found the College. Dated October 6, 6 Ric. II (A.D. 1382).

RICARDUS Dei graciâ Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod de graciâ nostrâ speciali et ad supplicacionem venerabilis in Christo patris Willelmi de Wykeham Episcopi Wynton. concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilectis nobis in Christo Priori et Conventui Sancti Swithuni Wynton. quod ipsi unum mesuagium unam acram terre et dimidiam et tres acras prati cum pertinenciis in Sokâ Wynton. juxta civitatem Winton.; Et Thome Tanner de Sokâ Wynton. quod ipse unum mesuagium cum pertinenciis in eadem Sokâ; et Thome Lavyngton quod ipse unum mesuagium cum pertinenciis in Sokâ predictâ que de prefato Episcopo ut de Episcopatu suo Wynton. tenentur ut dicitur dare possint et concedere prefato Episcopo; Habenda et tenenda eidem Episcopo et successoribus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicia inde debita et consueta inperpetuum; et quod dictus Episcopus habitâ inde plenâ et pacificâ seisinâ quoddam collegium sive quandam domum vel aulam ad honorem et gloriam Dei ac gloriose virginis Marie matris ejus et augmentacionem divini servicii tam in dictis mesuagiis terrâ et prato cum pertinenciis et super ea, quam in aliis tribus mesuagiis in dictâ Sokâ juxta dictam civitatem

Wynton. et super ea, que quidem alia tria mesuagia cum pertinenciis dictus Episcopus jam tenet ut parcellam temporalium Episcopatus sui Wynton. fundare eidemque collegio domui sive aule quoddam certum nomen imponere et tribuere ; et ibidem quemdam Custodem et numerum sexaginta et decem pauperum scolarium studencium in gramaticâ juxta voluntatem prefati Episcopi et ordinationem suam in hâc parte faciendam ordinare et stabilire : et tam dicta tria messuagia unam acram terre et dimidiam et tres acras prati sic acquirenda cum pertinenciis quam dicta alia tria mesuagia cum pertinenciis que predictus Episcopus jam tenet dare possit et assignare prefatis custodi et scholaribus, habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis pro morâ et inhabitatione eorundem de predicto Episcopo et ejus successoribus in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum. Et prefatis Custodi et scholaribus quod ipsi omnia predicta mesuagia terram et pratum cum pertinenciis de predicto Episcopo recipere et tenere possint dictis custodi et scholaribus et eorum successoribus imperpetuum sic ut predictum est tenore presentium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem, Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito, seu eo quod ¹ dicta tria mesuagia una acra terre et dimidia et tres acre prati sic acquirenda de dicto Episcopatu tenentur, seu eo quod dicta alia tria mesuagia cum pertinenciis sunt parcella temporalium Episcopatus predicti, qui quidem Episcopatus de nostro patronatu et fundacione progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Anglie existit, non obstantibus : nolentes quod prefati prior et conventus vel eorum successores aut prefati Thomas et Thomas vel eorum heredes seu dictus episcopus vel successores sui aut prefati Custos et scholares seu eorum successores ratione statuti predicti aut aliquorum aliorum premissorum per nos vel heredes nostros seu ministros nostros vel heredum nostrorum quorumcunque inde occasionentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium sexto die Octobris anno regni nostri sexto.

IV.

The Founder's Charter. Dated at Southwark, October 20, 1382.

UNIVERSIS sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes litere nostre pervenerint Willelmus de Wykeham permissione divina Wyntonensis episcopus salutem in Eo qui est omnium vera salus. Gloriosissimus et omnipotens deus noster eterni triumphator imperii qui suâ potenciâ ineffabili et celestis dispositione consilii nos ab utero matris nostre in hanc vallem miserie producere dignatus est miserum atque

¹ The fact that.

nudum nos etiam licet immeritos qui nonnunquam ponit humiles in sublimi suâ prudenciâ infallibili et gracie ubertate amplis ditavit honoribus et ultra condignum ad gradus et dignitates varios sublimavit. Hæc nempe internâ meditatione pensantes quoddam collegium perpetuum septuaginta pauperum scolarium clericorum in Theologîâ Canonico et Civili Juribus et in Artibus in Universitate Oxonie studere debencium nuper creximus ac fundavimus Domino concedente ad laudem gloriam et honorem nominis Crucifixi ac gloriosissime Marie virginis matris sue. Verum quia prout magistra rerum experientia edocet manifeste grammatica fundamentum janua et origo omnium liberalium artium aliarum existit sine qua artes hujusmodi sciri non possunt nec ad earum prosecutionem quisquam poterit pervenire; Considerantes preterea quod per literarum scienciam justitia colitur et prosperitas humane condicionis augetur quodque nonnulli studentes in scienciis aliis propter defectum bone doctrine sufficientis etiam latine in grammaticâ in deficiendi plerumque incidunt periculum ubi proficiendi posuerant appetitum. Sunt etiam et erunt in posterum ut creditur plerique scolares pauperes disciplinis scolasticis insistentes defectum pecuniarum et indigenciam patientes quibus ad continuandum et proficiendum in arte grammaticâ supradicta prope non suppetunt facultates nec suppetent in futurum. Hujusmodi scholaribus clericis pauperibus et indigentibus presentibus et futuris ut literarum studio immorari seu vacare ac in facultate et scienciâ grammaticali predictâ per dei gratiam uberius et liberius proficere valeant et ad sciencias seu artes liberales fiant ut expedit aptiores ad omnium scienciarum facultatum et artium liberalium titulum ampliandum ac studencium et proficiencium in eisdem quantum in nobis est numerum dilatandum de facultatibus et bonis nobis a Deo collatis sub formâ proponimus infrascripta divinâ nobis assistente clemenciâ manus nostras apponere adjutrices et caritatis subsidium impartiri.

Ea propter nos Willelmus de Wykeham Wintoniensis Episcopus antedictus diversa mesuagia terras et pratum cum pertinenciis in Sokâ Wyntonie nostrâ Wynton. diocesi et prope ipsam civitatem de licenciâ Illustrissimi Principis et domini nostri domini Ricardi secundi Regis Anglie et Francie adquisivimus nobis et successoribus nostris Episcopis Wynton., videlicet de priore et conventu sancti Swithuni Wynton. unum mesuagium unam acram terre et dimidiam et tres acras prati cum pertinenciis in Sokâ Wyntonie et juxta civitatem Wyntonie; De Thomâ Tannere de Sokâ Wynton. unum mesuagium cum pertinenciis in eadem Sokâ; et de Thomâ Lavyngton unum mesuagium cum pertinenciis in Sokâ predictâ: In et super quibus tribus mesuagiis terrâ et prato cum pertinenciis sic per nos ut premititur acquisitis necnon in et super tribus aliis mesuagiis cum pertinenciis in dictâ Sokâ juxta civitatem Wynton. supradictam que nos ut parcellam temporalium episcopatus nostri Wynton. tenemus

in nomine summe et individue Trinitatis patris et filii et spiritûs sancti ad laudem gloriam et honorem nominis Crucifixi gloriosissime virginis Marie matris ejus gloriosorumque patronorum ecclesie nostre Wynton. beatorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli beatorumque Birini, Edde, Swithuni et Athelwoldi ejusdem ecclesie Wynton. confessorum et pontificum, sustentacionemque et exaltationem fidei Christiane ecclesieque profectum et honorem cultus divini artiumque scienciarum liberalium et facultatum hujusmodi incrementum gratum per hoc deo obsequium prestare sperantes de licenciâ et auctoritate sedis apostolice dote per nos primitus assignatâ juxta formam literarum apostolicarum in hâc parte concessarum necnon de licenciâ dicti domini nostri Regis illustrissimi concurrentibusque omnibus aliis et singulis in eâ parte de jure seu alias quomodolibet requisitis quoddam collegium perpetuum pauperum scolarium clericorum prope civitatem Wynton. predictam realiter et effectualiter instituimus fundamus stabilimus ac etiam ordinamus :

Quod quidem collegium consistere volumus imperpetuum atque debet in et de numero septuaginta pauperum et indigentium scolarium clericorum collegialiter vivencium in eodem, studenciumque et profisciscencium in grammaticalibus sive in arte facultate seu scienciâ grammaticali per dei gratiam temporibus perpetuis duraturum ; volentesque institutionem fundacionem et ordinationem dicti nostri collegii ulterius effectui mancipare magistrum Thomam de Cranle in Theologiâ Bacalaureum virum providum et discretum in spiritualibus et temporalibus circumspectum ac moribus et scienciâ approbatum ejusdem nostri collegii preficimus in custodem ; septuagintaque pauperes et indigentes scolares clericos in grammaticalibus sive in arte facultate seu scienciâ grammaticali studere debentes admittimus ipsosque eidem custodi jungimus ; et in eodem nostro collegio realiter ponimus ac eosdem collegialiter aggregamus, quorum scolarium clericorum nomina in munimentis dicti nostri collegii plenius sunt scripta ; et volentes eidem nostro collegio nomen imponere, prout decet, ipsum Sancte Marie Collegium, vulgariter ‘Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre,’ nominamus ac etiam nuncupamus et illud eodem nomine seu nuncupacione volumus imperpetuum nominari ac etiam nuncupari ;

Archamque sive cistam communem dictis custodi et scolaribus clericis in eodem nostro collegio collegialiter ut premittitur aggregatis damus tradimus ac etiam assignamus ;

Statuimus etiam ordinamus et volumus quod dicti custos et scolares clerici ac alii futuris temporibus loco ipsorum pro perpetuo in eodem nostro collegio assumendi tanquam persone collegiales et collegiate simul conversentur ac in eodem collegialiter stent et vivant ;

Scolares insuper predictos presentes et futuros omnes et singulos ac ceteros officarios et ministros quoscunque eidem nostro collegio

necessarios sub custodiâ dispositione et regimine dicti custodis et successorum suorum custodum qui pro tempore fuerint volumus et disponimus pro perpetuo permanere juxta statuta et ordinationes nostri collegii memorati ;

Quodque custos et scolares dicti collegii et successores eorundem custodis et scolarium clericorum qui pro tempore fuerint omnes et singuli eciam suis successivis temporibus omnia et singula statuta et ordinationes nostras hujusmodi imperpetuum observent et teneant inconcusse et ad omnia singula statuta et ordinationes premissa bene integre et fideliter in omnibus tenenda et inviolabiliter observanda predicti custos et successores sui in eorum profectione tactis sacrosanctis evangeliiis corporale teneantur et prestare debeant juramentum ;

Eisdemque custodi et scholaribus clericis et eorum successoribus imperpetuum in hâc nostrâ primariâ fundacione ejusdem collegii nostri damus et concedimus ac presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmamus omnia predicta mesuagia terram et pratum cum omnibus suis pertinenciis tenenda et possidenda videlicet communiter et in communi eisdem custodi et scholaribus clericis et successoribus eorundem pro morâ et inhabitatione suis in collegio nostro predicto de nobis et successoribus nostris episcopis Wynton. in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum libere integre pacifice pariter et quiete ;

Tenore tamen presentium ulterius ordinandi et statuendi scholaribus et clericis dicti nostri collegii regulas vite scolastice et artium scolasticorum directivas, faciendique et edendi statuta et ordinationes de et super regimine gubernacione ac statu ipsius nostri collegii et personarum ejusdem eisdemque regulis ordinacionibus et statutis addendi et diminuendi ipsaque omnia et singula in parte vel in toto mutandi interpretandi et etiam declarandi nobis dumtaxat potestatem plenam et liberam reservamus.

In quorum omnium testimonium atque fidem presentes literas nostras per notarium publicum infrascriptum scribi et publicari mandavimus nostrique sigilli appensione fecimus communiri. Dat. et act. in capellâ infra manerium nostrum de Suthwerk nostre Wyntoniensi diocesi anno ab Incarnacione domini secundum computacionem ecclesie anglicane millesimo trescentesimo octogesimosecundo Indicione sextâ pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Urbani divina providencia pape sexti anno quinto mensis Octobris die vicesimâ anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum sexto et nostre consecrationis anno sexto decimo: presentibus venerabilibus et discretis viris magistris Johanne de Bloxham Archidiacono Wynton., Johanne de Bukyngham Eboracen., Johanne de Lydford Exoniens., et Johanne de Campeden Suthwellens. ecclesiarum canonicis et aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes Ware clericus London. dioc. publicus auctoritate apostolicâ notarius supradicti collegii septuaginta pauperum scolarium clericorum prope civitatem Wynton. in grammaticalibus studere debencium institutioni ac fundacioni prefeccioni nominacioni concessioni confirmacioni et reservacioni ceterisque omnibus et singulis que per dictum Reverendum patrem dominum Willelmum dei graciâ episcopum Wynton. Anno domini Indiccionis pontificatu mense die et loco superius recitatis agebantur et fiebant una cum prenominationis testibus personaliter presens interfui eaque omnia sic fieri vidi et audiavi ac de mandato dicti Reverendi patris per alium scribi feci publicavi et in hanc publicam formam redigendo presentes quoque literas meis nomine et signo solitis et consuetis signavi rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium premissorum. Et constat etiam michi notario predicto de rasurâ illius verbi 'numero' in sextadecimâ lineâ presentis instrumenti a capite eiusdem computando; quam rasuram approbo ego notarius supradictus.

Et ego Johannes dictus de Swaffham clericus Norwic. dioc. publicus auctoritate apostolicâ notarius prefati collegii septuaginta clericorum scolarium prope civitatem Wynton. in grammaticalibus studere debencium institutioni ac fundacioni ejusdemque custodis predicti prefeccioni et nominacioni concessioni confirmacioni ac reservacioni ceterisque omnibus et singulis que per dictum reverendum patrem dominum Willelmum de Wykeham dei graciâ Episcopum Wynton. Anno domini Indiccionis Pontificatu mense die et loco superius recitatis agebantur et fiebant, et dum ipsa sic ut superscribuntur agerentur et fierent una cum discretis viris magistro Johanne Ware notario publico et testibus prenominationis personaliter presens interfui eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audiavi ac signum meum me pariter subscribendo presentibus apposui consuetum per dictum reverendum patrem requisitus in fidem et testimonium premissorum. Et constat michi notario antedicto de rasurâ in verbo 'numero' in sextadecimâ lineâ istius instrumenti ab ipsius caput computando, quam rasuram approbo ego notarius supradictus.

V.

*The Prior and Convent of St. Swithun to William of Wykeham.
Dated October 10, 6 Ric. II (A.D. 1382).*

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod nos Frater Hugo de Basynges Prior ecclesie cathedralis sancte Swithuni Wynton. et ejusdem loci conventus dedimus concessimus et hâc presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus Venerabili in Christo Patri ac domino domino Willelmo de

Wykeham dei graciâ Episcopo Wynton. unum mesuagium unam acram terre et dimidiam et tres acras prati cum pertinenciis in Sokâ Wynton. juxta civitatem Wynton. que quidem tres acre prati sunt duo prata vocata Dumeresmede et Oterburnesmede et que quidem mesuagia terra et prata cum pertinenciis jacent et extendunt se inter hospitale sororum ecclesie Sancti Swithuni Wynton. vocatum Sustrenespitele in Sokâ Wynton. et gardina et clausuras hominum et tenencium habitancium in vico de Kyngatestrete ex parte occidentali et gardinum et clausuram fratrum Carmelitarum habitancium in eodem vico ex parte australi ac quandam domum nostram vocatam le Garite que sita est desuper viam regiam et quandam semitam nostram que ducit a dictâ domo nostrâ vocatâ le Garite ex parte orientali pro gressu nostro versus manerium nostrum de la Berton : habendum et tenendum predicta mesuagia terram et prata cum pertinenciis prefato domino episcopo et successoribus suis de domino Rege et heredibus meis per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum. Et nos vero dictus Prior et conventus et successores nostri omnia predicta mesuagium terram et prata cum pertinenciis prefato domino episcopo et successoribus contra omnes gentes warantizabimus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. Dat. Wynton. in domo nostra capitulari decimo die mensis Octobris Anno regni Regis Ricardi post conquestum sexto.

VI.

Thomas Tanner to William of Wykeham. Dated October 13, 6 Ric. II (A.D. 1382).

SCIANT¹ presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas Tannere de Sokâ Wynton. de licenciâ domini Regis dedi concessi et hâc presenti cartâ meâ confirmavi Reverendo in Christo fratri ac domino domino Willelmo de Wykeham episcopo Wynton. totum mesuagium meum cum pertinenciis apud le Floudestoke in Sokâ Wynton. situm inter mesuagium Johannis Oxenford ex parte occidentali et Prioresgaret ex parte orientali et pratum vocatum Dumeresmede ex parte australi: habendum et tenendum totum predictum mesuagium cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefato episcopo et successoribus suis libere quiete bene et in pace inperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero predictus

¹ This and the next charter are good examples of an ordinary purchase-deed of the 14th century.

Thomas et heredes mei totum predictum mesuagium cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis predicto episcopo et successoribus suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui his testibus : Thomâ le Warenner tunc ballivo de Sokâ Wynton., Thomâ Lavyngton, Laurencio Boscham, Ricardo Sutton, Johanne Bromle, Johanne Chamberleyn, Johanne Herleston, et aliis. Dat. in Sokâ Wynton. terciodecimo die mensis Octob. Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum sexto.

VII.

Thomas Lavyngton to William of Wykeham. Dated October 13, 6 Ric. II (A.D. 1382).

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas Lavyngton de Sokâ Wynton. de licenciâ domini Regis dedi concessi et hâc presenti cartâ meâ confirmavi Reverendo in Christo patri ac domino Domino Willelmo de Wykeham episcopo Wynton. totum mesuagium meum cum omnibus pertinenciis apud le Flodestok in Soka Wynton. quod habui de dono et feoffamento Antonii de Saulton et Johanne uxoris ejus situm inter mesuagium Thome Tannere ex parte orientali et mesuagium predictorum Antonii et Johanne ex parte occidentali et gardinum hospitalis sancti Swithuni Wynton. ex parte australi : habendum et tenendum totum predictum mesuagium cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefato Episcopo et successoribus suis libere quiete bene et in pace imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero predictus Thomas et heredes mei totum predictum mesuagium cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis predicto Episcopo et successoribus suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui his testibus : Thomas le Warenner tunc ballivo de Sokâ Wynton., Laurencio Boscham, Johanne Chamberleyn, Johanne Herleston, Ricardo Lyttelton, et aliis. Dat. in Sokâ Wynton. terciodecimo die mensis Octob. Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum sexto.

VIII.

Indenture between the Founder and the Prior and Convent of St. Swithun. The former gives hereditaments at West Meon in exchange for a portion of the site of the College, and the latter agree that a rent of 13s. 4d. per annum, payable to the Bishop for the said portion of the site, shall thenceforward be charged on the hereditaments at West Meon. Dated June 15, 6 Ric. II (A.D. 1383).

PER presentas indentatas cartas inter venerabilem in Christo patrem ac dominum dominum Willelmum de Wykeham permissione divina Wynton. Episcopum ex unâ parte ac fratrem Hugonem de Basyng Priorem ecclesie cathedralis Sancti Swithuni Wynton. et ejusdem loci conventum ex parte alterâ. Factum omnibus innotescat quod cum idem Episcopus de licenciâ domini Regis nuper adquisierit sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum de prefato priore et conventu unum mesuagium unam acram terre et dimidiam et tres acras prati in Soka Wynton. juxta civitatem Wynton. que quidem mesuagia terra et pratum cum pertinenciis jacent et extendunt se inter hospitale sororum ecclesie sancti Swithuni Wynton. vocatum Susterenspitele in Sokâ Wynton. et gardina et clausuras hominum et tenencium habitancium in vico de Kyngatestrete ex parte occidentali et gardinum et clausuram fratrum Carmelitarum habitancium in eodem vico ex parte australi ac quandam domum vocatam le Garite que sita est desuper viam regiam et quandam semitam domini Prioris que ducit a dictâ domo vocatâ le Garite ex parte orientali pro gressu dicti Prioris versus manerium suum de la Berton : et dicte tres acre prati fuerunt duo prata vocata Dumeresmede et Oterbornesmede de quo quidem prato vocato Dumeresmede tresdecim solidate et quatuor denarate redditus annuatim eidem Episcopo de jure sui Episcopatus ante predictam adquisicionem debebantur et decima prati predicti proposito capelle sancte Elizabethæ juxta Wynton. pertinebat : Ac etiam adquisierit de eâdem licenciâ unum mesuagium cum pertinenciis in eâdem Sokâ de Thomâ Tannere de Sokâ Wynton. et unum mesuagium cum pertinenciis in eâdem Sokâ de Thomâ Lavyngton similiter sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum : Et cum idem Episcopus similiter habuerit de suo proprio ut de jure sui episcopatus tria alia mesuagia cum pertinenciis in eâdem Sokâ de quibus sex mesuagiis tresdecim solidate et una denarata redditus prefatis Priori et conventui distribuende, videlicet inter eos et diversos officarios ejusdem prioratus scilicet elemosinarum coquinarium et infirmarium et alios hujusmodi officarios secundum consuetudinem inter eos hactenus usitatam similiter particulande debebantur. In quibus

quidem mesuagiis terrâ et pratis cum pertinentiis et super ea quoddam collegium sive aulam unius custodis et septuaginta pauperum scolarium studencium in grammaticâ idem Episcopus ordinavit et stabilivit et dicta mesuagia terram et prata cum pertinentiis per eandem licenciam eisdem custodi et scholaribus et successoribus suis pro morâ et inhabitatione suis imperpetuum habenda dederit et assignaverit; tenenda de prefato Episcopo et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam absque aliquo alicui inde reddendo imperpetuum;

Et cum idem Episcopus nuper incluserit intra parcum suum de Farnham certa terras tenementa boscum et pasturam cum pertinentiis unde viginti solidate et sex denarate redditus dictis Priori et conventui prout antea debebantur:

Eo quia prefatus episcopus precipue situm mansionis collegii domus sive aule per ipsum sic fundate liberum esse voluit et ab omni onere absolutum et noluit quod possessiones ecclesie sue sive episcopatus sui per ipsum aliququaliter minuantur sicut nec rationabiliter hoc deberet affectare; studensque quomodo dictos redditus et alia proficua serviciaque secundum porcionem que sibi inde ut premittitur contingebat rationabiliter et modo debito poterat compensare petiit eâ occasione a dicto domino Rege licenciam quatinus in eâ totâ causâ propter prolixitatem materie specialiter inseri non potuit in scripturis, optinuitque quod idem episcopus quatuor mesuagia tria tofta terre quinas acras prati sex acras pasture viginti quatuor acras bosci undecim solidatas redditus et redditum unius rose et servitium unius hominis per unum diem in autumpno in Westmeones dare potuisset et assignare dictis Priori et Conventui:

Et quod idem Episcopus concedere potuisset quod duo mesuagia duo tofta sexaginta et duodecim acras terre una acra prati una acra bosci et tres solidate et sex denarate redditus cum pertinentiis in eâdem villâ que Elizabeth Langrysh tenet in dotem post mortem Willelmi atte Halle quondam viri sui et que post mortem ipsius Elizabeth ad prefatum episcopum et heredes suos remanere deberent post mortem ipsius Elizabeth prefatis Priori et conventui remaneant: Habendum et tenendum una cum predictis quatuor mesuagiis tribus toftis duabus carucatis terre quinque acris prati sex acris pasture viginti quatuor acris bosci undecim solidatis redditus et redditu unius rose et servicio unius hominis per unum diem in autumpno eisdem Priori et Conventui et successoribus suis imperpetuum ad faciendum et inveniendum omnia onera et soluciones juxta ordinacionem ipsius Episcopi in hâc parte faciendam imperpetuum; que quidem terre et tenementa cum pertinentiis fuerunt de jure ipsius Episcopi ut de suo perquisito; per quos idem episcopus virtute licencie supradicte dedit concessit et per has cartas indentatas confirmavit dictis Priori et conventui dicta quatuor mesuagia tria tofta

duas carucatas terre duas acras prati sex acras pasture viginti quatuor acras bosci undecim solidatas redditus et redditum unius rose et servitium unius hominis per diem in autumpno cum pertinentiis in Westmeones; et concessit quod dicta duo mesuagia duo tofta sexaginta et duodecim acre terre una acra prati una acra bosci et tres solidate et sex denarate redditus cum pertinentiis in eadem villâ que predicta Elizabeth tenet in dotem ut premittitur et que post mortem ipsius Elizabeth ad prefatum Episcopum et heredes suos reverti deberent post mortem quidem Elizabeth prefatis Priori et conventui remaneant: Habendum et tenendum una cum predictis quatuor messuagiis tribus toftis duabus carucatis terre quinque acris prati sex acris pasture viginti quatuor acris bosci undecim solidatis redditus et redditum unius rose et servitio unius hominis per diem in autumpno eisdem Priori et conventui et successoribus suis de capitalibus dominis feodi per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum: faciendo etiam et inveniendâ onera et soluciones subscripta imperpetuum, videlicet solvendo Episcopo Wynton. qui pro tempore fuerit et successoribus suis imperpetuum annuatim tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios ad terminos ad quos alii tresdecim solidi et quatuor denarii supradicti de predicto parco sibi prius solvi consueverant; Solvent etiam et solvere tenebuntur iidem Prior et conventus et eorum successores annuatim imperpetuum dicto preposito capelle Sancte Elizabeth et successoribus suis duos solidos ad festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula in recompensationem totius decime ad ipsos pertinentis de toto prato supradicto. Percipient autem iidem Prior et conventus ad usum dicti Prioris de predictis terris et tenementis in Westmeones annuatim vigintiquatuor solidos et octo denarios in recompensationem valoris annui predictorum terre et pratorum de eisdem ut predictur adquisitionum: Et etiam viginti solidos et sex denarios in recompensationem predictorum aliorum viginti solidorum et sex denariorum sibi ut premittitur debitorum de predictis terris et tenementis boscis et pasturis cum pertinentiis infra parcum de Farnham ut premittitur sic inclusis: Et tresdecim solidos et unum denarium inter Elemosinarium Coquinarium Infirmarium et alios monachos officarios eiusdem Prioratus qui pro tempore fuerint distribuendos in formâ quâ predicti alii tresdecim solidi et unus denarius inter eos distribui consueverant ab antiquo in recompensationem dictorum aliorum tresdecim solidorum et unius denarii de predictis sex mesuagiis cum pertinentiis in dictâ Sokâ sibi prius ut premittitur debitorum.

Et predictus Episcopus et heredes sui omnia predicta mesuagia tofta terram pratum pasturam redditum et servitium cum pertinentiis in Westmeones prefatis Priori et conventui et successoribus suis imperpetuum contra omnes gentes warrantizabunt in formâ predictâ.

In quorum omnium testimonium Reverendus pater dominus Episcopus antedictus parti harum indenturarum penes Priorem et conventum predictos ac eorum successores remanenti sigillum suum apposuit, parti vero earundem indenturarum penes dictum Reverendum patrem ipsiusque successores remanenti Prior et conventus predicti sigillum eorum commune similiter apposuerunt.

Data Wynton. in domo capitulari ecclesie cathedralis predicte quintodecimo die mensis Junii anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum sexto.

IX.

Royal License to acquire Property of the sequestrated alien Priors to the value of 200 marks per annum. Dated June 16, 12 Ric. II (A.D. 1389).

RICARDUS Dei graciâ Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod cum venerabilis pater Willelmus de Wykeham Episcopus Wyntoniensis unum Collegium in Sokâ Wynton. juxta civitatem Wynton. vocatum 'Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre' de quodam custode et septuaginta pauperibus scholaribus studencibus in grammaticâ de licenciâ nostrâ fundaverit perpetuis temporibus duraturum: Nos considerantes fructum multiplicem qui ex literarum scienciâ ad Dei laudem et humane condicionis prosperitatem pervenit et accrescit ac pie devocionis affectum quem idem Episcopus ad gloriam et honorem nominis Crucifixi ac gloriosissime Virginis matris ejus sustentacionem et exaltacionem christiane fidei ecclesie Sancte Dei profectum cultûs divini omniumque arcium liberalium scienciarum et facultatum augmentum, et presertim ad tocus ecclesie regnique nostri Anglie clerique eiusdem perpetuum fulcimentum in fundacione predicti collegii habere dinoscitur et merito comprobatur: ac sane nostris oculis intuentes quod pro salubri statu nostro ac carissime consortis nostre Anne Regine Angl. dum egerimus in humanis et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus pro animabus quoque digne recolende memorie domini E. nuper regis Anglie avi nostri Philippe nuper Regine Anglie consortis sue et domini Edvardi eorum primogeniti patris nostri quorum memoria dignis in domino laudibus est omnibus seculis merito recolenda aliorumque progenitorum nostrorum in eodem collegio ex speciali ordinacione ac statuto ipsius Episcopi et plura ordinum suffragia cotidie specialiter celebrantur et imperpetuum deo dante erunt celebrata: Attendentes preterea eiusdem Episcopi probitatis preclara merita ac obsequia fructuosa que ipse a juvenili etate tam avo et patri nostris predictis dum vixerant

quam eciam nobis postquam ad regale fastigium ascendimus multipliciter impendebat ipsis et nobis in dicti regni et negociorum eiusdem operoso regimine consiliis et auxiliis oportunis continue et fideliter assistendo maximos utrobique sustinendo labores pariter et expensas : et premissis attentâ meditatione pensatis ac aliis causis plurimis que animum nostrum ad id inducunt necnon ob specialem affectionem quam ad personam ipsius Episcopi condignis ejus meritis gerimus et habemus : de graciâ nostrâ speciali ex mero motu nostro et nostrâ dictâ scienciâ concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est prefatis custodi et scholaribus quod ipsi prioratus cellas terras tenementa redditus ballivas officia pensiones annuitates feoda et advocaciones dictarum cellarum ecclesiarum vicariarum cantoriarum et capellarum ac aliarum possessionum temporalium et spiritualium cum hundredis visibus franciplegii franchisesiis libertatibus privilegiis warennis piscariis pasturis et communis et omnibus aliis pertinenciis de viris religiosis et aliis viris ecclesiasticis cujuscunque statûs condicionis aut proeminencie fuerint alienigenis de potestate Francie et ecclesias eis appropriatas ac earundem ecclesiarum advocaciones infra dictum regnum nostrum Anglie usque ad valorem ducentarum marcarum per annum secundum taxationem decime que est de recordo in Scaccario nostro adquirere possint : Habendum et tenendum dicta prioratus cellas terras tenementa redditus ballivas officia pensiones annuitates feoda advocaciones et alias possessiones cum hundredis visibus franciplegii franchisesiis libertatibus privilegiis warennis piscariis pasturis et communis et omnibus aliis pertinenciis prefatis custodi et scholaribus et eorum successoribus imperpetuum de nobis et heredibus nostris et de aliis de quibus ad presens tenentur in puram et perpetuam elemosinam :

Et quod dicti custos et scolares et eorum successores possint tales ecclesias sic appropriatas recipere et ecclesias illas sibi appropriare et easdem ecclesias cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinenciis habere et tenere in proprios usus sibi et eorum successoribus imperpetuum adeo plene sicut dicti religiosi seu viri ecclesiastici ecclesias ipsas in proprios usus suos possident de presenti : licet dicta prioratus celle terre tenementa redditus ballive officia pensiones annuitates feoda advocaciones ecclesie et possessiones hundreda visus franciplegii franchisesii libertates privilegia warrenne piscarie pasture et commune fuerint de nostris patronatu fundacione dono seu collacione nostri sive progenitorum nostrorum in liberam elemosinam seu alio modo vel de patronatu fundacione dono aut collacione alterius cujuscunque non obstante guerrâ inter nos et nostrum adversarium Francie et nostrâ possessione dictorum prioratuum cellarum terrarum tenementorum reddituum ballivarum officiorum pensionum annuitatum feodorum advocacionum et aliarum possessionum temporalium et

spiritualium ecclesiarum appropriatarum hundredorum visuum franciplegii franchesiarum libertatum privilegiorum warennorum piscari-
orum pasturarum et communarum sive ad firmam dimissa fuerint
sive non : et non obstante statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum
mortuam non ponendis edito seu alio statuto ordinatione vel causâ
quacunque : et quod dicti custos et scolares et eorum successores
post adquisiciones huiusmodi per ipsos factas quieti sint et exonerati
imperpetuum de omnimodis redditibus firmis pensionibus annualibus
corrodiis solucionibus et aliis omnibus quibuscunque nobis aut
heredibus nostris quoquo modo inde debitis sive pertinentibus aut
reservatis vel reservandis modo quocunque.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes.
Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium sextodecimo die Junii anno
regno nostri duodecimo.

X.

Charter of Privileges. Dated Sept. 28, 19 Ric. II (A.D. 1395).

RICARDUS dei graciâ Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie
archiepiscopis episcopis abbatibus prioribus ducibus comitibus baro-
nibus justiciariis vicecomitibus prepositis ministris et omnibus ballivis
et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis quod cum venerabilis in Christo
pater Willelmus de Wykeham episcopus Wyntoniensis caritatis et de-
votionis fervore succensus quoddam collegium unius custodis et
septuaginta scholarium grammaticam addiscentium in Sokâ Wynton.
juxta Wynton., 'Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre' juxta Wynton.
vulgariter nuncupatum nostrâ mediante licenciâ de novo jam funda-
verit, et collegium illud pro sustentacione custodis et scholarium loci
illius et decem capellanorum perpetuorum trium capellanorum con-
ducticiorum triumque clericorum ibidem ac supportacione onerum
eidem incumbencium quibusdam possessionibus spiritualibus et tem-
poralibus dotaverit, eisdemque custodi scholaribus et capellanis et
successoribus suis ac collegio predicto terras tenementa ac posses-
siones ampliora dare concedere et assignare regiâ licenciâ optentâ
disposuerit Domino concedente ; Nos ad fructum multiplicem quem
persone literarum studiis insistentes in augmentum divini cultûs et
fidei catholice ac utilitatem tam rei publice quam private multipliciter
producere dinoscuntur oculos nostre mentis prout decet regiam mag-
nificentiam pie dirigentes ; cupientesque laudabile propositum ipsius
episcopi in hac parte ex favore regio feliciter promovere ; et ut operis
tam perfecti meritis participemur et premiis ex mero motu nostro ad
laudem Dei ac gloriose Virginis Marie matris eius in cuius honore

predictum collegium fundatur; de graciâ nostrâ speciali ac ob affectionem persone ipsius Episcopi quia obsequia fructuosa nobis et regno nostro a longo tempore non absque sumptuosis et indefessis laboribus sui corporis maximo detrimento vehementi diligenciâ solerter et fideliter impendit, Volentes collegium predictum ad utilitatem et decorem eiusdem ac tranquillitatem et quietem custodis scolarium et capellanorum eiusdem loci et successorum suorum oportunis fulciri presidiis ac libertatibus et immunitatibus communiri, concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris et hac cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus Custodi scolaribus et capellanis predicti collegii vocati 'Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre' juxta Wynton. quod ipsi et eorum successores et omnes homines et tenentes sui quieti sint imperpetuum de theolonio panagio pontagio cariagio muragio passagio paiagio lastagio stallagio taillagio pesagio picagio terragio scotto et geldo hidagio scutagio et de operacionibus castrorum parcorum et poncium clausuris facturis reparacionibus et emendacionibus, domuum regalium edificacione, necnon de sectis comitatum hundredorum et wapentachiorum et de omnimodis auxiliis regum ac vicecomitum et ballivorum suorum; et de visu franciplegii; ac de murthero et de communi misericordiâ quando contigerit comitatus coram nobis vel aliquibus justiciariis nostris vel heredum nostrorum de banco vel itinerantibus in misericordiam nostram incidere; et de omni aliâ consuetudine per totum regnum et potestatem nostram.

Concessimus insuper pro nobis et heredibus nostris prefatis Custodi scolaribus et capellanis quod ipsi sint quieti imperpetuum de omnibus et omnimodis auxiliis subsidiis contribucionibus quotis et tallagiis que ab ipsis ratione terrarum tenementorum et reddituum aut bonorum et catallorum suorum que nunc habent et ex nunc sunt habituri per nos vel heredes nostros aut ballivos seu ministros nostros vel heredum nostrorum quoscunque ad opus nostrum vel ipsorum heredum nostrorum exigi deberent seu poterunt in futuro. Et quod quandocunque clerus regni nostri Anglie aut Cantuariensis provincie per se vel Eboracensis provincie per se decimam subsidium seu aliam quotam quamcunque de bonis suis spiritualibus et ecclesiasticis, vel communitates comitatum regni nostri aut cives seu burgenses civitatum et burgorum dictorum comitatum ipsius regni decimam quintamdecimam subsidium seu aliam quotam quamcunque de bonis suis temporalibus seu mobilibus aut de terris tenementis seu redditibus suis nobis vel heredibus nostris qualitercunque concesserint; seu nos vel heredes nostri dominicâ nostrâ per Angliam fecerimus talliari; aut dominus summus pontifex qui pro tempore fuit decimam subsidium et impositionem seu quotam aliam clero regni predicti aut Cantuariensis vel Eboracensis provinciarum predictarum imposuerit vel fecerit, et eam vel aliquam partem eiusdem nobis vel heredibus nostris concesserit; terre tenementa redditus ac bona et

catalla ipsorum custodis scholarium et capellanorum et successorum suorum quecunque ad opus nostrum vel heredum nostrorum non taxentur nec aliquid de decimis quintidecimis subsidiiis impositionibus aut aliis quotis seu tallagiis predictis quoquo modo ad opus nostrum vel heredum nostrorum levetur; nec iidem custos scolares et capellani vel eorum successores in terris tenementis redditibus et possessionibus seu bonis suis predictis hiis occasionibus distringantur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur; sed de decimis quintidecimis subsidiiis impositionibus ac aliis quotis et tallagiis huiusmodi imperpetuum sint quieti.

Concessimus insuper pro nobis et heredibus nostris et hac cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus prefatis custodi scholaribus et capellanis quod ipsi et successores sui imperpetuum habeant et teneant collegium predictum ac omnes domos et edificia que ibidem jam habent et ex nunc ipsos habere continget libera et quietâ de liberatione tam seneschallorum marescallorum et aliorum ministrorum nostrorum et heredum nostrorum quam marescallorum emptorum provisorum et ministrorum magnatum regni nostri et aliorum quorumcunque.

Ita quod senescalli marescalli et alii ministri nostri vel heredum nostrorum seu magnatum aut aliorum predictorum quorumcunque in eisdem alicubi liberationem aliquam ad opus nostrum vel heredum nostrorum seu alicuius alterius non faciant quovis modo. Et quod nullus comes baro seu magnas dicti regni aut aliunde vel senescalli marescalli seu escaetores vicecomites coronatores aut alii ballivi seu ministri nostri vel heredum nostrorum seu ballivi et ministri eorundem escaetorum vicecomitum et coronatorum aut aliorum quorumcunque seu quivis alius cuiuscunque statûs vel condicionis fuerit colore aliquo in eisdem aut inhospitentur vel morentur; et ne bona et catalla collegii predicti que Custos scolares et capellani loci illius jam habent vel ipsi aut successores sui sunt decetero habituri per provisos emptores seu captos victualium aut aliarum rerum pro hospicio nostro vel heredum nostrorum seu aliorum quorumcunque capiantur vel dissipentur dictum collegium ac custodem scolares et capellanos eiusdem loci qui pro tempore fuerint necnon terras tenementa redditus et possessiones eisdem collegio custodi scholaribus et capellanis jam collata et ex nunc eisdem vel successoribus dictorum custodis scholarium et capellanorum conferenda danda et assignanda ac bona et catalla collegii illius ubicunque existencia in nostram protectionem suscepimus specialem :

Volentes et concedentes pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod de bladis fenis equis carectis cariagiis victualibus aut aliis bonis catallis seu rebus ipsius collegii aut predictorum custodis scholarium et capellanorum vel successorum suorum seu hominum serviencium vel ministrorum suorum ad opus nostrum vel heredum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcunque contra voluntatem eorundem custodis scola-

rium et capellanorum seu successorum vel hominum serviencium aut ministrorum suorum per provisores seu emptores vel captores hujusmodi aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros vel heredum nostrorum quoscunque aut cujuscunque alterius quidquam minime capiat abducatur nec aliquo modo asportetur.

Et insuper concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris prefatis custodi scolariis et capellanis quod ipsi seu successores sui ad pensionem corrodium seu sustentacionem aliquam alicui de domo suâ predictâ aut aliis terris tenementis redditibus possessionibus seu rebus suis ad rogatus vel mandata nostra aut heredum nostrorum percipiendis concedenda ministranda seu invenienda nullatenus teneantur nec ad hoc quomodolibet compellantur, sed de pensionibus corrodii et sustentacionibus ac aliis oneribus hujusmodi imperpetuum sint quieti.

Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti custodes scolares et capellani omnes et singulares libertates et quietancias supradictas habeant et teneant sibi et successoribus suis et eis plene libere et pacifice gaudeant et utantur imperpetuum sicut predictum est.

Hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus W. Cantuar.¹ totius Anglie primate, Th. Ebor.² Anglie primate cancellario nostro, archiepiscopis; R. London³, R. Cicest.⁴, Tid. Wygorn.⁵, E. Exon.⁶, custode privati sigilli nostri, episcopis; Edmundo duce Ebor.⁷ avunculo nostro; Edvardo Rutlandie⁸, Johanne de Holond⁹ Huntyngdonie, fratre nostro, Thoma de Mowbray, Notynghamie, et marescallo Anglie, comitibus; Thoma de Percy, senescallo hospicii nostri, et aliis.

Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium vicesimo octavo die Septembris anno regni nostri decimo nono.

XI.

The Statutes.

IN nomine sancte ac individue Trinitatis Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, necnon beatissime Marie Virginis gloriose omniumque sanctorum Dei. Nos Willū de Wykeham permissione Divinā Wyn-

¹ William Courtney.

² Thomas Fitzalan de Arundel.

³ Robert Braybrooke.

⁴ Richard Mitford.

⁵ Tideman de Winchcomb.

⁶ Edmund Stafford.

⁷ Edmund de Langley, Earl of Cambridge, created Duke of York in 1385.

⁸ Son and heir of the Duke of York.

⁹ Sir John Holond, the King's half-brother, created Earl of Huntingdon in 1388.

toniensis Epūs de summi rerum opificis bonitate confisi qui vota cunctorum in eo fidencium cognoscit, dirigit, et disponit de bonis fortune que nobis in hâc vitâ de sue plenitudinis graciâ tribuit habundanter duo perpetua Collegia, unum videlicet Collegium perpetuum pauperum et indigencium scholarium clericorum in studio Universitatis Oxonie Lincolnien. dioc. in diversis scienciis et facultatibus studere ac proficere debencium 'Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre in Oxenford' vulgariter nuncupatum; et quoddam aliud Collegium perpetuum aliorum pauperum et indigencium scholarium clericorum gramaticam addiscere debencium prope Civitatem Wynton. 'Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre' similiter nuncupatum ad laudem gloriam et honorem Nominis Crucifixi ac gloriosissime Marie matris eius sustentacionem et exaltacionem fidei Xtiane ecclesie sancte profectum divini cultūs liberaliumque artium scienciarum et facultatum augmentum Auctoritate regia ordinavimus, instituimus, fundavimus, et stabilivimus, prout in cartis et litteris nostris patentibus super ordinacionibus institucionibus ac fundacionibus Collegiorum ipsorum confectis pleniūs continetur. Unde nos volentes aliqua que in presenti nostre occurrunt memorie statuere ac eciam ordinare que dicto nostro Collegio prope civitatem Wyntonie scolaribus clericis presbiteris perpetuis et personis aliis ac possessionibus et bonis eiusdem Collegii, necnon salubri regimini eorundem necessaria et utilia reputamus, et que doctrinam incrementum et profectum ipsorum respicere dinoscuntur, Christi nomine primitūs invocato, ad futuram et perpetuam rei memoriam ad ea procedimus in hunc modum.

I. DE TOTALI NUMERO SCOLARIUM CLERICORUM PRESBITERORUM ET PERSONARUM ALIARUM DICTI COLLEGII PROPE WINTONIAM.

In primis siquidem statuimus ordinamus et volumus dictum nostrum Collegium prope civitatem Wyntonie in et de numero unius custodis, qui omnibus eiusdem Collegii personis, possessionibus, rebus, et bonis ipsius secundum ordinaciones et statuta nostra infrascripta premineat, atque presit, septuagintaque pauperum et indigencium scholarium gramaticali sciencie intendere debencium, decem presbiterorum sociorum perpetuorum, triumque capellano- rum et trium clericorum conducticiorum et remotivorum, ac sexdecim puerorum choristarum capelle dicti Collegii in divinis officiis servire debencium; unius eciam magistri informatoris in gramaticâ, ac unius alterius instructoris sub eo, 'hostiarii' scholarium vulgariter nuncupandi, circa informacionem, instructionem, et erudicionem dictorum scholarium assidue et diligenter vacare et intendere debencium, conducticiorum et eciam remotivorum, semper subsistere debere, et, deo propicio, perpetuis futuris temporibus permanere.

II. QUALES ET QUI SINT ELIGENDI IN SCOLARES AD NOSTRUM
COLLEGIUM PROPE WYNTONIAM.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod in omni eleccione scolarium futuris temporibus in dictum nostrum Collegium prope Wyntoniam faciendâ principaliter et ante alios quoscunque omnes illi qui sunt et erunt de consanguinitate nostrâ et genere, si qui tales sint, ubicunque fuerint oriundi seu moram traxerint¹, per viam specialis prerogative, absque difficultate quâlibet, in dictum Collegium prope civitatem Wyntoniam pro eorum sustentacione et doctrinâ juxtâ effectum ordinacionum et statutorum nostrorum in dicto Collegio habendis recipiantur ac etiam admittantur; quodque omnes et singuli in idem Collegium nostrum prope Wyntoniam in scolares eligendi sint pauperes indigentes, bonis moribus ac condicionibus perornati, ad studium habiles, et conversacione honesti, in lecturâ, plano cantu, et antiquo Donato competenter instructi. Nullusque in dictum nostrum Collegium prope Wyntoniam admittatur, qui octavum etatis sue annum non compleverit, vel duodecimum etatis sue annum excesserit, nisi infra septimumdecimum etatis sue constitutus taliter forsâ in gramaticâ fuerit informatus, quod ante decimum octavum etatis sue annum completum judicio eligencium in gramaticâ sufficienter poterit expediri, nostris consanguineis duntaxat exceptis. Statuimus preterea, quod post dictos consanguineos nostros pauperes indigentes scolares de locis et parochiis in quibus possessiones spirituales et temporales ipsius Collegii prope Wyntoniam ac nostri Collegii Oxonie existant; Deinde oriundi de dioc. Wyntonie, ac deinceps seriatim de comitatibus Oxonie, Berk., Wiltes, Somerset, Buk., Essex, Midd., Dorset, Kanc., Sussex, et Cantabrug., ac postea de aliis partibus quibuscunque regni Anglie existentes, si secundum condiciones et qualitates superiùs et inferiùs recitatas habiles et ydonei reperti fuerint, ad dictum Collegium nostrum prope Wyntoniam eligantur et eciam admittantur. Quodque omnes et singuli scolares dicti nostri Collegii prope Wyntoniam primam tonsuram habentes tonsuram deferant condecensem; et si qui eorum tempore admissionis primam tonsuram huiusmodi non habuerint, ipsos ad eandem recipiendam infra annum proximum tunc sequentem artari volumus et astringi, sub penâ expulsionis finalis eorundem a nostro Collegio supradicto, nostris consanguineis infra quintumdecimum etatis sue annum existentibus duntaxat exceptis, quos infra annum proxime tunc sequentem primam tonsuram recipere volumus clericalem. Nolentes tamen quod aliquis qui morbo incurabili laboraverit, vel qui mutilacionem membrorum enormem et apparentem seu defectum patitur corporalem vel alium ex suo facto vel culpâ proveniente propter quem redditur omnino inhabilis ad sacros

¹ 'Or have spent their time.'

ordines suscipiendos, in dictum nostrum Collegium prope Wyntoniam quomodolibet admittatur. Ordinantes insuper, quod nullus habens terras, tenementa, vel alias possessiones, spirituales vel temporales, quorum proventus quinque marcarum sterlingorum valorem annum excesserint, in ipsum Collegium prope Wyntoniam eligatur, consanguineis nostris duntaxat exceptis, quos in dictum Collegium prope Wyntoniam a septimo etatis sue anno usque ad vicesimum quintum etatis sue annum completum, eciam si possessiones habeant ad valorem annum viginti marcarum supportatis oneribus¹ recipi volumus et admitti. Quibus quidem nostris consanguineis tempore receptionis eorundem in lecturâ, plano cantu, et antiquo Donato, nullo modo aut non competenter informatis unum de presbyteris capelle vel alium clericum vel scolarem Collegii predicti ad hoc ydoneum et sufficientem per custodem eiusdem, vel ipso absente, per vicecustodem ad instruendum eosdem in lecturâ, plano cantu, et antiquo Donato, volumus assignari, quousque competenter fuerint instructi in eisdem. Consanguineis vero nostris gramatice intendentibus quocunque tempore seu etate in dictum Collegium recepti fuerint vel admissi, unum de scolariis provectoribus et discretioribus eiusdem Collegii ad eis superintendendum et instruendum eosdem in gramaticâ sub magistro informatore predicti Collegii, pro toto tempore quo steterint in eodem, per custodem et magistrum informatorem predictos volumus assignari, pro meliori et celeriori expeditione eorundem. Cuilibet vero instructorum huiusmodi sex solidi et octo denarii pro quolibet consanguineorum predictorum annuatim persolvantur de bonis communibus Collegii supradicti. Cuilibet eciam dictorum consanguineorum nostrorum possessiones aut redditus spirituales aut temporales ultrâ valorem annum c solidorum non habenti de bonis ipsius Collegii communibus de vestitu laneo et lineo, lectis, calceamentis, et omnibus aliis eorum necessariis juxtâ discrecionem custodis Collegii predicti sufficienter volumus provideri. Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod scolares predicti omnes et singuli nostris consanguineis duntaxat exceptis (quos quidem consanguineos usque ad vicesimum quintum etatis sue annum completum stare permittimus in nostro Collegio supradicto), cum decimum octavum etatis sue annum compleverint, sive expediti fuerint in gramaticâ sive non, a dicto nostro Collegio prope Wyntoniam pro perpetuo expellantur, nisi forte eorum aliquis ad Collegium nostrum Oxonie pro numero ibidem supplendo fuerit nominatus, et in indenturis de quibus in proximo statuto fit mencio scriptus existat, tunc vero scolarem huiusmodi quemcunque sic nominatum ac scriptum usque ad decimum novum etatis sue annum completum, et non ultra, stare permittimus in Collegio nostro prope Wyntoniam supradicto.

¹ Clear of outgoings.

III. DE ELECCIONE SCOLARIUM IN COLLEGIUM NOSTRUM PROPE WYNTONIAM FACIENDÂ TEMPORE SUPERVISIONIS EIUSDEM.

Item cum inter alias Collegii nostri Oxonie ordinaciones et statuta sub rubricâ de tempore et modo supervisionis et scrutinii fiendis in Collegio prope Wyntoniam et formâ electionis scholarium de eodem ad Collegium Oxonie statuerimus ac etiam ordinaverimus sub hâc formâ—‘Item statuimus ordinamus et volumus quod singulis annis inter septimum diem mensis Julii¹ et primum diem mensis Octobris proximè tunc sequentem custos Collegii nostri Oxonie et unus de discretioribus sociis eiusdem Collegii gradu magistratûs in facultate philosophie seu in theologiâ graduatus et unus alius gradu doctoratûs aut baccalaureatûs in facultate juris civilis aut canonici, per custodem, vicecustodem, quinque decanos, tres bursarios, et quinque alios dicti Collegii seniores, quorum quinque seniorum unus civilista et alius canonista existat, concordanter eligendi, vel ipso custode legitime aut rationabiliter impedito ipsius Collegii vicecustos et duo socii electi predicti sumptibus Collegii Oxonie accedant ad Collegium nostrum prope Wyntoniam, sic quod numerum vj equorum non excedant, et ibidem super regimine ipsius Collegii, custodis, ac magistratri in gramaticâ informatoris, hostiarii sub ipso, scholarium et aliarum personarum degencium in eodem ac super informacione, doctrinâ, et profectu scolastico scholarium ipsius Collegii, et qualiter in victualibus providetur eisdem, ac super aliis articulis in statutis eiusdem Collegii Wyntoniam diligenter inquirant et scrutinium faciant, corrigenda et reformanda etiam in eodem juxtâ prefata statuta et secundum quod pro utilitate, honore, honestate, ac felici regimine prefati Collegii prope Wyntoniam et personarum eiusdem melius viderint expedire corrigant et reforment. Et si forsân aliqua ibidem invenerint corrigenda que absque gravi incommodo per se corrigere non poterint aut debite reformare, ea quam cito ad id obtulerit se facultas, infrâ mensem proximè sequentem domino Wyntoniensi episcopo qui pro tempore fuerit, vel eius vicario in spiritualibus generali, aut sede vacante custodi spiritualitatis episcopatûs eiusdem, denuncient per ipsorum aliquem corrigenda et debite reformanda et pro reformatione, correccione, et punicione debitis eorundem diligenter insistant et persequantur etiam juxta posse quorum omnium consciencias in hâc parte apud Altissimum artius oneramus. Volentes preterea quod dictus custos Collegii Oxonie, vel in absenciâ ipsius vicecustos, per litteras suas sigillatas et certum eorum nuncium litteras huiusmodi deferentem premuniat in Collegio prope Wyntoniam, et non alibi, custodem, si presens fuerit, et magistrum informatorem Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam, aut ipso custode absente vicecustodem et magistrum

¹ Statutes of New College, Rubric III. The words there are ‘Inter festum Translacionis Sancti Thome Martyris’ which was celebrated on July 7th.

predictum de die quo in eodem Collegio premissa facere et exercere vel ad electionem de quâ inferiùs fit mencio procedere voluerit, per septem hebdomadas antequam Wyntoniam preveniat pro eisdem ; quibus quidem litteris premunitionis per eosdem receptis, idem custos vel vicecustos et magister informator prefatum custodem vel vicecustodem Collegii Oxonie de die receptionis litterarum huiusmodi per eundem nuncium litteratoriè certificent indilatè. Et ut scolares dicti Collegii prope Wyntoniam, necnon illi qui priùs scolares fuerint in eodem tempore electionis predictè personaliter valeant interesse examinationem in hâc parte subituri, eos de tempore electionis huiusmodi per custodem vel vicecustodem et magistrum informatorem predictos per cedulas¹ in duabus majoribus portis et valvis capelle dicti Collegii borealibus affigendas infrà duos dies a die receptionis litterarum predictarum continuè numerandos volumus premuniri. Quo quidem supervisionis et scrutinii tempore volumus, quod si totalis numerus scolarium et sociorum in dicto Collegio nostro Oxonie nostris statutis limitatus in uno, duobus aut pluribus eciam quotcunque fuerit diminutus, tunc supervisores predicti unà cum custode, vicecustode, et magistro informatore scolarium eiusdem Collegii prope Wyntoniam statim post supervisionem et scrutinium supradicta pauperes scolares de dicto Collegii nostro prope Wyntoniam, et si opus fuerit, alios qui priùs fuerant in eodem, diligenter et fideliter examinent super sufficienciâ litterature in gramaticâ condicionibus moribus ac qualitatibus superiùs recitatis. Quâ examinatione sic factâ et habilitate sufficienciâque ipsorum scolarium in premissis omnibus et singulis per communem consensum dictorum examinantium approbatis, de ipsis scolaribus magis ydoneos tot eligant dicti examinantes ad dictum Collegium nostrum Oxonie, quot possunt supplere deficientem numerum in eodem, secundum ordinem personarum et locorum, modumque et formam in proximo precedenti statuto plenius recitatos, et eisdem in omnibus observatis. Volentes et eciam statuentes quod prefati socii dicti Collegii nostri Oxonie pro supervisione et electione predictis, ut premittitur, eligendi, postquam electi fuerint, in presentîâ ipsorum eligencium, quod omnia et singula superiùs et in statuto de electione Scolarum in Collegium nostrum prope Wyntoniam faciendâ recitata, odio et favore, invidiâ et timore, prece et precio postpositis quibuscunque, quatenus ad ipsos pertinet fideliter facient et diligenter eciam exercebunt, tactis et inspectis per ipsos sacrosanctis Evangeliiis, prestant corporaliter iuramentum. Quodque custos Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam, aut ipsius vicecustos, et prefatus magister in gramaticâ informator, antequam ad examinationes et electiones huiusmodi procedatur, in presenciâ custodis Collegii nostri Oxonie et sociorum predictorum aut, ipso custode absente, vicecustodis et sociorum corundem, tactis et inspectis per ipsos sacrosanctis Evan-

¹ Notices.

geliis prestant consimile juramentum. Et ut totalis numerus scolarium nostri Collegii Oxonie citius et facilius impleatur ac semper integer per Dei gratiam conservetur, statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod si in examinatione predictâ ultrâ numerum ad Collegium nostrum Oxonie requisitum plures de scholaribus ipsius Collegii prope Wyntoniam et aliis qui prius fuerint in eodem reperiantur habiles et ydonei, ad ipsum Collegium Oxonie, si opus esset, merito eligendi et eciam assumendi, ad ipsum Collegium Oxonie nominentur; et de nominibus et cognominibus omnium scholarium eorundem inter custodem Collegii nostri Oxonie et socios electos et juratos predictos, seu ipso custode absente inter vicecustodem eiusdem Collegii et eosdam socios ex parte unâ et custodem Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam ac vicecustodem et magistrum informatorem eiusdem ex parte alterâ tempore predicto annuatim fiant mutuo indenture. Ita videlicet, ut eorum nomina et cognomina eo ordine in dictis indenturis scribantur, quo magis ydonei reperiuntur in examinatione predictâ secundem ordinem, condiciones et qualitates suprâ in statuto proximo recitatas, vel si forsân ante tempus supervisionis inibi proxime faciende numerum dicti Collegii nostri Oxonie minui contigerit, ad intimacionem custodis vel vicecustodis eiusdem Collegii Oxonie custodi ac magistro informatori Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam, seu vicecustodi et magistro eidem, per eorum litteras faciendam, quam infra tres dies a tempore diminucionis numeri predicti fieri volumus et statuimus de personis eisdem numerus sic deficiens statim absque eleccione aliâ poterit et debeat impleri. Quas quidem examinacionem et nominacionem scholarium et indenturas singulis supervisionis temporibus fieri volumus, quamvis totalis numerus scholarium vel sociorum Collegii nostri Oxonie tempore examinacionis predictæ non fuerit diminutus. Dictis vero litteris intimacionis per custodem seu vicecustodem Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam et magistrum informatorem predictum receptis iidem custos seu vicecustos et magister scholares in dictis indenturis nominatos ordine illo quo scripti fuerint in eisdem, si superstites existant, et laborare valeant, alioquin scholares alios in dictis indenturis nominatos eciam eodem ordine quo scripti fuerint in indenturis predictis infrâ unum diem a tempore recepcionis littere absque dolo et fraude seu malo ingenio per cedula, ut premittitur, premuniant, quod infrâ octo dies proximo tunc sequentes ad Collegium nostrum Oxonie, ut inibi admittantur, sine ulteriori dilatione quâcunque personaliter accedant, iidemque custos seu vicecustos et magister prefatis custodi seu vicecustodi Collegii Oxonie per suas litteras nomina et cognomina scholarium quos transmittunt ac illorum pro quibus eis scriptum fuerat, in casu quo alios miserint, causamque missionis sue continentes distinctè certificent et apertè, ipsas litteras per scholares eosdem transmittentes. Quos quidem scholares sic nominatos necnon et scholares alios tempore

supervisionis predicte, ut premittitur, electos, cum ad dictum Collegium Oxonie accesserint, custos et socii eiusdem Collegii, seu in ipsius custodis absentiâ, vicecustos et iidem socii, primo die adventûs eorum, vel in crastino ad ultimum, in virtute iuramenti dicto Collegio Oxonie per eos prestiti in scolares ipsius Collegii Oxonie ad annos probationis admittere debeant et eciam teneantur, Statuto de prerogativâ consanguineorum superiùs edito in omnibus semper salvo, hoc quoque proviso, quod de nominatis huiusmodi venientibus ad Collegium Oxonie illi primo admittantur, qui in indenturis et litteris responsivis huiusmodi primò scripti fuerint et eciam nominati. Quo insuper supervisionis tempore alii pueri et choriste capelle ibidem in lecturâ plano cantu et antiquo Donato competenter instructi et infra etatem nostris statutis limitatam constituti per dictos examinatores et supervisores examinentur, et qui habiles et ydonei reperti fuerint elegantur, de quibus numerus scolarium ibidem tunc deficiens impleatur, ceterorumque puerorum sic, ut prefertur, instructorum et examinatorum nomina et cognomina in indenturis predictis scribantur, quos ordine illo, quo in indenturis scripti et nominati fuerint, in dictum Collegium prope Wyntoniam per custodem vel in ipsius absentiâ vicecustodem et magistrum informatorem predictos recipi volumus loco scolarium ad Collegium nostrum Oxonie, ut premittitur, mittendorum decedentium seu alias recedentium ab eodem. Et si forsan numerus septuaginta sociorum vel scolarium in Collegio Oxonie limitatus per sex vel plures ante primum diem mensis Maii proximè tunc sequentem fuerit diminutus et per nominatos in dictis indenturis nequeat adimpleri, statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus quod tunc custos Collegii nostri Oxonie ac duo socii eiusdem Collegii in hoc casu formâ que premittitur electi et eciam iurati, vel ipso custode absente seu aliàs impedito vicecustos et socii predicti ad Collegium nostrum prope Wyntoniam accedant pro eleccione et nominatione scolarium faciendis ad numerum scolarium Collegii Oxonie deficientem supplendum modo et formâ superiùs limitatis, factâ primitùs quindecim dierum premunitione per dictum custodem Collegii nostri Oxonie, vel in absencia suâ per vicecustodem eiusdem, per litteras suas custodi vel vicecustodi Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam de die adventûs eorundem ad Wyntoniam et eleccionis tempore memorato. Sic quod ante finem mensis Maii predicti totalis numerus scolarium Collegii nostri Oxonie effectualiter et realiter impleatur. Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod quocienscunque aliqua eleccio pauperum scolarium clericorum ad Collegium nostrum Oxonie de personis quibuscunque eligendis immineat facienda, ipsa eleccio omnino fiat in prefato Collegio nostro prope Wyntoniam modo et formâ superiùs recitatis et non alibi quovis modo: Quodque nullus cuiuscunque statûs fuerit condicionis vel generis aliter vel alio modo eligatur, recipiatur, assumatur, aut ibidem moretur tanquam scholaris aut

socius nec quicquam percipiat de dicto nostro Collegio Oxonie ullo modo quocunque exquisito titulo vel colore. Nos premissa omnia et singula in huiusmodi ordinacione et statuto contenta a custode et sociis prefati nostri Collegii prope Wyntoniam quatenus eosdem concernunt precipimus et statuimus per ipsos inviolabiliter observari. Ac eisdem adjiciendo statuimus et ordinamus quod prefati scolares in Collegium nostrum prope Wyntoniam loco scolarium ad Collegium nostrum Oxonie mittendorum seu in Collegio nostro prope Wyntoniam decedencium seu aliàs recedencium ab eodem, ut premittitur, admittendi quam citius fieri poterit infra octo dies a tempore missionis, decessûs, vel recessûs scolarium predictorum continuè numerandos, si presentes fuerint, recipiantur et eciam admittantur sine difficultate quacunque, prerogativâ consanguineorum et ordine locorum predictis in omnibus semper salvis. Et ne bona dicti nostri Collegii circa personas huiusmodi que litterarum studio ad profectum scolasticum et divini cultûs augmentum insistere non intendunt contra nostre intencionis propositum, ac in exclusionem seu retardacionem aliorum proficere cupientium inefficaciter expendantur, statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus quod quilibet scolaris in Collegium nostrum Oxonie ad annos probationis admittendus, antequam admittatur, juret quod proponit et intendit firmiter per quinquennium ad minus in dicto Collegio Oxonie permanere insistendo per idem tempus ibidem studio litterarum. Et si contingat eorum aliquem ex Collegio predicto infra dictum quinquennium finaliter recedere, preterquam in casibus in statutis nostris limitatis seu absque aliâ causâ rationabili necessariâ et sufficienti per custodem vicecustodem decanos bursarios et sex alios eiusdem Collegii seniores et discretiores, quorum duo juriste existant, adprobanda, pro comunis emolumentis et proficuis aliis quibuscunque a dicto nostro Collegio per eum et nomine pro receptis eidem Collegio satisfacere debeat realiter et eciam teneatur. Ordinantes insuper quod custos Collegii nostri Oxonie et socii supradicti eundo ad Collegium nostrum prope Wyntoniam pro electionibus et aliis supradictis et exinde et deinde ad Collegium Oxonie sumptibus eiusdem Collegii Oxonie, stando vero et commorando apud Collegium nostrum prope Wyntoniam pro eisdem negociis, expensis eiusdem Collegii prope Wyntoniam existant.

IV. QUID ERIT, QUANDO ELIGENTES IN ELECCIONIBUS DISCORDENT.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod si examinatores predicti in eleccione aliquâ seu admissione scolarium in Collegium nostrum Oxonie seu prope Wyntoniam faciendâ super approbacione habilitatis et sufficiencie scolarium huiusmodi inter se discordent et in his infra tempus unius diei consentire nequeant quovismodo, tunc ille et illi habeantur in moribus aliisque prenotatis probati habiles

et electi, in quem vel quos maior pars ipsorum examinantium consenserit in hac parte. Et cum prefata duo nostra Collegia, licet locis situata diversis, ex unâ stirpe prodeant, originaliterque ab uno fonte procedant, in substanciâ eciam non discrepent, quorum naturaliter non est diversus effectus, convenit, congruit, expedit, atque decet, ut que cognacione vicinâ congaudent, unius eiusdemque nominis seu vocabuli titulo presignantur, quociens opus fuerit mutuis se prosequantur suffragiis et favoribus sibi invicem subveniant oportunis. Idcirco statuimus, ordinamus et volumus quod in actionibus, litibus, causis, et controversiis, in quibuscunque curiis et locis, coram quibuscunque iudicibus, ecclesiasticis vel secularibus, aut aliis amicabilibus compositoribus per Collegiorum dictorum custodes, vel eorum alterum, seu contra eosdem custodes, vel eorum alterum, occasione bonorum, possessionum, aut iurium spiritualium vel temporalium seu rerum mobilium et immobilium ad dicta Collegiâ vel ipsorum alterum spectantium motis seu movendis in sanis consiliis auxiliis et favoribus oportunis ipsa Collegia se invicem preveniant et mutuis subvencionibus ac patrociniis sibi succurrant, custodesque, socii, et scholares omnes et singuli Collegiorum ipsorum presentes et futuri ad favores consilia et auxilia huiusmodi, sicut et prout ac quociens opus fuerit, cum super hiis congruè requisiti fuerint, alterutrum impendenda presentis nostre ordinationis et statuti vigore artiùs obligati existant, et in virtute prestandi sive prestiti per eosdem dictis Collegiis juramenti efficaciter teneantur. Sicque gaudeant se mutuâ defensione munitos, quos in origine idempinitas, in numero paritas, in nominibus equalitas, et annuente Domino mutue ac perpetue caritatis integritas conformiter decorarunt. Nolentes quod aliquis de Collegiis predictis pretextu alicuius presidii seu impensi favoris in casibus huiusmodi quicquam preter expensas rationabiles et necessarias exigit quovismodo. Ordinantes preterea, quod custodes, socii, et scholares utriusque nostri Collegii supradicti ordinationes et statuta integra alterutrius Collegii per nos edita et edenda¹ penes se alterutrum habeant nostro sigillata sigillo, que omnia et singula iidem custodes socii et scholares omnes et singuli, quatenus ipsa ordinationes et statuta eos communiter vel divisim seu singulariter concernunt, inviolabiliter imperpetuum observare artius teneantur et debeant, et ad ea, sicut premittitur, observanda tam custodes quam eciam omnes et singulos dictorum Collegiorum socios et scholares artari volumus sub ipsorum debito juramenti.

V. DE JURAMENTO SCOLARIUM COLLEGII PROPE WYNTONIAM STATIM POST QUINTUMDECIMUM ANNUM COMPLETUM PRESTANDO.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus quod scholaris quilibet in Collegium nostrum prope Wyntoniam admissus statim postquam deci-

¹ Wykeham then did not regard this as the final edition of his Statutes.

mun sextum etatis sue annum attigerit¹ in presenciâ custodis, vicecustodis, et sociorum presbiterorum dicti Collegii, tactis per ipsum corporaliter sacrosanctis Evangeliiis, juret publice et personaliter sub hac formâ—‘Ego N. in Collegium sancte Marie prope Wyntoniam admissus juro quod non habeo aliquid de quo michi constat unde possum expendere annuatim ultra quinque marcas sterlingorum. Item si contingat me scire aliqua secreta dicti Collegii, ipsa in dampnum sive prejudicium ipsius non revelabo ad extra. Item quod ad dicti Collegii melioracionem, augmentacionem bonorum, terrarum, possessionum, reddituum, et jurium eiusdem conservacionem et defensionem promocionemque et expedicionem negotiorum dicti Collegii quorumcunque, ad quemcunque statum imposterum devenero, in sanis consiliis, beneficiis, favoribusque et auxiliis, quantum in me fuerit, et ad me pertinuerit, diligenter juvabo, et pro eisdem fideliter laborabo, quamdiu vixero in hoc mundo. Item quod non procurabo diminucionem, irritationem, seu annullacionem alicuius numeri in presentibus statutis et ordinacionibus limitati, vel ea fieri permittam, secundum meum posse, aut eisdem consentiam quovismodo. Item quod omnia statuta dictum Collegium concernencia per reverendum in Christo patrem Dñ Willm de Wykeham fundatorem ipsius Collegii edita et per eundem edenda, et non alia, secundum planum litteralem et grammaticalem intellectum ipsorum, quantum in me fuerit, tenebo et inviolabiliter observabo, ac, quantum in me fuerit, faciam ab aliis teneri et eciam observari. Quodque nulla alia statuta seu ordinaciones, interpretationes, immutaciones, injunciones, declaraciones, aut exposiciones alias presentibus ordinacionibus et statutis, vel qualitercunque vero intellectui eorundem repugnantes vel repugnantia, derogantes vel derogantia, contrarias vel contraria, per quemcunque seu quoscunque alium vel alios quam per eundem reverendum patrem Willm de Wykeham fundatorem predictum fiendas vel fienda quomodolibet acceptabo, vel ad ea consentiam, aut ipsa aliquialiter admittam, nec eisdem parebo ullo tempore, vel intendam, vel illis vel eorum aliqua ullo modo utar in Collegio vel extra, tacitè vel expressè. Item quod non ero detractor, susurro, seu faciens obloquia, aut provocans odium, iram, discordias, invidiam, contumelias, rixas, vel jurgia, aut speciales vel precellentes prerogativas nobilitatis, generis, scienciarum, facultatum, aut divitiarum allegans, nec intra socios presbiteros eiusdem Collegii, aut alios dicti Collegii scholares, australes, aquilonares seu boreales, aut patrie ad patriam, generis ad genus, nobilitatis ad nobilitatem vel ad ignobilitatem, seu alias qualitercunque comparaciones, que odiose sunt², in verbo, vel in facto, causâ commonendi

¹ I. e. as soon as he has completed his fifteenth year.

² An old and familiar proverb. ‘Comparisons are odorous,’ says Dogberry : Shakespeare’s *Much Ado*, III. 5. ‘Caparisons do not become a young woman,’ says Mrs. Malaprop : Sheridan’s *Rivals*, IV. 2.

maliciosè socios vel scholares, faciam quovismodo tacitè vel expressè. Item quod nullas conventiculas¹, conspiraciones, confederaciones, seu pacciones aliquas ubicunque infra regnum Anglie vel extra contra ordinationes et statuta dictum Collegium concernencia, vel contra ipsius Collegii statum, commodum, vel honorem, custodem, vel vicecustodem, vel magistrum informatorem, aut hostiarium, vel aliquem socium vel scholarem eiusdem Collegii illicitè faciam, nec ipsa procurabo seu permittam ab aliis fieri, quantum in me fuerit, quomodolibet in futurum, seu facientibus ipsa vel aliquod eorundem prestabo seu dabo consilium, auxilium, vel favorem, aut eisdem scienter interesse presumam, nec ipsis consentiam tacitè vel expressè. Et si aliquem vel aliquos scivero contrarium aut contraria procurantes, seu eciam facientes, ea custodi vel vicecustodi et bursariis certificabo, et eos expressè premuniam ore tenus vel in scriptis. Quodque tranquillitatem, pacem, commodum, et honorem dicti Collegii et sociorum eiusdem unitatem quantum in me fuerit et ad me pertinuerit, viis et modis quibus potero, conservabo, et ab aliis conservari et fieri procurabo. Item si contingat me, quod absit, propter mea demerita juxta exigenciam presentium statutorum a predicto Collegio expelli seu eciam removeri, nunquam ipsum Collegium, custodem, vicecustodem, seu socium aliquem vel magistrum informatorem aut hostiarium eiusdem occasione expulsionis seu remocionis huiusmodi prosequar, molestabo, seu inquietabo per me vel alios, seu ab aliis prosequi molestari seu inquietari quomodolibet procurabo in foro ecclesiastico seu seculari; sed omni accioni seculari, canonice et civili, appellacionique et querele in eâ parte fiendis, et quarumlibet litterarum impetracioni, precibus principum, prelatorum, procerum, magnatum, et aliorum quorumcunque, et quibuslibet juris vel facti remediis aliis, per que me petere possem in integrum restitui vel reconciliari quantum ad jus et titulum seu possessionem in ipso Collegio vindicanda, in vim pacti renuncio expressè in presenti et renuntiabo in scriptis, si exactus fuero, in meâ expulsionem predictâ. Item quod omnia et singula ordinationes et statuta dicti Collegii, quatenus ipsa me concernunt, fideliter observabo. Alioquin poenas in non parentes in premissis vel eorum aliquo in dicti Collegii ordinationibus et statutis inflictas et eciam ordinatas sine contradiccione quacunque subibo et me humiliter subiturum promitto et fideliter observabo juxta omnem vim, formam, et effectum ordinationum et statutorum dictorum. Item quod non inpetrabo dispensacionem aliquam contra juramenta mea predicta, vel contra ordinationes et statuta de quibus premittitur, aut ipsorum aliquod, nec dispensacionem huiusmodi per me alium vel alios publicè vel occultè impetrari aut fieri procurabo directè vel indirectè. Et si forsan aliquam

¹ Prayer meetings. Aimed, probably, at the followers of Wycliffe. *Ante*, p. 82.

dispensacionem huiusmodi impetrari vel gratis offerri aut concedi contigerit, cuiuscunque fuerit auctoritatis, seu si generaliter vel specialiter, aut aliàs sub quâcunque formâ verborum concessa, ipsâ non utar, nec eisdem consentiam quovismodo. Sic Deus me adjuvet et hec sancta Dei Evangelia.' Nostros vero consanguineos prescriptum eciam prestare iuramentum volumus, illo articulo duntaxat excepto, quod non possunt expendere ultra quinque marcas de quibus fit mencio in eodem. De quo quidem iuramento loquere et die prestationis eiusdem iuramenti et anno Incarnacionis Domini nostri Jesu Christi unâ cum nominibus et cognominibus interessentium statim fieri volumus prothocollum, in instrumentum publicum, si oportuerit, redigendum per aliquem notarium, penes custodem et socios predictos perpetuò custodiendum, nec alicui scolari sextumdecimum etatis sue annum attingenti dicti nostri Collegii commune¹ aut alia eiusdem beneficia ministrentur, donec supradictum presterit iuramentum.

VI. DE ELECCIONE CUSTODIS COLLEGII NOSTRI PROPE WYNTON.
ET JURAMENTO EIUSDEM.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod Collegio nostro prope Wynton. custode destituto, ipsius Collegii vicecustos presbiteri socii perpetui seu major pars eorundem custodem et socios Collegii nostri Oxonie infra duos dies a tempore destitucionis huiusmodi eis note continuè numerandos per eorum litteras sigillo eorum comuni vel aliquo sigillo autentico sigillatas de dictâ destitucione certificent; qui quidem custos et socii Collegii Oxonie de destitucione huiusmodi sic premuniti infra unius diei spatium a tempore premunicionis huiusmodi simul conveniant in capellâ dicti Collegii nostri Oxonie de die eleccionis futuri custodis Collegii nostri prope Wynton. fiende, ut convenit, tractaturi, quam eleccionis diem quam citius comodè fieri poterit infra quindenam extunc immediatè sequentem pro eleccione huiusmodi faciendâ per consensum et voluntatem maioris partis ipsorum statuunt et prefigant prefatum terminum taliter moderando, quod infra mensem a tempore note destitutionis predicte in Collegio prope Wynton. eleccionem ipsam finaliter faciant omnimodo. Hoc tamen proviso, quod socios suos absentes per decem dies a tempore premunicionis infra-scripte eis faciende, priusquam ad futuri custodis dicti Collegii prope Wynton. eleccionem procedant, teneantur et debeant expectare. Prefatus quoque custos, si presens fuerit, vel in ipsius absentiâ vicecustos qui pro tempore fuerit, omnes et singulos dicti Collegii Oxonie socios tunc absentes per cedulas² unam vel plures in ostio

¹ Commons.

² Precepts or Notices.

capelle et in exteriori portâ occidentali eiusdem Collegii affigendas faciat premuniri, ut ipsi unâ cum aliis dicti Collegii sociis tunc presentibus mane et in die pro huiusmodi eleccione assignato in capellâ dicti Collegii nostri Oxonie pro novo custode dicti Collegii prope Wyntoniam eligendo intersint personaliter sub penâ amissionis comunarum suarum, quas per mensem continuum in et de dicto Collegio essent aliâs percepturi¹; quam penam ipsos et alios dicti Collegii socios quoscunque de eleccione predictâ, ut prefertur, premunitos, si cessante ignoranciâ minimè affectatâ, vel legitimo impedimento tempore assignato non veniant, et eleccioni predictæ non interfuerint, incurrere volumus ipso facto. Quibus die et loco ipsis in simul aggregatis, expositâ per dictum custodem Collegii nostri Oxonie aut vicecustodem vel alium socium sufficientem causâ congregacionis huiusmodi, scilicet pro eleccione futuri custodis Collegii prope Wyntoniam faciendâ, pro Spiritûs Sancti graciâ in hac parte uberius impetrandâ antequam ad eleccionem procedant missam de eodem Sancto Spiritu faciant inter se solemniter celebrari; quâ celebratâ statim fiat una collacio² per dictum custodem vel vicecustodem vel alium socium publicè in comuni, et legatur tunc temporis plenè et perfectè hoc presens statutum³ et hec nostra ordinacio eciam antequam procedatur ad eleccionem predictam. Deinde ad eleccionem futuri custodis Collegii prope Wintoniam premunitorum, ut premittitur, absenciâ non obstante, in formâ infrascriptâ ulterius procedatur;—videlicet assumantur et deputentur de unanimi, si fieri poterit, sociorum predictorum consensu pariter et assensu, vel si hoc fieri comode non poterit, per maiorem partem huiusmodi sociorum quinque et non plures de sociis eiusdem Collegii nostri Oxonie, discreciore, maturiores, provecciores et fidedigniores, presertim in scienciis et facultatibus, quibus huiusmodi socii sic assumendi institerint graduati, quorum videlicet unus theologus et alius canonista, tercius civilista, duo vero de artibus seu philosophiâ magistri existant; quos quidem socios quinque sic assumptos et eciam deputatos scrutatores volumus nuncupari; qui omnes et singuli scrutatores ac omnes alii socii supradicti, tactis per ipsos et ipsorum singulos sacrosanctis Dei Evangeliiis coram custodè seu vicecustode predicto, corporale iuramentum prestabunt tunc ibidem, quod postpositis et cessantibus omnimodis amore, favore, odio, timore, invidiâ, partialitate, affectione consanguinitatis et affinitatis, seu alicuius facultatis, necnon acceptione personarum patrie vel occasione quacunque precis aut precii cum omni celeritate quâ poterunt, et absque more dispendio, unum de ipsis scrutatoribus vel de aliis sociis de ipso nostro Collegio Oxonie, seu de sociis presbiteris Collegii nostri

¹ *Ante*, p. 339.

² A speech to open the proceedings.

³ See the proceedings at Warden Lee's Election, Chapter XXIV.

prope Wintoniam ; aut de illis qui aliquando fuerunt in ipso Collegio nostro Oxonie seu Collegio prope Wintoniam socii, et ex causis licitis et honestis recesserunt, in theologiâ aut jure canonico vel civili graduatum seu in artibus magistrum, in sacris ordinibus constitutum quam citius ex tunc fieri poterit in presbiterum ordinandum, triginta etatis sue annos habentem, eciam si beneficiatus existat, quem in ipsorum conscienciis magis ydoneum, sufficientiorem, discretiorem, utiliorem, aptiorem ad subeundum, gerendum, faciendum, exercendum custodis officium Collegii prope Wyntoniam nominabunt, necnon quod illum, quem nominaverunt, sperant et firmiter credunt quoad bonum et salubre regimen et diligentem curam ipsius Collegii prope Wyntoniam personarum, statutorum, ac bonorum eiusdem Collegii terrarumque, possessionum, et reddituum spiritualium et temporalium et jurium eorundem plus posse proficere et debere. Consimile vero juramentum dicti Collegii Oxonie custodem et vicecustodem ante electionem predictam prestare volumus coram scrutatoribus et sociis supradictis. Jurabunt insuper dicti scrutatores modo quo supra, videlicet tactis per eos sacrosanctis Evangeliiis, statim ante ipsum scrutinium coram ipsâ comitivâ, custode seu vicecustode vel seniori socio dicti Collegii Oxonie eos onerante, quod nullum procuraverunt seu procurari fecerunt, seu procurabunt vel movebunt verbo vel signo, prece vel precio, ad alium vel aliter de se ipsis vel aliis nominandis quam ipsius socii requisiti seu scrutati dictaverit justa et sana propria consciencia, et quod votum¹ cuiuslibet predictorum sociorum in ipsâ nominacione diligenter et fideliter examinabunt ; quorum quidem scrutatorum duo seniores coram tribus ceteris conscrutatoribus suis votis suis in hac parte primo purè, sponte, simpliciter, secretè, et singillatim emissis et in scriptis distinctè redactis vota reliquorum trium conscrutatorum suorum modo consimili scrutari et in scriptis redigere diligenter et fideliter teneantur et debeant omnimodo. Deinde vero iidem quinque scrutatores communiter atque simul vota omnium et singulorum aliorum sociorum predictorum diligenter, secretò, et singillatim eciam perscrutentur, ac votum et dictum cuiuslibet socii examinati, ipso vidente, scribant vel unus eorum scribat, statimque ante recessum ipsorum scrutatorum examinantium et in presenciâ cuiuslibet examinati votum illud legant, vel legat aliquis eorundem ; in quo quidem scrutinio factâ collatione inter se numeri ad numerum duntaxat si invenerint unam personam vota majoris partis cuiuslibet facultatis omnium sociorum predictorum tunc presencium habere, ipsum scrutinium de huiusmodi nominatâ personâ mox per unum eorum publicent in communi, quâ publicatione sic factâ, illa persona pro nominatâ in custodem habeatur, in quam maior pars omnium sociorum predictorum tunc presencium consenserit supradicta. Si vero in dicto

¹ Vote.

serutinio in unam personam consensum non fuerit ut prefertur, tunc iterato absque omni tumultu, contradiccione, querelâ, appellacione, supplicacione, seu quocunque alio juris vel facti impedimento electioni future sive nominacioni prestando fiat consimile scrutinium modo et formâ predictis, donec in unam personam ad officium custodis per maiorem partem sociorum predictorum consensum fuerit et assensum. Quibus omnibus sic peractis, nullo alio jure ordine vel processu aut solempnitate in hac parte observatis, seu eciam requisitis, illa persona in custodem Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam sic in scrutinio finaliter nominata, citius quo comode fieri poterit, per unum de senioribus ipsius Collegii Oxonie unâ cum litteris formam electionis prefate necnon presentis nostri statuti et nominati huiusmodi iuramenti prestandi tenores plenarie continentibus sigillo comuni dicti Collegii Oxonie sigillatis Dñō Epō Wyntonie qui pro tempore fuerit, vel ipso in remotis agente, ipsius in spiritualibus vicario generali, aut sede episcopali vacante, custodi spiritualitatis eiusdem presentetur : quibus quidem litteris super electione seu nominacione huiusmodi ipsiusque modo et formâ absque probacione aliâ, plenam fidem volumus adhiberi. Qui quidem socius cum dictâ personâ in custodem Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam nominatâ mittendus coram Dñō Epō Wyntonie, seu illo cui dictam presentacionem fieri contingit, collationem facere teneatur dictum Collegium prope Wyntoniam, personamque nominatam, et omnes alias personas dicti Collegii eidem specialiter decenter et honorifice commendando. Ipse vero Dñs Epus Wyntonie seu ipsius vicarius generalis aut eustos spiritualitatis predictus, cum dictam presentacionem fieri continget, electionem sic factam absque more dispendio et sine processu judiciario, et absque impugnatione electionis, jure nominacionis predictæ confirmet. Si autem Dñs Epus supradictus, aliisque ex predictis personis ad quem dictam presentacionem fieri contigerit, per quinque dies a tempore presentacionis predictæ sibi factæ continue numerandos noluerit electionem de personâ predictâ in formâ predictâ et infra mensem predictum factam confirmare, extunc electus huiusmodi eo ipso presentis nostri statuti vigore in custodem dicti nostri Collegii prope Wyntoniam sit prefectus, et pro vero custode et perpetuo habeatur. Si vero socii dicti nostri Collegii infra mensem supradictum non elegerint aut prefatam electionis formam non observaverint, tunc omni potestate eligendi illâ vice ipsos volumus fore privatos ac potestatem providendi prefato Collegio prope Wyntoniam de custode ydoneo Dñō Epō Wyntoniam, vel ipsius vicario, aut custodi supradicto cui presentacio facta, aut aliâs facienda fuerit supradicta in dictis casibus concedimus per presentes. Ita tamen quod unum socium verum et perpetuum ipsius Collegii Oxonie seu socium presbyterum Collegii prope Wyntoniam, vel qui prius fuerat in Collegio Oxonie seu in Collegium prope Wyntoniam, et ex causis honestis recesserat ab

eadem, virum utique ydoneum et discretum, providum et eciam circumspectum, modo quo premittitur graduatum in sacris ordinibus constitutum quam citius fieri poterit in presbiterum ordinandum, triginta etatis sue annos habentem, eciam si beneficiatus existat, quem secundum Deum et conscienciam suam bonam ad officium custodis huiusmodi Collegii prope Wyntoniam magis ydoneum, aptum, et utilem esse crediderit, in casibus supradictis infra quindenam ex tunc immediatè sequentem preficiat in custodem. Custodem vero huiusmodi, qualitercunque confirmatus seu prefectus fuerit, statim post confirmationem vel pfectionem suam, primò coram illo qui ipsum confirmaverit vel prefecerit in custodem, et subsequenter coram scolaribus et presbiteris sociis Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam, antequam ad administracionem aliquam admittatur, tactis et inspectis per ipsum sacrosanctis Evangeliiis subscriptum volumus prestare iuramentum.—‘Ego N. in custodem Collegii sancte Marie prope Wyntoniam prefectus iuro, tactis et inspectis per me istis sacrosanctis Evangeliiis, quod dictum Collegium omnesque terras, tenementa, possessiones, redditus spirituales et temporales, jura, libertates, privilegia, et bona quecunque eiusdem, necnon omnes et singulos scolares, socios, et personas ipsius Collegii juxta statuta et ordinationes reverendi patris Dñi Willm̄ de Wykeham fundatoris ipsius Collegii absque personarum, generis, aut patrie exceptione quâcunque, regam, custodiam, dirigam et eciam gubernabo, et per alios regi, custodiri, dirigi et gubernari faciam juxta posse. Item quod non magis uni quam alteri scolarium, presbiterorum, sociorum, et personarum dicti Collegii injustè favens aut partialis ero, nec me partem pro aliquo aliquid faciam contra justiciam aut contra charitatis et fraternitatis amorem gravamina vel molestias alicui quomodolibet per me vel alium inferendo. Quodque quantum in me fuerit correcciones, puniciones, et reformationes debitas rationabiles atque justas de quibusbet delictis, criminibus, et excessibus sociorum scolarium et personarum dicti Collegii quorumcunque, quociens ubi et quando ac prout opus fuerit, juxta negotii qualitatem omnemque vim, formam, et effectum ordinationum et statutorum dicti Collegii per dictum patrem editorem, absque partialitate quâcunque, postpositis et cessantibus omnimodis prece, precio, amore, timore, odio, invidiâ, et favore, necnon affectionibus consanguinitatis et affinitatis prerogativis et specialibus, ex quibuscunque causis pretensis et conceptis, diligenter et indifferenter faciam et exercebo, seu per alios fieri et exerceri faciam, et eciam procurabo, et ea, quae in eâ parte fuerint facienda, fideliter in omnibus exsequar et exsequi faciam juxta posse. Item quod gubernacioni et regimini omnium terrarum, possessionum et reddituum spiritualium et temporalium, necnon administracionum bonorum et rerum ad ipsum Collegium qualitercunque pertinencium

cum omni diligenciâ et providenciâ mihi a Deo concessis fideliter et diligenter intendam ac alios eiusdem Collegii officarios et ministros deputatos et deputandos eorum officiis et ministeriis intendere faciam juxta posse. Item quod omnia et singula bona et catalla dicti Collegii ad commodum et utilitatem eiusdem, prout necessitas evidens exegerit ac statuta et ordinaciones predicti patris in hac parte dictaverint, administrabo, eaque procurabo et faciam utiliter et fideliter ab aliis ministrari, et quae residua fuerint et excrescent conservabo et faciam ad incrementum dicti Collegii et commodum fideliter conservari. Item quod lites et placita quecunque ipsius Collegii defendam, necnon omnia et singula negocia ipsum Collegium qualitercunque concernencia prosequar diligenter, possessionesque, libertates, privilegia et jura quecunque ipsius Collegii manutenebo viriliter et defendam et ab aliis manuteneri faciam et defendi. Ita tamen quod causas placita aut lites graves in quibus verti poterit ipsius Collegii exheredacio vel grave prejudicium absque omnium dicti Collegii capellanorum sociorum, vel maioris partis eorundem, maturo et deliberato consensu, consilio, et assensu non incipiam vel movebo, nec inchoari aut moveri faciam quovismodo. Item quod ultra duos menses continuos vel interpellatis vicibus discontinuos in anno aliquo a dicto Collegio absens non ero nisi in et pro negociis Collegii supradicti. Item quociens aliqua eleccio de scholaribus in Collegium Oxonie vel in Collegium prope Wyntoniam predictum immineat facienda, ut solum tales eligantur quos secundum ordinaciones, condiciones et qualitates in ordinacionibus et statutis dictorum Collegiorum expressas habiles **et ydoneos** reputaverim, et quos in scienciis et facultatibus quibus **insistent** ad commodum et utilitatem Collegiorum ipsorum plus posse proficere ac debere firmiter crediderim, sine personarum vel patrie acceptione, amore, odio, invidiâ, et favore, timore prece ac precio postpositis quibuscunque, quantum ad me pertinet, partes meas fideliter interponam et id fieri effectualiter procurabo. Item ut dicto Collegio et scholaribus eiusdem de bonis honestis sufficientibus et ydoneis magistro informatore et hostiario sub ipso pro informacione dictorum scholarium provideatur debitam diligenciam faciam et apponam, ipsosque circa eorum officia insistere et eisdem vacare, ac ea diligenter et fideliter exercere, quantum in me fuerit, et ad me pertinet, faciam et eciam procurabo, ipsos eciam circa ipsorum officia predicta negligentes, culpabiles, vel aliàs inutiles prout comodo utilitati et honori dicti Collegii magis expedire videbitur corripiam, puniam, vel aliàs ab eorum officiis ammovebo. Item in casu quo ab officio meo ob culpam meam vel eciam ob aliam causam me amoveri contingat, vel si forsitan officio cedam eidem, bona dicti Collegii que post ammocionem vel cessionem huiusmodi recepero, et quae per me prius recepta michi aut usui

meo applicavero, preter illa que michi pro huiusmodi officio in dicti Collegii prope Wyntoniam statutis et ordinacionibus disponuntur, successori meo custodi dicti Collegii prope Wyntoniam et eidem Collegio integrè restituam et refundam absque contradiccione seu diminutione quacunque. Item si per me vel occasione mei aliqua dissensionis materia, ire, vel discordie, in dicto Collegio prope Wyntoniam, quod absit, suscitata fuerit, si super ipsam materiam per socios capellanos et magistrum informatorem scolarium finis rationabilis factus non fuerit, tunc ordinacioni dispositioni et arbitrio domini Ep̃i Wyntonie qui pro tempore fuerit, seu ipso in remotis agente, eius vicarii in spiritualibus generalis, vel Episcopali sede vacante, custodis spiritualitatis eiusdem, stabo¹, et quod eorum aliquis statuerit et diffinierit, in eâ parte fideliter observabo, et eidem cum effectu parebo, sine contradiccione quâcunque, cessantibus appellacionibus, provocacionibus, querelis, exceptionibus, et aliis iuris et facti remediis quibuscunque, quibus omnibus et singulis in vim pacti renuncio in his scriptis. Item quod ordinaciones et statuta dicti Collegii prope Wyntoniam necnon et Collegii beate Marie in Oxoniâ per dictum reverendum patrem Dñm Willmum de Wykeham dictorum Collegiorum fundatorem edita et edenda, quatenus ipsa me concernunt, secundum planum litteralem et gramaticalem sensum et intellectum eorundum inviolabiliter tenebo, exsequar, et observabo, et quantum in me fuerit, faciam teneri, exsequi, et ab aliis observari. Item quod secreta dictorum Collegiorum in dampnum et prejudicium eorundem non revelabo ad extra quovismodo. Item quod ad dictorum Collegiorum melioracionem, augmentacionem bonorum terrarum possessionum reddituum et iurium, eorundemque conservacionem et descripcionem promocionemque, et expedicionem negociorum dictorum Collegiorum quorumcunque ad quemcunque statum, gradum, dignitatem, vel officium imposterum devenero in sanis consiliis, beneficiis, favoribus, et auxiliis, quantum in me fuerit et ad me pertinuerit, diligenter juvabo, et pro eisdem fideliter laborabo, et usque ad finalem et felicem expedicionem negociorum dictorum juxta posse instabo, quamdiu vixero in hoc mundo. Item quod non procurabo diminucionem, mutacionem, translacionem, seu annullacionem alicuius numeri scolarium in aliquâ scienciâ seu facultate, nec etiam numeri presbiterorum clericorum aut ceterorum ministrorum capellanorum dictorum Collegiorum, statutis et ordinacionibus eorundem limitati, contra formam statutorum et ordinacionum eorundem Collegiorum, vel ea fieri permittam, seu tolerabo, secundum meum posse, seu eisdem consentiam quovismodo. Itemque nulla alia statuta seu ordinaciones, interpretaciones, immutaciones, injunciones, declaraciones aut exposiciones vel glosas alias presen-

¹ I will abide by.

tibus ordinationibus et statutis, vel qualitercunque vero sensui et intellectui eorundem repugnantes vel repugnancia, derogantes vel derogantia, contrarias vel contraria, per quemcunque seu quoscunque alium vel alios quam predictum reverendum patrem Willmum de Wykeham, fundatorem predictum, fiendas vel fienda quomolibet acceptabo, vel ad ea consentiam aut ipsa aliququaliter admittam, nec eisdem parebo ullo tempore vel intendam, nec illis vel eorum aliquo ullo modo utar in Collegiis predictis, vel extra, tacitè vel expressè; sed eis et eorum cuilibet contradicam et eciam resistam expressè, ipsaque fieri viis et modis omnibus quibus scivero impediam juxta posse. Item quod non ero detractor, susurro, seu faciens obloquia, aut provocans invidiam, odium, iram, discordias, contumelias, rixas et jurgia, aut speciales vel precellentes prerogativas nobilitatis, generis, scienciarum, facultatum, aut divitiarum allegans, nec inter socios eorundem Collegiorum vel alios Universitatis Oxonie scolares australes, aquilonares, seu boreales, aut scienciarum ad ciencias, facultatum ad facultates, patrie ad patriam, generis ad genus, nobilitatis ad nobilitatem vel ad ignobilitatem, seu alias qualitercunque comparaciones, que odiose sunt, in verbo vel in facto causâ commovendi maliciosè socios vel scolares, ciencias, seu eciam facultates, tacitè vel expressè, publicè vel occultè, faciam quovismodo. Item quod nullas contumelias, conventiculas, conspiraciones, confederaciones, aut pacciones aliquas ubicunque infra regnum Anglie vel extra contra ordinationes vel statuta dicta Collegia concernentia, vel contra ipsorum Collegiorum statum, commodum, vel honorem, aut contra custodem Collegii nostri Oxonie vel aliquem socium dictorum Collegiorum illicitè faciam nec ipsa procurabo seu permittam ab aliis fieri quantum in me fuerit quomolibet in futurum, seu facientibus ipsa vel ipsorum aliquod prestabo seu dabo consilium, auxilium vel favorem, aut eisdem scienter interesse presumam, nec ipsis consentiam tacitè vel expressè. Item quod consanguineos dicti fundatoris nostri in scolares presentis Collegii, aliosque scolares pauperes et indigentes juxta formam, ordinationem, et statutorum dicti patris in hoc casu editorum eligendos seu nominandos in dictum Collegium prope Wyntoniam admittam et admitti faciam juxta posse. Item quod consanguineos dicti fundatoris nostri in veros socios Collegii Sancte Marie Oxonie scolaresque alios presentis Collegii Sancte Marie prope Wyntoniam in ipsum Collegium Oxonie ad annos probacionis juxta formam ordinationis et statuti superiùs editi in hoc casu electos, seu eciam eligendos, procurabo admitti et faciam juxta posse, sicut et prout superiùs in ordinatione et statuto predictis plenius continetur. Quodque contra Dominum Episcopum Wyntoniensem qui pro tempore fuerit aut ecclesiam Wyntonic prioremve aut capitulum ipsius ecclesie in aliquâ causâ ipsam ecclesiam

concernente scienter non ero consilio, auxilio, vel favore, causâ meâ propriâ et dictorum Collegiorum causâ duntaxat exceptâ. Item quod non impetrabo dispensacionem aliquam contra juramenta mea predicta et contra ordinationes et statuta de quibus premititur, aut ipsorum aliquod, nec dispensacionem huiusmodi per me, alium, vel alios, publicè vel occultè impetrari aut fieri procurabo directè vel indirectè. Et si forte aliquam dispensacionem huiusmodi impetrari vel grâtis offerri aut concedi contigerit, cuiuscunque fuerit auctoritate, seu si generaliter vel specialiter aut aliàs sub quacunque formâ verborum concessa, ipsâ non utar nec eidem consentiam quovismodo. Sic me Deus adjuvet et hec sancta Dei Evangelia. Et si contingat imposterum propter mea demerita seu causas in presentibus ordinationibus et statutis contentas juxta formam ordinationum ac statutorum dictorum ab officio meo expelli seu aliàs amoveri ex certâ meâ scienciâ, purè, sponte, simpliciter, et absolutè omni actioni occasione expulsionis seu ammocionis huiusmodi contra ipsius Collegii Oxonie socios vel socium quemcunque instituende appellacioni et querele in eâ parte fiendis ac quarumcunque litterarum impetracioni precibus principum, prelatorum, procerum, magnatum et aliorum quorumcunque, necnon et quibuscunque curie ecclesiastice vel secularis, ac aliis omnibus remediis juris et facti per quas aut que petere possem me reconciliari, vel in integrum restitui, contra premissa, quantumcunque aliàs michi probitatis et vite merita suffragentur, in vim pacti renuncio in his scriptis.' Volumusque quod de juramento predicto fiat statim instrumentum, cum publico signo et subscripcione alicuius notarii publici munitum, ipsius juramenti tenorem, diemque, ac nomen et cognomen, ac cuius diocesis existat continens sic jurantis, quod in thesaurariâ comuni dicti Collegii nostri Oxonie perpetuo remaneat sub custodiâ diligenti.

VII. DE OFFICIO CUSTODIS COLLEGII NOSTRI PROPE WYNTONIAM.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod custos Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam singulis scholaribus ipsius Collegii, sociis presbiteris perpetuis, magistro informatori scholarium in gramaticâ, hostiario sub ipso, et clericis capelle, necnon omnibus et singulis ipsius Collegii personis, officiariis, et ministris, quocunque nomine censeantur, premineat atque presit, eosque juxta ordinationes et statuta nostra in eâ parte edita, et nostris temporibus per nos edenda, regat, dirigat, et gubernet, et eosdem omnes et singulos juxta eorum demerita corrigat, puniat, et castiget secundum nostrorum statutorum et ordinationum ipsius Collegii vim, formam, et effectum; quodque idem custos felici ac salubri regimini atque cure ipsius nostri Collegii et personarum eiusdem, terrarumque, possessionum, reddituum spiritualium et temporalium Collegii supra-

dicti, necnon administracioni rerum ac bonorum quorumcunque ad ipsum Collegium qualitercunque pertinencium cum omni diligenciâ et providenciâ fideliter et diligenter intendat, ac alios nostri Collegii officarios et ministros deputatos et eciam deputandos eorum officiis et ministeriis intendere, et ea diligenter exercere ad commodum, utilitatem, et honorem dicti Collegii faciat juxta posse, ipsaque, omnia et singula, quantum ad ipsum pertinet, fideliter custodiat et gubernet, ac per alios eiusdem Collegii officarios et ministros faciat gubernari et eciam custodiri, bonaque omnia et singula supradicta in commodum et utilitatem dicti Collegii, prout necessitas evidens exegerit, et ordinationes et statuta nostra in hac parte plenius dictaverint, procuret, et faciat utiliter dispensari et in omnibus ministrari. Ea vero, que residua fuerint et excre-scent, procuret et faciat ad incrementum dicti Collegii fideliter conservari. Statuimus insuper, volumus, et ordinamus, quod omnia placita tam realia quam personalia dictum nostrum Collegium prope Wyntoniam et omnes possessiones eiusdem adquisitas et eciam acquirendas qualitercunque concernencia, in quibuscunque curiis moveantur, custos eiusdem Collegii qui pro tempore fuerit ipsius custodis nomine duntaxat prosequatur eciam et defendat, scolarium sive capellanorum dicti nostri Collegii prope Wyntoniam nominatione vel mencione aliquâ in prosecucione seu defensione huiusmodi minimè requisitis¹. Ita tamen quod lites graves vel ardua negocia, in quibus verti poterit ipsius Collegii grave dampnum sive prejudicium, absque omnium dicti Collegii capellanorum, seu maioris partis eorundem, consilio et assensu incipere vel aggredi non debet; statuentes preterea quod ultra duos menses continuos vel interpellatis vicibus discontinuos in anno eodem custos a dicto Collegio nullatenus se absentet, nisi in negociis Collegii supra dicti, prout in ipsius juramento superius est contentum. Proviso semper ut sic captet dictus custos tempus sive horam absencie huiusmodi quod in dampnum seu prejudicium dicti Collegii sua absentia non redundet.

VIII. DE ELECCIONE CAPELLANORUM IN SOCIOS PERPETUOS DICTI COLLEGII.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod in dicto Collegio nostro prope Wyntoniam preter et ultra numerum dictorum custodis et septuaginta scolarium sint semper et continuè, ut predictum est, decem presbyteri seculares socii perpetui ac tres alii presbyteri, conductitii et remotivi, sufficientis litterature legendi et cantandi

¹ Hence, probably, the habit of the early Wardens of suing as if they were Corporations sole, and not in the name of the 'Warden and Scholars—Clerks,' when the subject matter was of no great importance.

peritiam et habilitatem habentes, per custodem et socios presbiteros communiter eligendi vel assumendi, capelle dicti Collegii in divinis servire, et in eâ ministrare debentes. In quo quidem Collegio quociens locum alicuius de dicto presbiterorum sociorum perpetuorum numero vacare contigerit, custos et presbiteri socii perpetui omnes et singuli tunc presentes citius quo poterunt in Capellâ dicti Collegii pro novo socio presbitero providendo conveniant, et prestito per ipsorum presbiterorum quemlibet, custode eos onerante, ad sancta Dei Evangelia corporali juramento, quod cessantibus amore, odio, favore, partialitate, et affectione sinistris quibuscunque, tales in hac parte nominabunt et eligent, quos pro honore utilitate et comodo dicti Collegii magis profuturos crediderint, custode primitus coram dictis presbiteris consimile juramentum prestante, vicecustode juramentum huiusmodi exigente vel presbitero alio seniore, iidem custos et presbiteri alium presbiterum seu presbiteros loco deficientis huiusmodi seu presbiterorum deficientium de sociis Collegii nostri Oxonie, vel de eis qui prius fuerant, et in eodem et ex causis honestis et licitis recesserunt ab ipso primo, qui sufficienter sciat et valeat capelle predictæ juxta ordinationes et statuta Collegii nostri predicti prope Wyntoniam deservire : Deinde de presbiteris conductitiis eiusdem Collegii prope Wyntoniam, vel de eis qui primò fuerant in eodem, habilem et sufficientem, ac postea de Collegiis vel locis aliis juxta ipsorum discrecionem, nominent ac eligant presbiterum vite laudabilis, morum ac condicionis et conversacionis honeste, in temporalibus providum, et in spiritualibus circumscriptum, sufficientis litterature, legendi et cantandi peritiam et habilitatem habentem, ac in facultate aliquâ, si talis comodè haberi poterit, graduatum. In quâ quidem nominatione illis de dioc. Wyntonie primo, deinceps seriatim de comitatibus Oxonie, Berk., Wiltes, Buk., Essex, Midd., Dorset, Kanc., Sussex, et Cantabrug., volumus anteferri, hoc etiam adjecto, quod cum nominationem et electionem huiusmodi fieri contigerit, tot nominentur persone habentes condiciones et qualitates predictas, quod verisimile sit ex ipsis nominatis suppleri debere presbiterorum numerum requisitum. Quibus quidem nominatione et electione sic factis, predicti custos et socii dicti Collegii prope Wyntoniam citius quo comode poterunt infra sex dies nominationem eandem presbiteris sic nominatis et electis seriatim ordine illo, quo fuerint nominati, et prout opus fuerit, pro suppletionem numeri predicti per ipsorum litteras sigillo comuni dicti Collegii prope Wyntoniam sigillatas intimare celeriter teneantur, quorum quemlibet taliter nominatum citius quo poterit infra triduum a tempore intimationis sibi facte, si consentire voluerit, nominationi et electioni de se factis consensum prestare, ac custodem vel vicecustodem Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam certificare litteratoriè volumus in

hac parte: proviso tamen semper, quod cuiuscunque presbiteri huiusmodi nominacio eleccio et admissio eiusdem in Collegium prope Wyntoniam infra unius mensis spacium a tempore vacacionis predictæ continuè numerandum modo et formâ predictis finaliter terminetur. Jurabuntque nominati et electi huiusmodi ad sancta Dei Evangelia antequam in Collegium nostrum Wyntoniam realiter admittantur sub hâc formâ—‘Ego N., presbiter, in socium perpetuum Collegii Beate Marie prope Wynton. nominatus et electus juro ad hec sancta Dei evangelia per me corporaliter tacta, quod omnia statuta et ordinaciones dictum Collegium prope Wyntoniam necnon Collegium Beate Marie Wyntonie in Oxoniâ concernencia per reverendum patrem Willmum de Wykeham Collegiorum dictorum fundatorem edita et edenda, ac omnia et singula in eisdem contenta, quatenus ipsa me concernunt, secundum planum, litteralem, et gramaticalem sensum et intellectum eorundem inviolabiliter tenebo et eciam observabo, et faciam eciam, quantum in me fuerit, ab aliis teneri et eciam observari, alioquin penas in non parentes in premissis, vel eorum aliquo, in dicti Collegii prope Wyntoniam ordinacionibus et statutis inflictas et eciam ordinatas sine contradiccionē quâcunque subibo et me humiliter subiturum promitto juxta omnem vim formam et effectum ordinacionum et statutorum dictorum. Item, si contingat me scire aliqua secreta Collegiorum dictorum ipsa non revelabo ad extra. Item quod ad dicti Collegii prope Wyntoniam melioracionem, augmentacionem bonorum terrarum possessionum reddituum, et jurium eiusdem conservacionem, et defensionem promocionemque et expedicionem negociorum dicti Collegii quorumcunque ad quemcunque statum, gradum, dignitatem vel officium imposterum devenero in sanis consiliis, beneficiis, favoribus, et auxiliis, quatenus in me fuerit et ad me pertinuerit, diligenter juvabo et pro eisdem fideliter laborabo, et usque ad finalem et felicem expedicionem negociorum predicti Collegii juxta posse instabo quamdiu vixero in hoc mundo. Item quod non procurabo diminucionem, mutacionem, seu annullacionem numeri scolarium presbiterorum aut ministrorum capelle ipsius Collegii presentibus statutis et ordinacionibus limitati, contra formam statutorum et ordinacionem eorundem, vel ea fieri permittam secundum meum posse, aut eisdem consenciam quovismodo. Quodque nulla alia statuta seu ordinaciones, interpretaciones, mutaciones, injuncciones, declaraciones aut exposiciones vel glosas alias presentibus nostris ordinacionibus et statutis vel qualitercunque vero sensui et intellectui eorundem repugnantes vel repugnantia, derogantes vel derogantia, contrarias vel contraria, per quemcunque seu quoscunque alium vel alios quam per eundem patrem Willmum de Wykeham, fundatorem predictum, fiendas vel fienda, quomodolibet acceptabo vel ad ea consentiam, aut ipsa aliquoliter admittam, nec eisdem

parebo ullo tempore vel intendam, nec illis vel eorum aliquo ullo modo utar in Collegio vel extra, tacitè vel expressè: sed eis et eorum cuilibet contradicam et eciam resistam expressè, ipsaque fieri viis et modis omnibus quibus scivero impediam juxta posse. Item quod non ero detractor, susurro, seu faciens obloquia aut provocans invidiam, iram, discordias, contumelias, rixas, vel jurgia, aut speciales vel precellentes prerogativas nobilitatis, generis, aut divitiarum allegans, nec inter socios vel scholares eiusdem Collegii prope Wyntoniam, patriæ ad patriam, generis ad genus, nobilitatis ad nobilitatem vel ad ignobilitatem, seu alias qualitercunque comparaciones, que odiose sunt, in verbo vel in facto, causâ commovendi maliciosè socios vel scholares, tacitè vel expressè, publicè vel occultè, faciam quovismodo. Item quod nullas contumelias, conventiculas, conspiraciones, confederaciones, seu pacciones aliquas ubicunque infra regnum Angliæ, vel extra, contra ordinationes vel statuta dictum Collegium prope Wyntoniam concernencia, vel contra ipsius Collegii statum, commodum, vel honorem, aut contra custodem, vicecustodem, vel aliquem socium eiusdem Collegii illicitè faciam, nec ipsa procurabo seu permittam ab aliis fieri, quantum in me fuerit quomodolibet in futurum; nec facientibus ipsa, vel eorum aliquod, prestabo seu dabo consilium, auxilium, vel favorem, aut eisdem scienter interesse presumam, nec ipsis consentiam tacitè vel expressè. Item quod fidelis ero ac eciam diligens in quocunque officio ad quod me in eodem Collegio deputari contigerit et assumi; illudque cum deputatus fuero admittam, et pro posse meo fideliter adimplebo. Quodque dicto Collegio fidelis ero, dampna, scandala, vel prejudicia dicti Collegii, quantum in me fuerit, nullatenus faciam, nec quomodolibet fieri sustinebo, sed per me et alios illa modis quibus potero ut fiant impediam, et si ipsa impedire non potero custodi, vicecustodi, et bursariis dicti Collegii plenariè revelabo. Custodi insuper, vicecustodi, ac meis superioribus in licitis et honestis, et maximè in dictis Collegii negociis, obediam et assistam, et reverenciam debitam obedienter impendam, monicionibusque, injuncionibus, et decretis, correccionibus et punicionibus quibuscunque custodis et vicecustodis dicti Collegii quorumcunque, qui pro tempore fuerint, secundum formam et ordinationem statutorum eiusdem Collegii imposterum faciendis, quantum in me fuerit et ad me pertinuerit parebo humiliter cum effectu. Contrarium vero vel repugnans premissis in iudicio vel extra, tacitè vel expressè non faciam seu fieri procurabo aut eisdem consentiam quovismodo. Item quod admissionem consanguineorum dicti Domini fundatoris nostri et aliorum in scholares dicti Collegii juxta ordinationes et statuta eiusdem faciendam non impediam, nec, quantum in me fuerit, impediri permittam aut impredientibus consentiam quovismodo. Item quod de veris et perpetuis sociis presbiteris in dictum

Collegium prope Wyntoniam eligendis et admittendis fidele consilium et auxilium, omni favore postposito, tribuam et impendam, ut de bonis personis, castis, modestis, honestis, aptis, juxta formam statutorum predictorum provideatur eidem, quodque contra Dominum Episcopum Wintonie qui pro tempore fuerit, aut ecclesiam Wyntonie, prioremve aut capitulum ipsius ecclesie, in aliquâ causâ ipsam ecclesiam concernente scienter non ero consilio, auxilio, vel favore, causâ meâ propriâ et dictorum Collegiorum causâ duntaxat exceptâ. Item quod non impetrabo dispensacionem aliquam contra juramenta mea predicta, vel contra ordinationes et statuta de quibus premititur, aut ipsorum aliquod, nec dispensacionem huiusmodi per me vel alium vel alios publicè vel occultè impetrari aut fieri procurabo, directè vel indirectè. Et si forsân aliquam dispensacionem huiusmodi impetrari vel gratis offerri aut concedi contigerit, cuiuscunque fuerit auctoritate, seu si generaliter vel specialiter, aut aliàs, aut quorumcunque formâ verborum concessa, ipsâ non utar nec eidem consentiam quovismodo. Sic Deus me adjuvet et hec sancta Dei Evangelia. Et si contingat imposterum me propter contemptum, rebellionem, inobedienciam, malos mores, vel alia mea demerita seu propter causas in presentibus ordinationibus et statutis contentas per custodem vel vicecustodem juxta formam et ordinationem statutorum dictorum corrigi vel puniri aut aliàs a dicto Collegio ejici, expelli, privari, excludi, vel eciam amoveri, ex certâ meâ scienciâ purè sponte simpliciter et absolutè omni accione occasione correccionis vel punicionis, privacionis, exclusionis, expulsionis seu ammocionis huiusmodi contra custodem aut alios dicti Collegii socios qui pro tempore fuerint, conjunctim vel divisim quomodolibet instituende, appellacionique et querele in eâ parte fiendis, ac quarumcunque litterarum impetracioni, precibus principum, prelatorum, procerum, magnatum, et aliorum quorumcunque, necnon et quibuscunque curie ecclesiastice vel secularis, ac omnibus remediis juris et facti per quas aut que petere possem me reconciliari, vel in integrum restitui, contra premissa, quantumcunque aliàs mihi probitatis et vite merita suffragentur, in vim pacti renuncio his scriptis.' Volumusque quod de juramento predicto fiat statim instrumentum publicum signo et subscriptione alicuius notarii publici munitum, ipsius juramenti tenorem, diem, formam, nomen, et cognomen, ac cuius comitatûs et diocesis existat continens sic jurantis, quod penes custodem dicti Collegii perpetuo remaneat sub custodiâ diligenti. Quem sic admissum et juratum verum et perpetuum socium presbiterum ipsius nostri Collegii volumus nuncupari. Tres vero capellanos conductitios predictos per custodem dicti nostri Collegii prope Wyntoniam conduci volumus et assumi capelle dicti nostri Collegii, ut premititur, servituros; quos eciam per eundem custodem, cum sibi videbitur expedire, volumus removeri,

et si loco deficientis capellani conducticii capellanum alium infra unius mensis spacium custos non subrogaverit antedictus, tunc quâlibet ebdomadâ extunc sequenti pro quolibet capellano, qui custodis dolo, culpâ, negligencia, desidiâve defecerit, custodem predictum sex solidos et octo denarios de porcione suâ amittere volumus usque ad subrogacionem effectualem sic deficientis capellani; quam quidem penam comunis omnium sociorum presbiterorum perpetuorum et conducticiorum, magistri informatoris, hostiarii, ac omnium scolarium dicti Collegii ultra septimanales comunas precipimus applicari; ordinantes insuper, quod capellani conducticii predicti, magister informator, et hostiarius ac clerici capelle alii-que officarii et ministri dicti Collegii, cuiuscunque condicionis extiterint, jurent quod secreta ipsius Collegii nullatenus revelabunt. Et si contingat eos scire aliqua pericula, dampna, sive prejudicia Collegio predicto futura seu imminencia, illa custodi, vicecustodi, et bursariis eiusdem Collegii publicent et revelent quam cito comodè poterint absque dilacione quacunque. Juret eciam unusquisque sociorum presbiterorum et capellanorum conducticiorum predictorum in admissione suâ ad Collegium predictum, quod per quatuor menses ante recessum suum custodem eiusdem Collegii, seu ipso absente, vicecustodem de ipso recessu premuniat vel faciat premuniri, ut sic de alio presbitero ydoneo et honesto ad deserviendum in capellâ predictâ tempore congruo possit debitè providere. Item statuimus ordinamus et volumus quod fiat unum registrum de pergameno compositum et ligatum in quaternis in quo scribantur successivè nomina et cognomina omnium et singulorum tam in scolares dicti Collegii quam in perpetuos socios presbiteros eiusdem admissorum ac sic, ut premittitur, juratorum, necnon cuius comitatûs, ville, et parochie existunt, in quo eciam scribantur cause propter quas prefatos socios presbiteros et scolares ab eodem Collegio secedere, vel amoveri contigerit, cum aliis ipsius Collegii munimentis fideliter conservandis. Statuimus insuper et ordinamus, quod preter custodem et ultra numerum septuaginta scolarium tresdecim presbyterorum et trium clericorum dicti Collegii et capelle eiusdem sexdecim pueri pauperes et indigentes bone condicionis et conversacionis honeste infra etatem duodecim annorum notoriè existentes scientes competenter legere et cantare, choriste nuncupandi, ad ministrandum legendum et cantandum in dictâ capellâ et ad adjuvandum diebus singulis presbiteros in dictâ capellâ celebraturos, ac aliàs in divinis officiis ministrandum in eâdem, lectos presbiterorum eorundem sternendum et preparandum, necnon in aulâ ceteros ipsius Collegii ministros horâ prandii et cene adjuvandum, in dictum nostrum Collegium prope Wyntoniam recipiantur et eciam admittantur intuitu caritatis; quos quidem pueros de fragmentis et reliquiis que superfuerint de mensâ pres-

byterorum et scholarium dicti nostri Collegii, si ipsa ad hoc sufficiant, vivere volumus et eciam sustentari. Alioquin si ipsa fragmenta minimè sufficiant in hac parte, de aliis bonis comunibus dicti nostri Collegii eis de competenti victu provideri volumus debitè, sicut decet, juxta necessitates ipsorum, quos eciam in dicto Collegio volumus permanere ad voluntatem et dispositionem custodis et sociorum presbiterorum dicti nostri Collegii, dum tamen bone conditionis et conversacionis honeste fuerint, et ad deservendum et ministrandum in capellâ predictâ, ut premittitur, habiles et competentes existant.

IX. IN QUIBUS SOCII PRESBITERI SCOLARES ET ALII MINISTRI
OBEDIRE DEBENT ET PARERE CUSTODI.

Item statuimus, ordinamus et volumus, quod omnes et singuli socii presbiteri, scolares et persone ac officarii et ministri Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam quicumque custodi Collegii eiusdem qui pro tempore fuerit, et in eius absentiâ vicecustodi eiusdem Collegii prope Wyntoniam in licitis et honestis mandatis et factis quibuscunque eiusdem Collegii providenciam et statum, regimen ac ipsius comodum et honorem statutaque nostra et ordinationes qualitercunque tangentibus obedire teneantur et debeant, ac eciam intendere et parere, nisi veram, justam et rationabilem causam coram custode, aut eo absente, vicecustode, ac per eundem custodem vel vicecustodem approbandam ostendunt, per quam meritò debeant excusari. Si quis vero in premissis vel eorum aliquo rebellis vel inobediens repertus fuerit, comunis suis in nostro Collegio predicto vigore presentis nostre ordinationis sit ipso facto privatus quousque in eisdem paruerit cum effectum, et nichilominus si ultra octo dies in huiusmodi rebellionem vel inobedienciâ pertinaciter perduraverit, ex tunc a dicto Collegio statuimus ipsum perpetuo fore privatum. Inhibentes preterea ne qui dictorum sociorum presbiterorum temporibus quibus vigore presentis statuti seu alterius nostri statuti cuiuscunque fuerint suis comunis in dicto Collegio privati extra ipsum Collegium sine custodis vel in eius absentiâ vicecustodis licenciâ prandeant aut cenent aut pernoctent, sed de victualibus huiusmodi temporibus infra predictum Collegium ipsorum sumptibus propriis sibi faciant provideri.

X. DE VICECUSTODE ET SACRISTÂ ET EORUM OFFICIIS ET
JURAMENTIS.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod perpetuis futuris temporibus sit in dicto nostro Collegio prope Wyntoniam unus vicecustos de numero dictorum decem presbiterorum sociorum perpetuorum ad officium huiusmodi per custodem et eosdem socios ipsius Collegii seu maiorem partem eorundem quolibet anno eligendus sive nominandus, qui vices custodis ipso absente vel aliàs

legitimè impedito suppleat et exerceat, necnon eidem custodi presenti in his, que curam et regimen dicti Collegii et personarum eiusdem concernunt, diligenter assistat. Libros insuper, cruces, calices, vestimenta, luminaria, et alia ornamenta quecùnque comuni et cotidiano usui deputata volumus esse in custodiâ unius de reliquis presbiteris sociis perpetuis supradictis fidelis et ydonei in hac parte sub formâ predictâ annis singulis eligendi ac eciam deputandi quem sacristam dicte capelle volumus et statuimus nuncupari, ipsaque omnia et singula dicto presbitero per indenturam tradi, liberari, et committi volumus et eciam ordinamus, bene et honestè securè et fideliter custodienda. Qui quidem sacrista canendo cantanda repetere debeat et aliàs precentoris officium in choro capelle gerere ac eciam exercere. Prestabuntque vicecustos et sacrista in presenciâ ipsos nominantium seu eligentium statim post ipsorum electionem seu nominationem ad officia supradicta, tactis sacrosanctis evangeliiis, corporaliter iuramentum quod officia huiusmodi diligenter et fideliter exsequentur, hoc eciam proviso, quod eligentes sive nominantes vicecustodem et sacristam, antequam ad electionem vel nominationem huiusmodi procedant, tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliiis prestant corporaliter iuramentum quod nullum ad huiusmodi vicecustodis aut sacriste officium eligent vel nominabunt, nisi quem crediderint pro huiusmodi officio in dicto Collegio exercendo fidelem et discretum, affectione ac partialitate cessantibus quibuscunque. Et insuper in omnibus electionibus in dicto Collegio de quibuscunque officariis et aliis eligendis sive nominandis ab electoribus ipsis consimile prestari volumus iuramentum. Volumus autem quod vicecustodi viginti sex solidi octo denarii necnon presbitero sacriste tresdecim solidi et quatuor denarii singulis annis pro labore et stipendio eorundem de bonis dicti Collegii nostri persolvantur, ultra ea que in eodem essent aliàs percepturi.

XI. DE BURSARIIS ET EORUM OFFICIO.

Item ut bona ipsius nostri Collegii prope Wyntoniam communia securiùs conserventur, discreciùs dispensentur, meliusque regantur, statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod de presbiteris sociis perpetuis ipsius Collegii per custodem et eosdem presbiteros, seu maiorem partem eorundem, annis singulis eligantur et deputentur duo socii, fideles et discreti, ad bursariorum officium in eodem Collegio exercendum, qui exitus, redditus, firmas, proventus beneficiorum, maneriorum, terrarum, possessionum et reddituum, bona et res ipsius Collegii prope Wyntoniam vel aliàs qualitercunque ac undecunque provenientes seu proveniencia et ad dictum Collegium spectantia per visum et sub testimonio dicti custodis Collegii prope Wyntoniam, vel vicecustodis eiusdem in absentiâ custodis predicti, de manibus yconomorum, ballivorum, procuratorum, firmariorum,

prepositorum ipsius Collegii prope Wyntoniam ac aliorum quorumcunque per indenturas inter dictos bursarios et solventes summas huiusmodi faciendas recipiant, et recepta in thesaurariâ dicti Collegii in archis et cistis communibus eorundem per visum et sub testimonio dictorum custodis et vicecustodis et trium aliorum sociorum seniorum in tuto reponant securiùs custodienda. De quibus quidem receptis ipsi bursarii certas rationabiles summas ad comunas sociorum et scolarium et alias cotidianas et minutas expensas, utiles et necessarias solummodo et non alias summas, in ipsos usus, et non alios, juxta discreccionem, disposicionem, et avisamentum custodis, vicecustodis, et trium sociorum dictorum, custodiant, dispensent fideliter, et convertant. Nolentes quod dicti bursarii, aut quivis alius, de residuâ parte receptorum dictorum seu de maioribus negociis dicti Collegii prope Wyntoniam aut aliis solutionibus misis¹ et expensis circa huiusmodi maiora negocia facienda se quomodolibet intromittant sine consensu, discrecione, disposicione, consilio, et avisamento custodis, vicecustodis, et maioris partis sociorum nostri Collegii prope Wyntoniam memorati; qui eciam bursarii provisiones et empciones necessarias victualium et solutiones pro eisdem faciendas supervideant et de ipsis disponant prout eis melius videbitur expedire pro comodo, utilitate, et honore nostri Collegii supradicti ac degencium in eodem. Quique preter archas predictas duas cistas habeant de comuni, in quibus alternatas indenturas quas inter se et alios, tam de omnibus et singulis per eos receptis, quam eciam liberatis et expensis facere teneantur, et rotulos super premissis factos sibi invicem correspondentes reponant eciam ac conservent. Ad que omnia et singula, quantum ad ipsos pertinet, bene, diligenter, ac fideliter facienda et eciam observanda dictos bursarios statim post ipsorum admissionem ad officium supradictum tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliiis prestant corporaliter juramentum in presenciâ omnium sociorum dicti Collegii, vel maioris partis eorum, tunc in dicto Collegio presencium, prefato custode, vel in absenciâ ipsius vicecustode, juramentum huiusmodi exigente. Quilibet preterea bursariorum dictorum tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios de bonis comunibus dicti nostri Collegii annuatim percipere volumus pro labore et stipendio eorundem ultra ea que ipsorum uterque in eodem Collegio erit aliàs percepturus.

XII. DE MAGISTRO INSTRUCTORE ET HOSTIARIO SUB EODEM, ET EORUM JURAMENTIS.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod in dicto Collegio nostro prope Wyntoniam sit perpetuis temporibus unus magister informator, in gramaticâ sufficienter eruditus, habens docendi peritiam, vir bone fame et conversacionis, conducticius et eciam remotivus,

¹ I. q. impensis.

per custodem et socios ipsius Collegii ordinandus seu providendus, qui scolares dicti Collegii in gramaticâ assiduè instruat et informet, ac eis diligenter intendat, ipsorum et vitam et mores attentius supervideat, et eos circa ipsorum doctrinam desides, negligentes, seu aliàs delinquentes absque personarum acceptione seu aliâ partialitate quâcunque corripiat ac debità puniat et castiget, hâc adhibitâ semper cautelâ quod in castigando modum nequaquam excedat, nomina vero scolarium qui eius castigationem aut punicionem subire noluerint ac eorum, quos castigare non poterit, custodi dicti nostri Collegii, aut in eius absentiâ vicecustodi, ut ab eis vel eorum altero correccionem debitam recipiant, denunciēt sine morâ. Ordinantes preterea, quod in dicto nostro Collegio semper sub dicto magistro informatore sit alius instructor similiter conducticius ac eciam remotivus, per custodem et socios predictos ordinandus, in gramaticâ sufficienter eruditus, vir bone fame et condicionis honeste, qui predicto magistro in premissis diligenter assistat et in eius absentiâ ipsius in predictis omnibus vices suppleat atque gerat; quem Hostiarium volumus nuncupari. Inhibentes preterea eisdem magistro et hostiario ne ab aliquo scolarium predictorum aut parentibus vel amicis eorum pro labore suo circa dictos scolares causâ seu occasione instructionis huiusmodi impenso seu eciam impendendo quicquid exigere, petere, aut vindicare quovismodo presumant. Ad que omnia et singula supradicta et quecunque alia presentibus statutis inserta facienda et fideliter observanda eosdem magistrum et hostiarium quatenus ipsa ipsorum utrumque singulariter concernunt, in ipsorum admissione primariâ coram custode et vicecustode predictis prestare volumus, tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliiis, corporaliter iuramentum. Et ne scolares dicti Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam ob defectum vel carenciam magistri huiusmodi instructoris suâ doctrinâ fraudentur, statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod magister informator qui pro tempore fuerit ex quâcunque causâ finaliter recessurus, si causâ recessûs sui sibi innotescat, custodem eiusdem Collegii prope Wyntoniam per sex menses ante recessum suum premuniat; et similiter premuniatur idem magister per tres menses ab eodem custode, si insufficiens et inydoneus reperiatur, vel ex aliâ causâ legitimâ et honestâ ab ipso Collegio fuerit expellendus. In quo casu de magistro alio in gramaticâ sufficienter instructo, qui scolares dicti Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam in gramaticâ informet, infra tres dies a tempore recessûs huiusmodi continuè numerandos, formâ que prefertur volumus provideri et ibidem personaliter collocari. Si vero predictus magister informator decesserit, seu aliàs casu fortuito a dicto nostro Collegio prope Wyntoniam subito recesserit, tunc de magistro alio in gramaticâ sufficienter erudito, quam citius fieri poterit, provideri volumus, ut premittitur, et eciam ordinamus. Prohibemus insuper, ne quisquam

dicti Collegii socius scolarem ipsius Collegii contra prefatum magistrum instructorem verbo vel facto manuteneat, tueatur, aut defendat, quominus corrigatur et castigetur debite per eundem, nec aliquem de dictis scholaribus a studio aut doctrinâ impediât vel ad extra ducat preter custodis licenciam, vel in eius absentiâ, contra vicecustodis et magistri informatoris voluntatem Collegii supradicti.

XIII. QUALES COMUNAS SEPTIMANATIM HABEBUNT CUSTOS, PRESBITERI
ET SCOLARES PREDICTI.

Ceterum quia contingit interdum fertilitatis et plenitudinis interdum vero sterilitatis et caristie annos et tempora passim juxta divine dispositionis arbitrium evenire, in quibus hominum victualia nunc pro minori tunc pro maiori precio comparari et vendi, ac juxta huiusmodi varietatem temporum in maiori vel minori habentur copiâ, nunc carius, nuncque facilius et copiosius poterint obtineri : nos igitur premissa debite ponderantes et in utroque casu predicto remedium congruum quatenus possumus apponere cupientes statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus quod vicecustodis, presbiterorum sociorum perpetuorum, ac capellanorum conducticiorum et magistri informatoris predicti nostri Collegii comune et victualia sint equales quodque juxta varietatem temporum predictorum et juxta discretionem dispositionem et ordinacionem custodis, vicecustodis, et bursariorum dicti nostri Collegii comune huiusmodi varientur. Statuentes preterea et eciam ordinantes quod in fertilitatis annis et temporibus copiosis, cum victualium habundancia sive copia fuerit, pro vicecustode ac quolibet dicti Collegii socio presbitero et capellano conducticio ac magistro informatore ibidem personaliter existente duodecim denarii pro suis comunis septimanatim per manus bursariorum eiusdem nostri Collegii fideliter persolvantur. In annis vero et temporibus maioris caristie cum contigerint comune huiusmodi juxta temporis qualitatem et exigenciam raritatemque ac caristiam victualium predictorum, necnon secundum varietatem augmentacionis precii bladorum¹ usque ad tresdecim quatuordecim, et, necessitate poscente, ad sexdecim denariorum summam de bonis comunibus supradictis proportionabiliter et equabiliter augmententur; ordinantes ac eciam statuentes quod quamdiu et quociens prima duodecim denariorum summa pro ipsorum septimanatim comunis sufficiat, seu quovismodo possit sufficere competenter, summam non transcendant eandem, neque amplior summa pro ipsorum comunis huiusmodi de bonis dicti Collegii persolvatur nec aliququaliter ministretur; et idem de aliis summis singulis pro dictis comunis superiùs limitatis toto et omni tempore huiusmodi statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus firmiter et inviolabiliter observari. Demum vero, cum bussellus frumenti

¹ Of grain.

ultra summam duorum solidorum in Wyntoniâ et in mercatis circumvicinis communiter per viginti quatuor dierum spacium et ultra vendatur, tunc durante precio supradicto comunas predictas vicecustodem, perpetuos socios presbiteros, et eciam tres capellanos conducticios, necnon magistrum informatorem predictos in dicto Collegio presentes concernentes, necessitate huiusmodi cogente, usque ad summam octodecim denariorum tantummodo, et non ultra, volumus augmentari. Statuentes ulterius, quod custodi dicti nostri Collegii de bonis comunibus ipsius Collegii, prout statui suo conveniat, in victualibus deserviat secundum ordinacionem et discrecionem ipsius custodis, vicecustodis et bursariorum nostri Collegii supradicti, pro hostiario vero duodecim denarii, et pro quolibet scolari dicti nostri Collegii in eodem personaliter existente octo denarii; pro quolibet eciam trium clericorum capelle, dum presentes fuerint, decem denarii pro comunis ipsorum singulis septimanis persolvantur. Prefatas vero comunas omnes et singulas non per eorum manus sed per manus bursariorum qui pro tempore fuerint expendi volumus et eciam ministrari. Volentes insuper ac eciam ordinantes quod scolares dicti nostri Collegii infra sextum decimum etatis sue annum existentes jantacula habeant de comunis predictis diebus et temporibus debitis et consuetis; statuentes preterea quod quater in anno quolibet compotus et particule omnes et singule tam comunarum quam eciam omnium aliarum expensarum intrinsecarum hospicii dicti Collegii per custodem, vicecustodem, et tres seniores socios ipsius Collegii audiantur et eciam videantur. Ita quod si aliquem in eâ parte defectum invenerint, ipsum statim corrigant et reforment prout eis melius videbitur expedire pro utilitate et comodo Collegii supradicti. Et si quid de comunis predictis singulis quarteriis supradictis residuum fuerit, id totum sine diminucione aliquâ in utilitatem comunem dicti Collegii sicut cetera bona eiusdem comunia reservetur ac eciam convertatur. Extraneos vero supervenientes quos aliquando ex necessitate aliquando ex curialitate ¹ pro utilitate, comodo, vel honore dicti Collegii prefatum custodem oportebit forsitan invitare, in aulâ comuni recipi permittimus et eciam in victualibus procurari, pro quorum expensis per deliberacionem, avisamentum, et consilium ipsius custodis, vicecustodis, et bursariorum de quibus premittitur faciendis, preter et ultra omnes comunas superiûs limitatas Collegium satisfaciet supradictum. In absenciâ vero dicti custodis cum aliqui fuerint invitandi pro comodo vel honore Collegii supradicti per vicecustodem de consilio bursariorum qui pro tempore fuerint invitentur et in aulam communem predictam, si expediat, secundum ipsorum statum debite procurentur.

¹ Out of courtesy.

XIV. QUOMODO CUSTOS, PRESBITERI SOCII ET SCOLARES SEDERE DEBEANT IN MENSÂ, ET DE LECTURÂ BIBLIE, ET SENES-CALLO AULE.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod custos, vicecustos, presbiteri socii perpetui, et capellani conducticii, scolaresque, et clerici capelle, ac omnes alii ministri et servientes dicti Collegii prandeant cotidie in aulâ comuni et, cum cenare debeant, cenent in eâdem, nisi dictus custos ex causâ infirmitatis, vel aliâ necessariâ vel rationabili, seorsum prandendum duxerit vel cenandum; aut nisi vicecustodem vel aliquem presbiterorum et scholarium seu clericorum aut serviencium ex causis huiusmodi per dictum custodem, seu ipso absente vicecustodem, approbandis, in locis aliis prandere oporteat aut cenare. Et cum in ipsâ aulâ idem custos comederit, habeat secum in mensâ vicecustodem, magistrum informatorem, et alios socios perpetuos dicti Collegii presbiteros seniores. Ita tamen quod trium ferculorum numerum de seipsis non excedant. In mensis vero collateralibus ex utrâque parte ipsius aule sedeant primo et principaliter alii perpetui socii presbiteri et capellani conducticii dicti Collegii; deinde hostiarius, et postea scolares dicti Collegii, sicut venerint, absque vendicatione superioris vel anterioris sedis vel loci proprii cuiuscunque, et absque festinaciâ vel tumultu per ipsorum aliquem faciendo. Quibus sic in aulâ comedentibus dictos capelle clericos deservire volumus et eciam ministrare, qui postea cum aliis servitoribus et ministris comedere debent in aulâ predictâ, habeantque sic sedentes unum de dictis scholaribus per magistrum deputandum bibliam, vitas Patrum, dicta doctorum¹, vel aliquid sacre scripture tempore prandii legentem, quem in silencio epulantes audiant et diligenter auscultent. Statuentes preterea, quod de prefatis presbiteris sociis perpetuis unus senescallus aule cursoriè² singulis septimanis existat, qui in septimanâ suâ de omnibus victualibus emendis et expendendis cum adiutorio dispensatoris comunis ordinet et disponat, necnon parcelas omnium et singularum empcionum, provisionum et expensarum pro illâ septimanâ scribat aut scribi faciat, et de eisdem una cum dispensatore predicto in fine septimane huiusmodi coram bursariis predictis fideliter computet et rationem reddere teneatur. Quod quidem officium senescalli singuli presbiteri socii predicti singulis septimanis vice suâ, vicecustode duntaxat excepto, subire et assumere teneantur. Nolentes quod socius presbiter senescallus huiusmodi occasione officii predicti in villam Wyntonie vel alibi extra Collegium transcat, vel a capellâ se absintet, vel a divinis officiis in eâdem se abstineat quovismodo.

¹ Caxton printed a book called 'Dictes and Sayinges of the Philosophers,' in the year 1477.

² In course or turn.

XV. DE MORÂ NON FACIENDÂ IN AULÂ POST PRANDIUM
ET CENAM.

Item quia post refeccionem corporum per ciborum et potuum sumpcionem homines ad scurrilitates, turpiloquia, et, quod pejus est, detracciones, et jurgia, necnon ad alia mala quam plurima et periculosa perpetranda efficiuntur communiter promptiores, minusque tunc, quam jejuno stomacho, excessus huiusmodi ponderantes animos plerumque ad lites, contumelias, et excessus alios commovent simplicium personarum, statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, ut singulis diebus post prandium et cenam, persolutâ prius Altissimo pro susceptis gratiarum accione, deinde sine temporis intervallo, potu charitatis presbiteris bibere volentibus ministrato, et post potaciones in aulâ horâ ignitegii¹, socii presbiteri et scolares ab aulâ recedant nec alios ibidem moram facere ulteriùs permittant, nisi in festis principalibus et majoribus duplicibus, et nisi quando consilia domûs aut alia negocia ardua Collegium tangencia immediatè inibi debeant pertractari; aut quando ob Dei reverenciam ac sue Matris vel alterius sancti cuiuscunque tempore yemali ignis in aulâ sociis et scolariis ministratur, tunc scolaribus et sociis post tempus prandii aut cene liceat graciâ recreationis in cantilenis, et aliis solaciis honestis moram facere condecensem, et poemata, regnorum cronicas, et mundi huius mirabilia, ac cetera que statum clericalem condecorant serius pertractare.

XVI. DE EXTRANEIS NON INTRODUCENDIS AD ONUS COLLEGII.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod nullus scolarium aut sociorum dictorum parentes, fratres, consanguineos vel extraneos, notos aut propinquos, unum vel plures in ipsum nostrum Collegium introducendo cuiquam sociorum aut scolarium predictorum profectus studii scolastici prestet impedimentum, prejudicium, sive dampnum, vel sit aliunde societati, scolaribus, vel sociis onerosus, prejudicialis eciam vel dampnosus. Si tamen alicuius sociorum vel scolarium predictorum pater, frater, nepos, consanguineus, propinquus, vel amicus, ad eorum aliquem venerit, per presens nostrum statutum non intendimus prohibere quin venientem ad se de custodis vel vicecustodis licenciâ et consensu possit in aulâ vel camerâ suis sumptibus propriis sine onere communitatis ac ceterorum impedimento vel dampno sociorum vel scolarium recipere, procurare, ac pascere, prout placet, duobus diebus duntaxat et non ultra. Statuentes ut nullus extraneus cuiuscunque statûs, gradûs, aut condicionis existat infra dictum Collegium hospitetur nec eciam pernoctet aliquialiter in eodem, nisi cum Collegio

¹ At the hour of Curfew.

pro negociis vel consiliis eiusdem specialiter sit retentus, vel cum absque incomodo seu scandalo Collegii predicti honestè non poterit evitari: talisque per custodem vel de ipsius mandato ad pernoctandum ibidem tantummodo invitetur. Nolumus insuper, quod aliquis alius cuiuscunque statûs, gradûs, aut condicionis existat, ad faciendum cum eis moram infra dictum Collegium ultra dictos duos dies, vel ad ponendum seu solvendum comunas, vel aliquid aliud ratione comunarum, vel more sue longioris faciende ibidem in dicto nostro Collegio recipiatur vel aliàs admittatur. Si quis vero dicti nostri Collegii aliquem extraneum ad pernoctandum infradictum Collegium contra tenorem presentis nostri statuti admiserit, seu pernottacioni huiusmodi causam dederit, pro primâ vice per septimanam, pro secundâ vice per quindenam, et pro terciâ vice per mensem comunis suis privetur et careat ipso facto: et si quis postea in eâ parte culpabilis inventus fuerit, pena ipsa contra cum debite aggravetur secundum discrecionem et moderacionem custodis vel vicecustodis et bursariorum nostri Collegii memorati. Permittimus tamen quod filii nobilium et valencium personarum dicti Collegii specialiter amicorum usque ad numerum decenarium infra idem Collegium in gramaticâ instrui valeant et eciam informari absque onere Collegii supradicti. Ita quod eâ occasione prejudicium, dampnum, vel scandalum custodi, presbiteris, scholaribus, vel clericis aut alicui ministrorum eiusdem Collegii non fiant aut eveniant quovismodo. Inhibentes preterea, ne conventicule aut tractatus¹ aliqui per aliquos forinsecos, laicos vel clericos, infra Collegium fiant imposterum quovismodo.

XVII. QUOD SCOLARES ET PRESBITERI NON ABSENTENT SE A COLLEGIO PREDICTO, AUT CANES TENEANT, AUT PORTENT ARMA.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod nullus de scholaribus presbiteris sociis perpetuis et conducticiis, aut magister informator, vel hostiarius se absentent a dicto Collegio ultra unum mensem in anno aliquo continuum vel interpellatis vicibus discontinuum, nisi ex causâ verâ et legitimâ per custodem dicti Collegii aut ipso custode absente per vicecustodem et socium presbiterum seniore tunc presentem approbandâ; quodque nullus scholaris sine licenciâ custodis vel in ipsius absenciâ vicecustodis et magistri informatoris Collegium exeat vel in civitatem aut sokam Wyntonie extra presenciam custodis, vicecustodis, seu magistri informatoris predicti vadat quovismodo. Statuentes preterea, quod nullus scholaris aut socius presbiter vel minister seu serviens Collegii predicti teneat vel habeat canes venaticos, retia, aut ferrettos, nisos², vel accipitres, piscacionem aut venacionem faciat vel exerceat, ludat

¹ Prayer meetings and Sermons.

² Sparrow-hawks.

vel sagittet, aut jaceat, infra dictum Collegium vel extra, unde dampnum vel jactura inferatur capelle, claustro, vel domibus ipsius Collegii quovismodo; ac quod nullus presbiterorum extra Collegium predictum in civitate Wyntonie vel sokâ Wyntonie aut locis aliis per quatuor milliarum spacium a dicto Collegio minime distantibus pernocket nisi ex causâ necessariâ, rationabili, vel honestâ coram dicto custode vel in eius absentiâ vicecustode et bursariis expositâ et per eum vel eos approbandâ. Inhibentes insuper omnibus et singulis presbiteris et scolaribus dicti nostri Collegii universis, ne comam nutriant sive barbam, neque socularibus¹ rostratis, aut capuciis nodulatis utantur, aut gladios, cultellosve longos seu arma alia infra Collegium, vel extra in civitate Wyntonie, suburbio, aut sokâ eiusdem absque licenciâ custodis deferant, nec tabernas, spectacula, vel alia loca inhonesta exerceant aut frequentent; sed a locis huiusmodi et comitivis suspectis abstineant omnimodo. Quibus insuper presbiteris caligas rubeas et virides interdiciamus omnimodo.

XVIII. QUALES EXPENSAS HABEBUNT SOCII, QUI MISSI FUERINT
IN NEGOCIIS COLLEGII MEMORATI.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod sociis presbiteris, qui pro negociis dicti Collegii ad extra transmissi fuerint, expense de bonis eiusdem Collegii comunibus utiles et necessarie, prout justum fuerit, juxta negociorum procurandorum qualitatem, loci distanciam, et temporis exigenciam, arbitrio custodis vel vicecustodis et bursariorum dicti Collegii ministrentur et finaliter allocentur; ipsique eorum qui sic missi fuerint ad reddendum coram personis predictis fidelem compotum de huiusmodi expensis factis in veris et certis parcellis singillatim per eos factis infra tres dies postquam ad domum redierint in virtute juramenti in ipsorum admissione dicto Collegio prefati, ac in eorum conscienciis sint presentis auctoritate statuti arciùs onerati. Ab illis vero sociis et scolaribus, qui de licenciâ in negociis propriis absentes fuerint, commune concernentes eosdem pro tempore absencie sue huiusmodi sint subtracte et in incrementum et sustentacionem dicti Collegii nostri, vel alia bona eiusdem comunia, permaneant atque cedant.

XIX. QUOD NON SINT DETRACTORES, CONSPIRATORES, MANUTENTORES
ET SUSURRONES IN COLLEGIO VEL ALIÀS DISCORDIAM SEMI-
NANTES SEU ECIAM PROCURANTES, AUT CONSENCIENTES
EISDEM.

Item quia detractores, conspiratores, manutentores et susurrones seminantes, suscitantes, procurantes, vel manutenentes discordiam,

¹ Sotulares; subtalares, dress or fancy shoes.

invidiam, iram, rixam, litis seu dissencionis materiam, dampna, scandala et scismata quamplura dampnabiliter inducunt, odium provocant, et omnino charitatem expellunt, statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, eciam firmiter precipimus custodi omnibusque sociis presbiteris et scolaribus ac aliis quibuscunque personis dicti nostri Collegii prope Wyntoniam presentibus et futuris, ac in visceribus Jesu Christi obsecramus eciam et rogamus, ac sub optentu felicitatis vite presentis pariter et eterne, et sub obtestacione divini judicii, ut in omnibus et super omnia unitatem ac mutuam inter se charitatem, pacem, concordiam ac dileccionem fraternam ex quo inter socios quoddam genus fraternitatis esse dinoscitur, semper habeant, teneant, in omnibusque observent, et pro eis nutriendis et fovendis anhelent pro viribus atque zelent; quodque omnes et omnimode scurrilitates, verba immunda, contumeliosa et brigosa¹, contenciosa, rixosa, dampnosa susurria; jurgia, turpilozquia, derisiones atque alia verba nociva, tediosa, scandalosa, et obprobriosa quecunque, comparacionesque generis ad genus, nobilitatis ad nobilitatem vel ad ignobilitatem, necnon speciales aut precellentes prerogative causâ commonendi maliciose socios in ore omnium et personis singulorum, cessent omnino ubique, tam infra dictum Collegium, quam extra, in publico et privato. Alioquin si quis presbiterorum dictorum in premissis, vel eorum aliquo, suspectus seu aliàs infamatus existat, et super eisdem vel aliquo eorundem per testes ydoneos coram custode dicti nostri Collegii, assidentibus sibi vicecustode sacristâ et bursariis, per eius confessionem coram eis factam, vel aliàs per facti evidenciam reus, judicio omnium vel maioris partis ipsorum manifestè apparuerit, extunc presentis nostre ordinacionis et statuti vigore, cuius publicationem loco monicionis legitime nullâ aliâ monicione premissâ seu aliàs requisitâ haberi volumus in hoc casu pro primâ vice per quindenam, pro secundâ vice per unum mensem, et si tercio deliquerit, per duos menses, comunis suis et omnibus distribucionibus ac percepcionibus aliis, quas de ipso nostro Collegio medio tempore esset aliàs percepturus, careat ipso facto; et acriùs puniatur, si delicti vel facti qualitas id exposcat. Si vero quartâ vice quis deliquerit, in hoc casu et in eâ parte, modo quo premittitur, convictus fuerit, a dicto nostro Collegio ipsum perpetuo exclusum et privatum fore ipso facto, nullâ aliâ monicione premissâ, statuimus, volumus, et eciam ordinamus, absque cuiuscunque appellacionis remedii vel querele, nullâ dicti custodis seu alterius persone cuiuscunque remissione seu dispensacione sibi quomolibet valiturâ. Et insuper, ut premissa arcîus evitentur, quemlibet presbiterum socium in ipsum nostrum Collegium recipiendum ad

¹ Contentious.

observacionem presentis nostri statuti in ipsius recepcione primariâ specialiter artari volumus sub ipsius debito juramenti.

XX. DE CORRECCIONIBUS FACIENDIS CIRCA DELICTA LEVIOIRA.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod si quis scolarium Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam quartum decimum etatis sue annum excedens aut sociorum presbiterorum eiusdem crimen seu delictum aliquod de levioribus commiserit, de quo probabiliter sit convictus, veluti inobedienciam levem erga custodem, aut jurgium breve cum vicecustode, bursariis, aut aliis sociis, seu magistro instructore vel hostiario, seu levis contencio per eum in dicto Collegio vel extra fuerit suscitata, vel si in ipsâ capellâ inordinate se habeat psallendo divina, aut habitum honestum non gerat, vel aliis modis quodammodo leviter excesserit seu deliquerit, per quod grave scandalum sui ipsius vel dicti Collegii minimè generetur, per custodem, si presens fuerit, vel eo absente, per vicecustodem et bursarios predictos, corripiatur acriter de commissis, et sub penâ subtraccionis sustentacionis quam hactenus habuerit in Collegio per eosdem moneatur attentè, ne de cetero talia quomodolibet attemptare presumat, ipsumque nichilominus sic delinquentem juxta excessum et delicti qualitatem custos predictus, vel in ipsius absenciâ vicecustos, cum consensu et deliberacione predictorum bursariorum corrigat et puniat pro commissis; quas correccionem et punicionem culpabilis in eâ parte absque contradiccionis appellacionis vel que-rele obstaculo sustineat pacienter, et in casu quo hec vel consimilia fecerit, ex post facto acriùs et acriùs procedatur contra eum, prout exegerit contumacia delinquentis.

XXI. QUOMODO SUCCURRITUR SCOLARIBUS ET CONSANGUINEIS FUNDATORIS TEMPORE INFIRMITATIS EORUNDEM.

Item, cum debilibus et infirmis humanitatis prebere presidium jubeat caritas, et pietas interpellat, statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod si quem dicti nostri Collegii scolarem infirmari contigerit, scholaris ipse usque ad unum mensem eciam, si tanto tempore eius duret infirmitas, comunas in et de dicto Collegio percipiat sicut sanus. Si vero post mensem eius duret infirmitas, et tunc spes non fuerit evidens de ipsius propinquâ reconvalescenciâ, nec beneficium habeat vel redditum unde poterit sustentari, nec amicos qui eidem velint et valeant subvenire, tunc ipsum extra Collegium in loco honesto volumus commorari, percipiendo in et de Collegio per tres menses tunc immediatè sequentes comunas in pecuniâ pro scolariis assignatas, si per tantum tempus eius duraverit infirmitas supradicta. Volumusque, quod omnes illi, quorum infirmitas ulterius duraverit, si spes tunc de proximâ convalescenciâ

non fuerit, extunc desinant esse scolares nostri Collegii memorati, aliique loco eorundem ad dictum Collegium prope Wyntoniam quamcitius fieri potest infra octo dies realiter admittantur, ut numerus sociorum et scolarium Collegii nostri Oxonie quandocunque ipsum minui contigerit de scholaribus Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam predictis sufficienter instructis et ydoneis semper poterit adimpleri juxta ordinaciones nostras et statuta edita in hac parte. Nostros vero consanguineos infirmitatem patientes in ipso Collegio volumus commorari et eis de cibis et potibus ac aliis necessariis eorum infirmitatibus congruentibus durante infirmitate eorundem de bonis comunibus dicti Collegii, prout opus fuerit, ministrari. Si autem infirmitatem perpetuam seu morbum contagiosum iidem nostri consanguinei habuerint, ipsos tunc extra Collegium in loco honesto, quem elegerint, volumus commorari, et eorum cuilibet possessiones aut redditus, spirituales aut temporales, ad valorem annum centum solidorum, ut premittitur, non habenti pro victualibus et aliis sibi necessariis duos solidos duntaxat singulis septimanis, quoad vixerint, annuatim persolvi per manus bursariorum Collegii supradicti. Ad quam quidem solutionem ipsos custodem et bursarios artari volumus sub ipsorum debito prestiti juramenti. Proviso quod expensè circa consanguineos nostros vigore presentis nostri statuti seu alterius cuuscunque ex speciali prerogativâ quomodolibet faciente ipsiusque percepçiones annue preter et ultra omnia alia que ut ceteri dicti Collegii scolares sunt in et de eodem Collegio aliàs percepturi in uno et eodem anno viginti librarum summum aliquatenus non transcendant.

XXII. PROPTER QUAS CAUSAS POSSIT ET DEBET CUSTOS A COLLEGIO
AMMOVERI ; ET DE MODO ET FORMÂ REMOVENDI EUNDEM ;
ET QUALITER SUCCURRITUR EIDEM EX CAUSIS HONESTIS
AMMOTO.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod dictus custos Collegii prope Wyntoniam propter dilapidacionem alienacionem terrarum, tenementorum, reddituum, possessionum spiritualium et temporalium, seu destruccionem vel alienacionem illicitam bonorum et rerum ipsius Collegii, incontinenciam gravem, negligenciam intolerabilem, homicidium voluntarium, aliamque causam legitimam quamcunque ipsum custodem omnino reddentem inhabilem, necnon propter infirmitatem contagiosam perpetuam, cuius pretextu non poterit absque gravi scandalo ulterius officium huiusmodi occupare, ab officio ammoveatur predicto. Et tunc ante processum alium contra eum faciendum, ad cedendum voluntariè et gratis officio suo predicto per custodem Collegii nostri Oxonie et socios juratos eiusdem Collegii seu vicecustodem et eosdem socios supervisionis

tempore effectualiter inducatur et eciam requiratur; et si sponte idem custos Collegii prope Wyntoniam cedere noluerit, tunc custos sociique jurati Collegii nostri Oxonie, seu vicecustos et socii predicti et alii socii presbiteri Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam, ipsius custodis crimina, defectus, vel excessus seu causam ammocionis eiusdem Episcopo Wyntoniensi qui pro tempore fuerit vel ipsius vicario in spiritualibus generali, aut, sede vacante, custodi spiritualitatis eiusdem per duos ipsius Collegii prope Wyntoniam discreciores socios, per dictum custodem sociosque juratos Collegii nostri Oxonie vel vicecustodem et socios eosdem ac per maiorem partem omnium sociorum presbiterorum Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam electos cum litteris eorundem dicti Collegii prope Wyntoniam comuni sigillo si absque difficultate haberi poterit, alioquin sigillo alio autentico sigillatis, signo et subscripcione alicuius notarii publici communis, defectus, crimina, et excessus seu causam ammocionis huiusmodi continentibus, denuncient et insinuent sine morâ. Episcopus vero, vicarius, aut custos spiritualitatis predictæ de criminibus, defectibus, et excessibus, vel aliis causis huiusmodi summarie et de plano et extrajudicialiter cognoscens si per probationes vel informaciones legitimas ministratas huiusmodi denunciata et suggesta que ad depositionem vel ammocionem custodis predicti sufficere debeant repererit esse vera, statim ab officio deponat et ab administratione ammoveat indilate; dictique Collegii Oxonie custodi et sociis scribat et injungat, ut ad electionem novi custodis Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam juxta modum et formam in eiusdem Collegii statutis limitatos procedant. Cessante in hac parte cuiuscunque appellacionis et querele ac quocunque alio juris et facti remedio per quod huiusmodi deposicio vel ammocio custodis poterit impediri. Cui quidem olim custodi sic, ut prefertur, cedenti vel ammoto, dum tamen non propter crimina vel excessus cesserit vel ammotus fuerit, si aliunde ultra valorem viginti marcarum in spiritualibus vel temporalibus promotus non fuerit, extra Collegium moraturo viginti marce annuatim ad quatuor anni terminos principales pro sustentacione suâ et pro omnibus sibi necessariis de bonis Collegii annis singulis ministrentur. Custos vero promotus ultra summam viginti marcarum predictarum ex quâcunque causâ cedens vel ammotus nichil penitus percipiet de bonis Collegii ex post facto. Et si forsan quicquam post cessionem aut ammocionem huiusmodi receperit de bonis Collegii supradicti, vel prius recepta sibi et usui suo applicaverit, preter illa que sibi et officio suo pro porcione suâ disponuntur ad refusionem et restitutionem eorundem per successorem suum modis et viis possibilibus compellatur. Ad quam quidem restitutionem faciendam in virtute juramenti in prefecione suâ prestiti eciam noverit se adstrictum.

XXIII. PROPTER QUAS CAUSAS HONESTAS ET RACIONABILES PRESBITERI SOCII FINALITER DEBENT A COLLEGIO RECEDERE MEMORATO.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod si quis presbiterorum sociorum ipsius nostri Collegii religionem intraverit, et in ipsâ per mensem steterit, quamvis in ipsâ professionem non fecerit, vel ab ipso nostro Collegio ultra unum mensem in anno aliquo continuum vel interpellatis vicibus discontinuum, nisi in negociorum dicti Collegii prosecucione, seu ex aliâ causâ verâ et legitimâ per custodem et maiorem partem sociorum presbiterorum dicti Collegii approbandâ se absentaverit, ipsum auctoritate presentis statuti a dicto Collegio eiusque comunis et comodis privatum et ammotum fore decernimus ipso facto, ac extunc pro non socio habeatur. Statuentes preterea, quod quicumque presbiterorum sociorum dictorum volens ex causis aliis a dicto Collegio voluntariè recedere custodem vel vicecustodem per sex menses ante recessum suum de ipsius recessu, si sibi per tantum tempus de eo constiterit, premuniat sub ipsius debito juramenti, ut interim de alio presbitero ydoneo loco eiusdem debite valeat provideri.

XXIV. PROPTER QUAS CAUSAS SCOLARES A DICTO COLLEGIO DEBENT AMMOVERI.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod si quis scolarium dicti nostri Collegii quartumdecimum etatis sue annum excedens super furto notabili, perjurio manifesto, homicidio voluntario, adulterio notorio, incestu, vel atroci percussione custodis, socii presbiteri, magistri informatoris seu hostiarii sub ipso, vel scholaris de Collegio lesionem enormem inferente convictus existat, vel aliquod aliud perpetraverit, per quod grave dampnum vel scandalum dicto nostro Collegio generetur; seu si quis ipsorum, cuiuscunque etatis fuerit, professionem in aliquâ religione approbatâ fecerit, matrimoniumve contraxerit, seu a scolis ipsius Collegii ultra unum mensem in anno continuè vel discontinuè numerandum a dicto Collegio absque causâ rationabili, per custodem dicti Collegii et magistrum informatorem in grammaticâ approbandâ, se absentaverit; vel postquam aliquis scolarium predictorum, nostris consanguineis exceptis, possessiones spirituales vel temporales annui valoris centum solidorum pacificè adeptus fuerit, extunc a dicto Collegio expellatur, eiusque comunis et comodis presentis nostre ordinacionis et statuti vigore, nullâ aliâ monicione premissâ, absque cuiuscunque appellationis vel querele aut alio juris seu facti remedio, perpetuò sit privatus penitus et exclusus. Quemlibet vero nostrum consanguineum cum viginti libras in possessionibus aut redditibus spiritualibus vel temporalibus, ipsorum oneribus supportatis, expendere poterit annuatim a dicto Collegio ammoveri volumus penitus et excludi.

XXV. PROPTER QUE CRIMINA, DELICTA, ET EXCESSUS PRESBITERI
SOCII A DICTO COLLEGIO PENITUS AMMOVERI VOLUMUS ET
EXPELLI.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod si contra aliquem presbiterorum dicti nostri Collegii infamia oriatur super heresi, simoniâ, perjurio manifesto, furto notabili, homicidio voluntario, adulterio notorio, vel incestu, percussione custodis, socii perpetui vel presbiteri, magistri seu hostiarii sub ipso, vel scholaris dicti nostri Collegii lesionem enormem inferente in casu a jure non permissio, vel super aliquo de criminibus maioribus, aut quod notorius fornicator existat, seu quod conventiculas, conspiraciones, confederaciones, seu pacciones illicitas contra statum dicti Collegii nostri fecerit, inierit, aut ipsas fieri procuraverit, aut aliud factum perpetraverit, per quod grave dampnum, prejudicium, vel scandalum predicto nostro Collegio generetur, et de premissis, vel eorum aliquo, coram custode dicti nostri Collegii, assidentibus sibi quinque de aliis presbiteris sociis dicti nostri Collegii senioribus, per ipsius confessionem, aut testes ydoneos ipsorum custodis et presbiterorum sociorum judicio approbandos, vel per facti evidenciam convictus fuerit, extunc ipsum a dicto nostro Collegio presentis nostre ordinacionis et vigore statuti expelli volumus, ac ipso facto perpetuo fore privatum eodem, predicti custodis seu alterius cuiuscunque remissione seu dispensacione ipsiusve convicti appellacione seu querelâ aut alio juris remedio in hâc parte sibi minime valituris. Et insuper ut premissa caucius evitentur quemlibet presbiterum in dicti nostri Collegii socium perpetuum admittendum ad observacionem presentis nostri statuti omniumque et singulorum statutorum et ordinacionum eiusdem Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam in ipsius recepcione primariâ specialiter artari volumus sub ipsius debito juramenti.

XXVI. DE PORCIONE CUSTODIS, PRESBITERORUM SOCIORUM, ET
ALIORUM MINISTRORUM DICTI COLLEGII.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod custos Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam pro ipsius labore in officio suo predicto nomine stipendii viginti libras sterlingorum; quilibet eciam de decem presbiteris sociis perpetuis predictis pro stipendio suo centum solidos sterlingorum; quilibet vero capellanorum conducticiorum quadraginta solidos, si sic conduci poterit, sin autem, prout custos predictus usque ad summam quatuor marcarum cum eo melius poterit convenire; magister informator scholarium decem libras, hostiarius scholarium sub ipso quinque marcas ultra cotidianas comunas et robas suas ac alia que recipient in et de Collegio supradicto; ac quilibet de tribus clericis capelle conducticiis, ultra

mensam suam et liberatam panni, viginti solidos pro stipendiis eorundem percipiant annuatim. Ordinantes preterea quod de equis competentibus unà cum sellis et aliis necessariis hernessiis pro eisdem dictum Collegium provideat de bonis ipsius Collegii comunibus ad opus Collegii et aliorum in negociis dicti Collegii equitancium, duobus equis cum ferruris, hernessiis et aliis necessariis pro eisdem, pro custode videlicet et clerico sive domicello ipsius competentibus duntaxat exceptis, quos et que dictus custos in empcone et ipsorum mutacione, quociens opus fuerit, suis sumptibus propriis inveniet et eciam ordinabit. Quibus quidem equis tam custodis quam Collegii de feno et pabulo de bonis predictis volumus provideri. Volentes insuper, quod custos predictus tres secum habeat proprios servientes, quorum unus clericus vel domicellus, alius valettus, et tercius garcio existat, qui, sicut ceteri familiares dicti Collegii de bonis eiusdem comunibus juxta statum et conditionem ipsorum in victualibus procurentur, necnon liberatam annuam competentem et stipendium percipiant de bonis comunibus Collegii supradicti. Ita tamen quod non plus quam viginti solidi pro clerico sive domicello, pro valetto vero tresdecim solidi et quatuor denarii, necnon pro garcione sex solidi octo denarii allocentur, seu quomodolibet persolvantur. Quo quidem custode in negociis Collegii de avisamento, consilio, et consensu vicecustodis et bursariorum eiusdem extra villam agente, quociens id contigerit, pro omnibus expensis suis et omnium aliorum secum in dictis negociis laborancium, necnon aliorum per ipsum pro utilitate, comodo, et honore dicti Collegii invitandorum, Collegium de bonis ipsius comunibus satisfaciet memoratum. Si autem in negociis suis propriis absens fuerit, tunc de bonis suis propriis procuretur. Insuper ut honor dicti nostri Collegii debite conservetur, charitasque in eodem amplius procuretur, et per Dei gratiam magis et magis habundet, statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod in singulis festis infrascriptis, videlicet in festis Natalis Domini, Sanctorum Innocencium, Circumcisionis Domini, Epiphanie Domini, Purificacionis beate Marie, Annunciacionis beate Marie, Pasche, Ascensionis Domini, Pentecostes, Trinitatis, Corporis Christi, Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, Translacionis Sancti Swithuni, Assumpcionis beate Marie, Nativitatis eiusdem, Omnium Sanctorum, Concepcionis beate Marie, et Sancti Nicholai, custodi, sociis presbiteris, capellanis conducticiis, magistro informatori, hostiario, et scolaribus, ut in diebus huiusmodi lautius epulentur, ultra cotidianas comunas eis concessas quinque solidi de bonis comunibus per manus bursariorum qui pro tempore fuerint ministrentur.

XXVII. DE COMUNI ANNUÂ VESTIUM LIBERATÂ.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod custos et decem presbiteri socii perpetui Collegii nostri prope Wintoniam ac tres alii presbiteri conducticii et magister informator scolarium in gramaticâ erga festum Nativitatis in annis singulis imperpetuum de bonis comunibus dicti Collegii de unâ et eâdem sectâ vestiantur. Et quod custos habeat pro parte suâ duodecim virgatas panni et quilibet de ceteris presbyteris sociis ac magister informator scolarium in gramaticâ percipiat octo virgatas panni; quilibet eciam de capellanis conducticiis sex virgatas; hostiarius vero quinque virgatas, precii cuiuslibet integri panni continentis ad minus vigintiquatuor virgatas sufficienter aquati, siccati, et tonsi, quadraginta duorum solidorum, in toto; de quo quidem panno prefatus custos secundum statûs sui et gradûs condecenciam; ceteri vero presbiteri socii et alii conducticii ac magister et hostiarius predicti robas talaes sibi confici faciant condecenter. Volumusque quod quilibet socius perpetuus Collegii predicti ac magister informator scolarium eiusdem tres solidos et quatuor denarios pro furrurâ robe sue predictæ percipiat annuatim. Statuentes preterea quod scolares dicti nostri Collegii universi et tres clerici de capellâ eiusdem Collegii erga dictum festum Nativitatis Domini singulis annis imperpetuum de bonis comunibus dicti Collegii de unâ et aliâ sectâ vestiantur. Ita tamen quod pannus huiusmodi de albo vel nigro aut russeto vel glauco colore non existat, et quod tantum de panno huiusmodi ipsorum cuilibet tribuatur, de quo unam togam talarem cum capucio sibi facere poterit condecenter; et quod quilibet pannus pro dictis scolariis et clericis capelle comparandus aquatus, siccatus, et tonsus vigintiquatuor virgatas ad minus contineat, et precium triginta trium solidorum et quatuor denariorum non excedat; et quod nullus scolaris liberatam suam huiusmodi illo anno quo ipsam perceperit, nisi in diebus dominicis et festivis, aut in processionibus vel convocacionibus solemnibus, aut aliâs ex causâ aliâ rationabili per custodem vel vicecustodem approbandâ, se induat quovismodo. Statuentes insuper, quod nullus scolarium predictorum vestibus stragulatis, variegatis, seu diversis coloribus partitis aut ordini clericali minimè congruentibus quovismodo utatur quamdiu steterit in Collegio supradicto. Inhibentes insuper custodi ac omnibus et singulis presbiteris sociis perpetuis et capellanis conducticiis necnon magistro informatori et hostiario sub ipso qui per tempore fuerint, ne liberatam suam dicti Collegii infra quinquennium a tempore receptionis liberate eiusdem vendant, impignerent, sive donent, vel extra Collegium predictum deponant, vel alio ab quocunque alienacionis titulo alienent eciam vel concedant, preterquam ipsius Collegii pauperibus scolariis,

et in casu inferiùs designato. Scolaribus eciam dicti nostri Collegii omnibus et singulis inhihemus, ne liberatam suam predictam infra triennium a tempore recepcionis eiusdem computandum vendant, impignerent, donent, vel extra Collegium predictum deponant, vel aliàs quocunque alienacionis titulo alienent vel concedant. Permittimus tamen custodi, presbiteris, magistro informatori, et hostiario predictis, quod ipsi liberatam suam precedentem dicti Collegii scolariibus pauperibus seu choristis gratis dare valeant liberaliter et conferre si voluerint intuitu charitatis.

XXVIII. DE PRECIBUS ORACIONIBUS ET ALIIS SUFFRAGIIS PER CUSTODEM ET SOCIOS PRESBITEROS PERPETUOS ET CONDUCTICIOS CLERICOS DICENDIS.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod custos dicti nostri Collegii prope Wyntoniam necnon presbiteri socii perpetui omnes et singuli qui pro tempore fuerint in eodem Collegio singulis diebus cum de lecto surrexerint, et de serò antequam lectum intraverint, aut aliis horis diei vel noctis, si dictis temporibus aliquâ justâ et honestâ de causâ fuerint impediti in honore sanctissime et individue Trinitatis dicant illam antiphonam de Trinitate *Libera Nos*, et cetera, cum versiculo *Benedicamus Patrem et Filium cum Sancto Spiritu* cum oracione consuetâ, videlicet *Omnipotens sempiterne Deus* et dum fuerimus in hâc vitâ cum oracione adjunctâ que sequitur *Rege quesumus, Domine, pontificem fundatorem nostrum*; cum verò subtracti fuerimus ab hac luce adjunctâ oracione illâ *Deus, qui inter apostolicos sacerdotes famulum tuum fundatorem nostrum pontificali dignitate*, et cetera oracionis loco *Rege quesumus, Domine* supradicte. Dicat eciam eorum quilibet quolibet die, horâ quâ voluerit, pro animabus illustrissimi principis Domini Edvardi Regis Anglie Tercii et domine Philippe Regine conjugis sue ac Edvardi filii eorum primogeniti, patrisque et matris nostrorum, necnon et post mortem nostram pro animâ nostrâ, necnon pro animabus Domini Ricardi Regis Anglie illustris secundi, et Domine Anne consortis sue, cum ab hac luce subtracti fuerint¹ et animabus omnium fidelium, psalmum illum *De Profundis clamavi* cum *Kyrie eleison* et oracione dominicâ cum salutacione Angelicâ more solito, et cum oracionibus *Inclina Domine* et *Fidelium Deus*, cum recitacione nominum patris et matris nostrorum predictorum, videlicet Johannis et Sibille, ac post mortem nostram premissam oracionem illam *Deus, qui inter apostolicos sacerdotes*. Item volumus et ordinamus quod omnibus et singulis diebus per annum in capellâ predicti nostri Collegii prope Wyntoniam post altam missam

¹ This Statute must have been drawn in or before 1394, since Anne of Bohemia died in that year.

et horam diei nonam ac horam completorii¹ dicatur in choro a singulis eiusdem capelle presbiteris et ministris in comuni stando ante recessum eorundem a choro psalmum *De profundis* cum oracione dominicâ et salutacione Angelicâ, necnon oracionibus dum vixerimus *Inclina Domine* et *Absolve quesumus* et cum ab hac luce migraverimus, cum oracionibus *Deus qui inter apostolicos*, et *Absolve quesumus*. Quibus sic dictis et completis dicat rector chori publicè in audienciâ *Anima fundatoris nostri Willhelmi et anime omnium fidelium defunctorum per misericordiam Dei in pace requiescant*. Consimiliterque predictum psalmum cum oracionibus predictis post prandium et eciam post cenam in aulâ post gracias completas dici volumus singulis diebus imperpetuum. Volentes preterea, quod si socii predicti die unâ preces predictas propter varias forsitan occupaciones omittant die aliâ sequente supplere poterunt sic omissa, nostris ordinacionibus et statutis non obstantibus supradictis. Super quibus omnibus ipsorum omnium et singulorum consciencias apud Altissimum artiùs oneramus.

XXIX. DE MODO DICENDI MISSAS MATUTINAS ET ALIAS HORAS
CANONICAS IN CAPELLÂ COLLEGII MEMORATI, ET DE OR-
DINE STANDI IN CHORO CAPELLE PREDICTE.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod singulis diebus per annum vespere, matutine, misse, et alie hore canonice de die in capellâ dicti Collegii prope Wyntoniam cum cantu et notâ per presbiteros socios perpetuos eiusdem Collegii et alios capellanos et clericos conducticios ad hoc, ut premittitur, specialiter deputatos devociùs celebrentur secundum usum et consuetudinem ecclesie Cathedralis Sarum ac distincionem et ordinacionem inferiùs annotatas; quodque singulis diebus inter quartam et quintam pulsacionem campane sive orilogii pulsent ad matutinas, nisi proper diei festivitatem aut aliam causam rationabilem citiùs aut tardiùs fuerit iudicio custodis aut sacriste pulsandum. Si quis vero de dictis sociis presbiteris aut capellanis conducticiis a divinis officiis in dictâ capellâ, ut premittitur, celebrandis absque causâ rationabili per custodem, seu, ipso absente, vicecustodem approbandâ preumpserit absentare, pro quâlibet vice absencie huiusmodi a matutinis missis vel vespers, duo denarii, a prime vero terciæ, sextæ, vel nonæ aut completorii officiis pro qualibet horarum huiusmodi unus denarius subtrahantur de stipendio presbiteri sic absentis comunis sociorum ultra eorum septimanales comunas applicandi. Volentes nihilominus quod si quis predictorum presbiterorum seu capellanorum sepiùs culpabilis fuerit in premissis pœna huiusmodi contra eundem per custodem predictum debitè aggravetur, prout

¹ Compline or Second Vespers, about 7 o'clock; the last service of the day.

exegerit protervitas delinquentis. Ulteriùs statuentes, quod eciam singulis diebus dominicis et aliis diebus solempnibus et festivis per annum contingentibus in primis et secundis vespers, matutinis, missis, processionibus, et aliis horis canonicis de die custos ipsius Collegii nisi ex causâ legitimâ seu rationabili absens fuerit ac vicecustos presbiteri et scolares omnes et singuli necnon magister informator scolarium et hostiarius ac tres clerici de capellâ cessante impedimento legitimo, iudicio custodis, si presens fuerit, aut vicecustodis, si custos absens fuerit, approbando, in eâdem capellâ personaliter intersint. Dictique custos, vicecustos, presbiteri, magister informator scolarium et hostiarius, nostrique consanguinei quintum decimum etatis sue annum attingentes, ac alii ipsius Collegii scolares provectiores stallos in choro capelle predictæ occupent, iidemque custos cum superpellicio et amiciâ de griseo¹, vicecustosque et ceteri presbiteri socii et alii capellani conducticii predicti honestis superpelliciis et amiciis suis propriis penulatis sive furra-tis, ceteri vero scolares, magister instructor scolarium, et hostiarius suis superpelliciis propriis honestis induti ipsas vespers, matutinas, missas, et alias horas canonicas dierum huiusmodi ad invicem in personis suis propriis dicturi, lecturi et eciam cantaturi, omniaque et singula ad vespers, matutinas, missas, et processiones solemniter cum cantu et notâ celebrandas pertinencia cantanda et legenda distinctè dicant, legant devociùs, atque cantent, ibidemque omnia et singula ad que ipsos per custodem vicecustodem aut rectores chori dicte capelle in divinis officiis exsequendis assignari ac eciam deputari contigerit legendo, psallendo, canendo, aliaque ministeria faciendo, in omnibus exsequantur humiliter ac devotè, uno presbitero ydoneo de sociis presbiteris Collegii predicti per custodem vel dictum vicecustodem cursoriè ac circulariter² nominando missam huiusmodi celebrante, ac totum ipsius diei officium exsequente. Scolares verò predicti ac clerici capelle a vigiliâ Pasche usque ad festum Omnium Sanctorum capuciis in choro nullo modo utantur. Statuimus pre-terea, ordinamus, et volumus, quod in festis Nativitatis Domini, Circumcisionis, Epiphaniæ, Pasche, Ascensionis, Pentecostes, et in festis Sancte Marie Virginis, Trinitatis, Corporis Christi, Omnium Sanctorum, et dedicacionis capelle ipsius Collegii, Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste et Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, custos, vicecustos, aut alius de senioribus sociis ipsius Collegii primas et secundas vespers, altam missam, et alias horas de die in personâ suâ propriâ cum notâ solemniter celebret, et in capellâ predictâ in omnibus exsequatur. In aliis vero festis infrascriptis, videlicet Sanctorum Stephani, Johannis Apostoli, Innocencium, Sancti Thome Martiris, et feria secunda tertia et quarta ebdomadæ Pasche et

¹ A grey amice.² In course and rotation.

Pentecostes, Invencionis et Exaltacionis Sancte Crucis, Translacionis Sancti Thome Martiris, Sanctorum Andree et Thome Apostolorum, Matthie Marci Apostolorum, Philippi et Iacobi, et Sancti Iacobi Apostoli, Bartholomei, Matthei, Michaelis, Luce, Simonis et Iude, Martini, Nicholai, Translacionis Sancti Swithuni, Katharine et Magdalene, minores et inferiores persone, socii et presbyteri ipsius Collegii secundum ordinacionem et discrecionem custodis, si custos presens fuerit, seu in ipsius absenciâ, vicecustodis, dierum huiusmodi officia modo debito exsequantur. Nec ab huiusmodi horis et missis predictis diebus liceat alicui recedere, nisi forsân ex causâ rationabili per custodem, vel ipso absente vicecustodem, meritò approbandâ ipsorum quempiam prius recedere oportebit. Permittimus tamen quod in festo Innocencium pueri vespas matutinas et alia divina officia legenda et cantanda dicere et exsequi valeant secundum usum et consuetudinem ecclesie Sarum. Reliquis vero festis cum regimine vel sine regimine chori celebrandis et aliis ferialibus diebus per totum annum presbyteri socii predicti et alii capellani conducticii vespas matutinas processiones missas cum collectis et memoriis specialibus inferiùs recitatis, et alias horas canonicas cum cantu et notâ secundum usum ecclesie Sarum cum clericis et choristis capelle nostre predictæ ad hoc specialiter deputatis devotione debitâ dicant, celebrent, atque cantent. Quos eciam presbiteros dicere volumus ultra horas canonicas septem psalmos penitenciales cum letania pro vivis ac *Placebo* et *Dirige* cum comendacionibus pro defunctis secundum usum ecclesie Sarum, in festis sine regimine chori, et in diebus ferialibus per totum annum. Statuimus eciam, ordinamus, et volumus, quod singulis diebus imperpetuum preter diem Parasceves septem misse de certo in capellâ predictâ post matutinas et horam primam de die dictas devociùs celebrentur. Quarum una missa erit de *Sancta Maria*, secundum usum Sarum ecclesie et temporis anni exigenciam cum oracionibus infrascriptis, primâ videlicet de *Sancta Maria*. Secundâ *Rege quesumus, Domine, famulum tuum Willhelmum fundatorem nostrum* dum fuerimus in humanis. Terciâ pro salubri statu Domini Regis *Quesumus omnipotens Deus*. Quartâ pro statu universalis ecclesie, vel pro pace. Quintâ pro animabus patris et matris nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum, cum oracione *Fidelium Deus*. Cum autem ab hâc luce subtracti fuerimus, loco prefate oracionis *Rege quis erit* tunc secunda oracio pro Episcopo Wyntonie qui pro tempore fuerit *Rege quesumus, Domine, famulum tuum pontificem nostrum*: tertia pro rege vel pro statu universalis ecclesie aut pro pace: quarta pro nobis cum oracione *Deus qui inter apostolicos*; et quinta pro defunctis sicut et prout superiùs recitatur. Secunda vero missa erit de *Requiem* pro animabus bone memorie illustrissimi principis Domini Edvardi

Regis Anglie tercii, domine Philippe Regine nuper consortis sue, Edvardi filii primogeniti eorundem, principis Aquitanie et Wallie, Domini Ricardi Regis Anglie secundi et Domine Anne consortis sue atque nostrâ cum migraverint et migraverimus ex hac luce, Johannis patris nostri et Sibille matris nostre, Radulphi de Sutton militis, Johannis de Scures militis, et Thome de Foxle, Andree Gerveys, et Johannis Wodelok, ceterorumque nostri et ipsius Collegii benefactorum, et omnium fidelium defunctorum cum oracionibus sequentibus; primâ videlicet *Deus qui inter apostolicos*; secundâ *Inclina, Domine*; et terciâ *Fidelium Deus*. Tercia vero missa erit de die secundum temporis anni exigenciam cum oracionibus secundum ordinale et usum ecclesie Sarum. Diebus vero illis, quando plenum sit servicium de *Sancta Maria*, erit tunc prima missa de *Salus populi* aut pro pace vel de cruce vel alia missa de Sancto diebus huiusmodi contingente juxta dispositionem custodis vel vicecustodis predictorum in oracione de missâ et aliis quatuor oracionibus supradictis. Quas omnes tres missas ad summum altare dicte capelle per notam et cum cantu volumus celebrari die Parasceues, quo die misse de *Sancta Maria* et de *Requiem* dici non debent, et die natalis Domini (in quâ propter festi ipsius excellenciam dictam missam de *Requiem* ad dictum summum altare vel aliud altare capelle predictæ celebrari permitimus sine notâ), dumtaxat exceptis. Dictarum vero septem missarum due alie misse secundum devocionem celebrancium celebrande, una videlicet specialiter pro animâ Dni Radulphi de Sutton militis defuncti, et alia eciam specialiter pro animabus Dni Johannis de Scures militis, Thome Foxle, Andree Gerveys, et Johannis Wodelok defunctorum cum oracionibus *Deus, cui soli competit medicinam prestare post mortem, Inclina Domine*, et *Fidelium Deus*. Relique vero misse de septem missis predictis cum oracionibus *Rege, quesumus, Domine*, dum fuerimus in humanis, et post mortem nostram *Deus, qui inter apostolicos, Inclina Domine* et *Fidelium Deus*, in capellâ predictâ devocius celebrentur. Quas quidem septem missas per presbiteros predictos interviciissim et cursorie limitandos volumus celebrari, nisi cum maiorem missam de die vel aliquam aliam missam de septem missis predictis per custodem vel personam aliam extraneam celebrari contingat, tunc enim de sex missis per dictos presbiteros celebrandis volumus contentari. Et si, quod absit, propter infirmitatem sociorum presbiterorum vel capellanorum conducticiorum seu casum alium justam causam excusacionis in hac parte afferentem prefate septem misse per eosdem socios et capellanos dici et compleri non poterunt, ut prefertur, tunc ad missas huiusmodi dicendas et complendas capellanos alios temporibus huiusmodi assumi et provideri sumptibus et expensis omnium sociorum presbiterorum in comuni, preterquam in esculentis

et poculentis, que habebunt capellani sic adsumpti cum aliis sociis in aulâ comuni de bonis comunibus nostri Collegii supradicti; sic quod nullo unquam tempore deficiant aliquæ de septem missis per nos superiùs limitatis. Statuentes preterea et eciam ordinantes ut ceteri presbyteri dicti omnes et singuli dictas septem missas minimè celebrantes (quos singulis septimanis ter ad minus cessante impedimento legitimo volumus celebrare) in singulis eorum missis dum fuerimus in humanis dicant pro nobis illam collectam *Rege quesumus, Domine* ac pro animabus Domini Edvardi regis Anglie tercii et domine Philippe nuper consortis sue Anglie regine ac Edvardi principis Wallie primogeniti eorundem, et pro animabus domini Ricardi Regis Anglie illustris secundi, et domine Anne Regine Anglie consortis sue cum ab hac luce migraverint, illam collectam *Inclina, Domine, aurem tuam*; necnon pro animabus patris et matris nostrorum, predictorum benefactorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum *Fidelium Deus*. Post mortem vero nostram loco collecte *Rege quesumus, Domine* dicant predicti presbyteri *Deus, qui inter apostolicos*. Et nihilominus dictos presbiteros in singulis eorum missis per eos, ut premittitur, celebrandis in eorum *memento* infra canonem missarum huiusmodi specialem memoriam pro salubri statu dicti domini nostri Regis Ricardi et Anne consortis sue Anglie regine atque nostro, dum fuerint et fuerimus in hac vitâ, specialiter inter vivos; necnon inter mortuos pro animabus Johannis patris et Sibille matris nostrorum et omnium defunctorum predictorum ac aliorum nostri et dicti Collegii benefactorum quorum nomina in quâdam tabulâ recitari fecimus plenius et conscribi, et pro animâ nostrâ cum ab hac luce, Domino disponente, subtracti fuerimus, imperpetuum facere volumus et habere. Hoc insuper statuendo adjicimus quod dicti custos et socii presbyteri qui pro tempore fuerint statim cum primò sciverint mortem nostram, et extunc perpetuis temporibus annis singulis die obitûs nostri, si tunc absque impedimento comodè fieri poterit, alioquin alio proximo die sequente quo impedimentum huiusmodi non occurrit, dicant in comuni pro animâ nostrâ specialiter solempniter et cum devocione debitâ in dictâ capellâ exequias mortuorum, et in crastino comendacionem animarum, ac postea faciant in eâdem capellâ missam de *Requiem* pro mortuis, cum oracionibus collectis subscriptis, videlicet, *Deus, qui inter apostolicos sacerdotes; Deus, cui soli competit medicinam prestare post mortem, tribue quesumus ut anime famulorum tuorum ab omnibus exute peccatis; Miserere, quesumus, animabus omnium benefactorum nostrorum defunctorum; Inclina, Domine, aurem tuam; Fidelium Deus, omnium conditor et redemptor*; solempniter et cum devocione debitâ celebrari; quam celebret custos vel antiquior seu dignior socius presbiter Collegii predicti, quibus

exequiis atque misse dicti custos omnesque et singuli scolares ac socii presbyteri magister informator scolarium et hostiarius in dicto Collegio presentes in virtute iuramenti ipsorum personaliter interesse debeant et eciam teneantur. Quod eciam quater in anno pro animâ nostrâ et animabus aliorum predictorum ultra diem anniversarii obitûs mei predicti, videlicet in fine cuiuslibet quarterii anni perpetuis futuris temporibus, aliquo die quo convenienciùs id fieri poterit, in capellâ ipsius Collegii volumus observari. Ac percipient in comuni nomine pitancie singulis diebus obituum huiusmodi sex solidos octo denarios imperpetuum ut diebus huiusmodi lautius epulentur. Et ut dictorum dominorum regum reginarum principis ac patris ac matris nostrorum, necnon benefactorum predictorum et nostri, inter eosdem custodem, socios presbiteros conducticios, magistrum informatorem scolarium, hostiarium, et clericos capelle in exequiis et missis predictis specialiùs et devociùs memoria habeatur statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus quod cuilibet ex ipsis presbitero in premissis mortuorum officiis quinques in anno, ut premittitur, celebrandis personaliter existenti et pro animabus omnium predictorum missam in crastino celebranti, pro quâlibet vice duodecim denarii sterlingorum, cuilibet vero ex ipsis non presbitero sic, ut prefertur, presenti ac psalterium integrum pro animabus predictis dicenti eciam duodecim denarii sterlingorum, clericis capelle dumtaxat exceptis, quorum cuilibet sex denarii de bonis comunibus ipsius Collegii nostri per manus bursariorum eiusdem Collegii annis singulis persolvantur et perpetuis futuris temporibus fideliter distribuantur eisdem. Et ex tunc quilibet socius presbiter dicti Collegii qui pro tempore fuerit omnibus diebus obitûs nostri predicti necnon die aliquo cuiuslibet septimane in quo comodiùs poterit singulis annis imperpetuum dicat singulariter vel in comuni pro animabus omnibus predictis necnon et predecessorum et successorum nostrorum episcoporum Wyntoniensium officium mortuorum, cum comendacione more ecclesiastico consueto; quod eciam a tempore publicacionis officium presencium statutorum nostrorum, eciam dum superstites fuerimus in hac vitâ, semel ebdomadis singulis, ut premissum est, per ipsos presbiteros omnes et singulos dici volumus, statuimus, et precipimus indistinctè. Ordinantes preterea quod in divinis officiis supradictis prefatus custos, dum presens fuerit in capellâ, utatur aniciâ de griseo secundum quod canonici cathedralium ecclesiarum utuntur; quod eciam ipsum volumus observare in presenciâ episcoporum et alibi, ubicunque existat locis et temporibus oportunis.

XXX. DE SILENCIO TENENDO IN CAPELLÂ NE IMPEDIANTUR PSALLENTES
ET LEGENDES IN EÂDEM.

Item cum domum Dei deceat sanctitudo, deceatque ut cuius in pace factus est locus sit in veneracione debitâ pacificus eius cultus, statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod scolarium presbiterorum et clericorum omnium predictorum in predictam capellam sit humilis, modestus, et devotus ingressus pariter et egressus, sitque in ipsâ capellâ ipsorum conversacio Deo grata; Inhibentes expressè ipsis omnibus et singulis sub pœnâ infrascriptâ ne ipsi aut quivis ipsorum matutinas aut horas aliquas per se, vel cum sociis pluribus, aut uno in choro ipsius capelle, dum psallantur in eodem, divina officia supradicta dicant voce submissâ vel aliàs in privatò; nec murmuraciones, garrulaciones, derisiones, risus, confabulaciones, aut strepitus indiscretos faciant quovismodo, ne per inordinatos tumultus variosque vocum sonitus aliave mutua colloquia eorundem devocio aut exercitium psallencium aliorum in choro quomodolibet valeat impediri. Nec alique alia inibi pertractentur, quam ea que ad divini nominis cultum spectant, dum in ipsâ capellâ divine laudes debeant pertractari. Culpabilis vero in hâc parte juxta custodis, aut in eius absenciâ, vicecustodis arbitrium pro modo et qualitate delicti celeriter puniatur.

XXXI. QUOD CUSTOS HABEAT REQUIRERE CONSENSUM SOCIORUM IN
MAIORIBUS NEGOCIIS.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod in maioribus Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam negociis disponendis, videlicet in tradicionibus firmarum et beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum et maneriorum, presentacionibusque ad beneficia, quorum advocaciones vel jus patronatûs ipsi obtinent, imposterumve obtinebunt, causis, controversiis, placitisque seu litibus ipsum Collegium concernentibus aggrediendis seu intrandis, aut aliis consimilibus, omnes et singuli socii presbyteri dicti Collegii tempore quo huiusmodi negocia pro utilitate Collegii imminent disponenda in dicto Collegio presentes ad vocationem et premunicionem dicti custodis in capellam vel alium locum infra dictum Collegium competentem insimul convocentur ad comuniter tractandum et deliberandum super huiusmodi negociis imminetibus, et quod in et super premissis comuniter vel per maiorem partem ipsorum deliberatum fuerit et consensum roboris habeat firmitatem. Ordinacio autem sive dispositio in et super premissis aliis modo habita sive facta pro nullo penitûs habeantur.

XXXII. QUOD MANERIA, POSSESSIONES, ADVOCACIONES ET PATRONATUS
ECCLESiarUM NON ALIENENTUR.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod maneria, advocaciones et patronatus ecclesiarum, terre, tenementa, redditus, servicia,

nativi aut liberi tenentes, solum vel area bosci seu terra in quâ boscus crescit, prata, pascua, comune vel pasture, seu alia bona immobilia quecunque dicti Collegii, sive sint spiritualia seu temporalia, aut eciam jura eiusdem quecunque, nullo modo nec ullo unquam tempore in feodum vel ad terminum vite alienentur seu vendantur; nec advocaciones seu patronatus ecclesiarum, vicariarum seu capellarum vel cantariarum in feodum ad terminum vite vel annorum seu alio modo pro aliquo tempore quantumcunque modico concedantur, nec maneria ultra viginti annos, vel ecclesie appropriate ultra terminum decem annorum ad firmam, nec aliquo modo alicui concedantur seu eciam dimittantur. Permittimus tamen quod terre, tenementa, messuagia, et tenure quecunque cum eorum pertinenciis que solebant teneri a tenentibus tam in civitatibus et villis quam in maneriis suis vel ecclesiis eis appropriatis et aliis locis quibuscunque ad predictum Collegium qualitercunque spectancia sive pertinencia, et que ad manus predictorum custodis, sociorum et scolarium per escaetam aut per defectum heredum seu tenencium vel alio quovis modo devenerint, concedi seu tradi poterunt ad firmam ad terminum annorum per rotulos curiarum juxta consuetudinem maneriorum antiquitùs in eâ parte usitatam vel per indenturas inter ipsos custodem socios presbiteros et scolares ex parte unâ et recipientem seu recipientes eadem ex parte alterâ, sigillo comuni dicti Collegii sigillatas inde conficiendas. Ita tamen quod ultra quinquaginta vel sexaginta annos concessio seu tradicio huiusmodi non excedat quovis modo, et quod tenentes huiusmodi dicta terras, tenementa, messuagia et tenuras, vel aliquam partem seu parcellam eorundem non alienent, nec terminum in eis sic concessum aliis personis quibuscunque concedant seu qualitercunque tradant, sine licenciâ speciali et consensu custodis et sociorum predictorum. Statuentes preterea, quod custos et socii presbiteri dicti nostri Collegii pensiones annuas vel cantarias perpetuas aut corrodia aliqua nullo modo concedant, nec ad aliqua alia onera spiritualia vel temporalia dictum Collegium imperpetuum, vel ultra terminum quadraginta annorum obligent quovismodo, nisi pro huiusmodi onere supportando, ipsorumque indempnitate ac interesse in eâ parte duplum in possessionibus vel redditibus imperpetuum habuerint ad commodum et utilitatem nostri Collegii supradicti.

XXXIII. DE SIGILLO ET ARCHÂ COMUNI ET INVENTARIO ANNUATIM
CONFICIENDO.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus quod custos scolares et presbiteri socii perpetui dicti Collegii habeant sigillum comune et archam comunem, in quâ dictum sigillum, carte, scripta, munimenta, thesaurus, calices, cruces, vestimenta et jocalia preciosa dicti Col-

legii reponantur et debeant custodiri; que quidem archa habeat tres diversas seruras cum tribus diversis clavibus quarum unam habeat custos continuè penes se, aliam vicecustos, et terciam unus de decem presbiteris sociis voluntate omnium aliorum presbiterorum sociorum assignandus; quodque nihil cum comuni sigillo huiusmodi sigilletur, nisi in presenciâ custodis et omnium presbiterorum sociorum ac de consensu et voluntate omnium seu maioris partis eorundem. Littere quidem, obligationes, aut scripta quecunque, quocunque nomine censeantur, prefato sigillo comuni aliter sigillata omni careant robore firmitatis. Et nihilominus omnes et singuli, qui contra formam prescriptam sigillum comunem predictum alicui littere, obligacioni, indenture, seu scripto aut albe carte seu pergameno non scripto vel facto cuicunque apposuerint, et qui ad id faciendum realiter consenserint, ipso facto ab ipso nostro Collegio pro perpetuo expellantur, necnon ad satisfaciendum pro dampnis et injuriis prefato Collegio occasione huiusmodi inferendis arciùs obligentur, et ad hoc vigore presentis nostri statuti realiter teneantur. Statuentes preterea, quod custos singulis annis faciat fidele inventarium de omnibus bonis mobilibus dicti Collegii, et illud exhibeat et ostendat supervisoribus ipsius Collegii tempore supervisionis eiusdem, super quo fieri volumus indenturas quarum una porcio penes supervisores predictos et alia penes custodem et socios dicti Collegii prope Wyntoniam remaneat, per quod et quas singulis annis poterit apparere de excrescenciâ vel decrescenciâ bonorum huiusmodi, ac de bonâ yconomiâ seu industriâ, necnon de bonâ aut malâ administracione custodis predicti. Ordinantes insuper, quod singulis annis oneribus dicti nostri Collegii prope Wyntoniam juxta ordinationes et statuta eiusdem convenienter supportatis quod residuum fuerit de fructibus, redditibus, et proventibus ipsius Collegii ad utilitatem et commodum eiusdem integraliter conservetur, ac bone et fideliter in dictâ archâ reponatur et custodiatur securiùs in eâdem.

XXXIV. DE DISPOSICIONE CAMERARUM.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod omnes et singule camere dicti nostri Collegii et loca studiorum in eisdem cameris per custodem et vicecustodem predictos juxta ordinationem et dispositionem ipsorum assignentur, salvis nostris ordinatione et moderacione infrascriptis; videlicet quod in superioribus cameris quadrati dicti Collegii tres socii presbiteri ad minus invicem collocentur, quatenus numerus sociorum presbiterorum sufficit et se extendit. In inferioribus autem cameris dicti Collegii sint scolares collocati, quorum omnium scolarium dicti Collegii nostri quilibet post quartum decimum etatis sue annum completum suum lectum habeat separatim ac solus sine socio jaceat omnimodo. Infra vero

illam etatem existentes binos adinvicem jacere permittimus, ita tamen quod duorum numerum in uno lecto non excedant. Quodque in singulis cameris inferioribus supradictis sint ad minus tres scolares honesti ac ceteris scolaribus maturitate, discrecione, ac scienciâ provectiores, qui aliis suis consociis concameralibus studentibus superintendant et eosdem diligenter supervideant, et de ipsorum moribus et conversacione studiique profectu custodem, vicecustodem, et magistrum instructorem de tempore in tempus, quociens causa seu opus fuerit, sub ipsorum debito juramenti Collegio prestiti supradicto, cum requisiti fuerint, veraciter certificent et informant, ut huiusmodi scolares defectum in moribus patientes, negligentes, sue in suis studiis desides castigacionem, correccionem, et punicionem recipiant juxta eorum demerita debitas ac eciam competentes. Cameras vero super interiorem portam borealem dicti Collegii existentes simul cum unâ superiori camerâ eisdem cameris ex parte orientali contiguâ cum omnibus aisiamentis in eisdem custodem ipsius Collegii qui pro tempore fuerit imperpetuum volumus occupare. Presbiteros vero conducticios cameram cum camino versus occidentem coquine propinquiorem pro eorum inhabitatione volumus occupare. In camerâ vero superiori angulari dicti Collegii ex parte boreali versus occidentem magistrum instructorem et hostiarium, necnon unum alium dicti Collegii presbiterum (si opus fuerit) volumus collocari. Volentes insuper quod in magnâ domo subtus aulam dicti nostri Collegii sint scole pro scolaribus supradictis et perpetuo teneantur in eâdem. Inhibentes preterea distinctiùs et expressè, ne quis in superioribus cameris antedictis mingendo, caput manus vel pedes aut quicquam aliud lavando, vel aliàs qualitercunque aque, vini, vel cervisie aut alterius liquoris cuiuscunque effusionem faciat quovismodo, per quam scolares in inferioribus cameris existentes in personis, bonis, vel rebus graventur vel aliquid molestentur.

XXXV. DE SUSTENTACIONE ET REPARACIONE CAPELLE AULE ET
ALIORUM EDIFICIORUM EIUSDEM COLLEGII.

Item, quia secundum auctores facilius est destruere quam construere, pluries accidit ut edificia que fundator ad honorem Dei curiosè et firmiter edificavit successores per desidiam et negligenciam collabi, ruere, et deficere negligenter permittant, hinc est quod sub obtestacione divini iudicii specialiter injungimus, monemus, ac insuper statuimus ut capella nostri Collegii et aula singulaque alia edificia eiusdem Dei adjutorio laboriosè nostris sumptibus edificata in muris, cooperturis, et qualibet sui parte perpetuis futuris temporibus debitè sufficienter et congruè in omnibus sustententur. Et si contingat per gregum mortalitatem, caristiam frugum, ballivorum

et prepositorum incuriam, incendium, vel alios casus fortuitos (quod absit) bona Collegii mobilia in tantum minorari quod non sufficiant ultra staurum maneriorum, sustentacionem sociorum et scholarium, et alia necessaria, ad defectus capelle et aule et aliarum domorum ipsius nostri Collegii, si qui fuerint, congruè reparandos, statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod singulis ebdomadis de singulorum sociorum presbiterorum comunis duo denarii subtrahantur et ad restauracionem et reparacionem predictorum reserventur et eciam convertentur, donec huiusmodi defectus capelle, aule, et alii quicunque plenariè sint sufficienter reparati in omnibus et perfecti. Et ad istud statutum fideliter promovendum, diligenter prosequendum et effectualiter observandum, custodem dicti Collegii nostri qui pro tempore fuerit, vicecustodem, et singulos socios presbiteros eiusdem in virtute iuramenti in eorum admissione ad Collegium prestiti specialiter volumus obligari. Preterea ordinamus et volumus, quod cum nove edificationes vel alique reparaciones domorum immineant faciende, ille incipiantur circa principium mensis marcii et terminentur ante festum Sanctorum Simonis et Jude tunc proximè secuturum; alioquin adveniente dicto festo ab operibus huiusmodi cessent omnimodo usque ad principium mensis marcii proximè tunc sequentis, minutis edificacionibus et reparacionibus que comodè differri non poterunt duntaxat exceptis.

XXXVI. DE COMPOTO MINISTRORUM.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod custos predictus ac vicecustos bursarii et sacrista et tres socii seniores omnium et singulorum officiariorum et ministrorum intrinsecorum, necnon yconomorum, ballivorum, procuratorum, firmariorum, et prepositorum, et aliorum ministrorum extrinsecorum racione alicuius officii computabilis ipsi Collegio obligatorum ad dictum Collegium accedencium ex ordinacione et prefixione custodis seu vicecustodis et socii infrascripti racionia et compotum in ipso Collegio prope Wyntoniam in alterâ camerarum ad finem aule situatarum singulis annis audiant, et diligenter examinent, et ea fideliter terminent. Aliorum vero yconomorum, ballivorum, procuratorum, firmariorum et prepositorum dicti Collegii compotos et racionia in ecclesiis vel maneriis Collegii nostri predicti fieri permittimus et audiri juxta discrecionem custodis et vicecustodis nostri Collegii supradicti. Statuimus et eciam ordinamus et volumus quod singulis annis statim post autumpnum sine aliquâ dilacione vel excusacione, videlicet ad ultimum ante principium mensis Octobris, fiat circuitus et progressus per ipsum custodem et aliquem sociorum¹ discretum, aptum, et ad hoc per socios presbiteros eligendum et deputandum,

¹ The 'outrider,' as he was afterwards called.

seu ipso custode per gravem infirmitatem seu aliàs legitimè impedito per vicecustodem et eundem socium; quo eciam vicecustode legitime impedito, per alium socium ipsius Collegii presbiterum discreciorem, per omnes socios presbiteros ipsius Collegii seu maiorem partem eorundem eligendum, unà cum socio presbitero alio supradicto et clerico compoti dicti Collegii ad omnia maneria et beneficia aut boscos quoscunque ad dictum Collegium spectancia ad supervidendum statum maneriorum, beneficiorum, et boscorum, staurumque vivum et mortuum, videlicet equos, affros¹, boves, vaccas et earum vitulos, oves, bidentes, et omnia alia animalia et pecora cuiuscunque generis, et ad estimandum et estimari faciendum blada ingrangiata²; et quod idem custos seu vicecustos, vel socius predictus, in dicto circuitu premuniat seu premuniri faciat omnes et singulos ballivos, prepositos, firmarios, et alios ministros quoscunque quod sint parati ad certum diem infra mensem Septembris seu mensem Octobris predictos, quamcitiùs fieri poterit, per ipsum custodem seu vicecustodem, vel socium eis limitandum, pro compotis suis in Collegio predicto prope Wyntoniam vel in ecclesiis aut maneriis suis tunc reddendis. Volumus eciam, quod post circuitum huiusmodi completum quamcitiùs fieri poterit, et absque aliquà dilacione et excusacione, incipiatur compotorum audicio, et absque aliquali dilacione, et sine interrupcione negligenciâ et morâ debitè infra eundem mensem compleatur, ne per hoc Collegium maioribus expensis oneretur vel pregravetur. Et quod quater in anno, videlicet in fine cuiuslibet quarterii anni, compotus expensarum hospicii Collegii predicti intrinsecarum per custodem, vicecustodem, sacristam et tres socios seniores supradictos audiatur, ita quod in fine cuiuslibet anni post compotum omnium ministrorum et officiariorum plenè redditum finalis compotus omnium comunarum, expensarum dicti Collegii, et aliarum quarumcunque intrinsecarum finaliter et complete audiri et perfici poterit et ingrossari. Item statuimus et ordinamus, quod eciam singulis annis statim post pascham quamcitiùs fieri poterit sine aliquali dilacione fiat visus compoti de statu omnium maneriorum et ecclesiarum appropriatarum, necnon de omnibus receptis, firmis, et debitis cuiuscunque manerii sive beneficii et firmarum ac aliorum exituum et proventuum quorumcunque dicto Collegio spectancium. Videatur eciam exitus grangiarum et remanencia bladorum in grangiis tunc de novo estimetur. Fiat insuper visus de statu, numero, mutacione, et ordinacione cuiuslibet stauri vivi et mortui, videlicet de equis, affris, et ceteris animalibus et rebus, ut supra in circuitu custodis ante principium mensis Octobris est expressum, ut de expensis reparacionis domorum, custodiâ bos-

¹ Horses for ploughing.

² Some of these inventories are printed, page 88.

corum, clausuris, et aliis necessariis in dictis maneriis factis et faciendis liquere poterit evidenter. Qui quidem visus compoti infra triginta dies a die inceptiois eiusdem continuè numerandos compleatur. Et quod omnes rotuli compotorum visus et aliorum memorandorum in thesaurariâ ponantur et securiùs custodiantur, ut inde sufficientes evidencie tam pro defensione ecclesiarum suarum et iurium maneriorum suorum, quam de valore annuo eorundem de tempore in tempus haberi poterunt in futurum.

XXXVII. QUOMODO AUDITORES COMPOTI HABENT ALIIS SOCIIS
STATUM COLLEGII POST COMPOTUM INTIMARE.

Subsequenter auditis examinatis et discussis ratiociniis et compotis omnium et singulorum ministrorum predictorum teneantur custos, vicecustos, et bursarii ac coauditores eorum predicti omnia in predictis compotis comperta et inventa, necnon et totum statum ac verum valorem annuum omnium et singulorum maneriorum, terrarum, reddituum, ecclesiarum, possessionum, et aliarum rerum ac bonorum quorumcunque ad dictum Collegium spectantium, vel quovis alio modo ad idem Collegium qualitercunque proveniencium singulis annis summarie, fideliter, distinctè et expressè omnibus sociis presbiteris de Collegio in scriptis aperte et fideliter intimare sub debito ipsorum iuramenti. Postque ipso die vel die proximò tunc sequenti singulis annis prefati custos et bursarii coram eisdem auditoribus ad hoc specialiter convocandis de omnibus receptis et liberatis quarumcunque pecuniarum et bonorum dictum Collegium qualitercunque concernencium que ad ipsorum manus quomodolibet devenerint sub iuramento ipsorum ipsi Collegio in ipsorum admissione prestito fidelia ratiocinia quantum negocium huiusmodi quemlibet ipsorum concernit reddere, ac recepta et recipienda pro anno, pro quo tunc computatur, ibidem fideliter et plenè detegere debeant ac eciam teneantur, ut status ipsius Collegii sociis ipsis, quorum interesse vertitur in hac parte, plenius innotescat.

XXXVIII. QUOMODO BURSARII, REDDITIS IPSORUM COMPOTIS, CLAVES
OFFICIORUM SUORUM CUSTODI LIBERARE ET TRADERE
TENEANTUR.

Et quoniam in tanto ministerio dictis bursariis commissio eorum fidelitas, sollicitudo, et industria summè sunt necessarie, volumus quod reddito compoto eorundem statim sine morâ aliquâ retradant et reddant claves cistarum predictarum et aliarum custodiarum quarumcunque commissarum eisdem custodi nostri Collegii predicti in signum resignacionis et dimissionis officiorum suorum; ceterique socii officarii intrinseci omnes et singuli preter custodem suis officiis cedere debeant et eciam teneantur. Quo facto ad vicecustodis singulorumque officiariorum huiusmodi futurorum eleccionem statim procedatur,

sicut et prout superiùs in aliis capitulis ipsorum eleccionum formam continentibus plenius est expressum ; quod officium, vel que officia, nulli presbitero socio ad hoc deputato liceat refutare. Statuentes preterea quod nulli sociorum dictorum duo officia de officiis supradictis simul et semel quomodolibet committatur.

XXXIX. DE INDENTURIS COMPOTORUM IN COMPOTO FIENDIS IN CUSTODIÂ VICECUSTODIS ET BURSARIORUM REMANERE DEBENTIBUS.

In his autem raciociniis completè audiendis ac eciam decidendis tanta habeatur diligencia ut post complecionem totalis compoti vel in ipsorum compotorum diebus fiant due indenture summarie de statu ipsius Collegii et de toto residuo remanente, quarum una penes vicecustodem, qui pro tempore fuerit, remaneat, alia vero in dictâ archâ communi dicti Collegii reponatur, copiasque omnium compotorum ballivorum et ministrorum predictorum singulis annis retineant penes se dicti bursarii, qui pro tempore fuerint, illasque necnon et omnia memoranda ac eciam transcripta omnium placitorum, munimentorum et memorandorum ipsum Collegium, statum aut jura eiusdem qualitercunque concernencium in cistis eorum communibus supradictis salvo reponere et fideliter custodire pro diversis vitandis periculis imperpetuum teneantur. Scolarem vero unum de Collegio nostro predicto in litteraturâ et scripturâ competenter informatum per custodem vel vicecustodem et magistrum instructorem per septimanam, quindenam, aut mensem deputandum ad scribendum expensas transcribendum et copiandum munimenta et memoranda Collegii nostri predicti prefatis bursariis et dispensatori assistere volumus et parere.

XL. DE SCRUTINIIS SEU CAPITULIS TER IN ANNO IN COLLEGIO CELEBRANDIS, ET LECTURÂ STATUTORUM.

Preterea ut singuli actus singulaque negocia tam circa spiritualia quam temporalia Collegium nostrum prope Wyntoniam et personas eiusdem concernentes et concernencia proinde magis fiant securiusque precedant, statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus ut ad mandatum custodis qui pro tempore fuerit futuris temporibus ter ad minus in anno omnes et singuli socii presbiteri in capellâ ipsius Collegii insimul convocentur et convenient ; semel videlicet per octo dies vel circiter ante festum nativitatis Domini, iterumque per octo dies vel circiter ante pascha, tercio infra octo dies post nonas Julii, quibus custode et sociis insimul congregatis primò et ante omnia missam de Sanctâ Trinitate, in quâ dicantur quinque oraciones subscriptæ : prima de Trinitate ; secunda de Sancta Maria ; tercia pro salubri statu nostro dum superstitēs fuerimus, '*Rege, Quesumus*' cum illis verbis '*Pontificem fundatorem nostrum,*' et cum ab hâc luce migraverimus loco oracionis '*Rege, Quesumus*' dicatur oracio '*Deus, qui*

inter apostolicos sacerdotes famulum tuum fundatorem nostrum pontificali’; quarta pro animabus regum et reginarum et dicti Collegii benefactorum defunctorum *‘Inclina, domine, aurem tuam’*; et quinta *‘Fidelium Deus, omnium conditor,’* pro animabus patris et matris nostrorum ac omnium fidelium defunctorum faciant inter se sollempniter celebrari. Deinde ordinationes nostras et statuta faciant inter se publicè et distinctè legi ac eciam recitari; sic, quod ordinationes et statuta nostra omnia et singula in dictis tribus scrutiniis plenariè perlegantur, quodque nullus dicti Collegii socius presbiter a lecturâ et recitatione huiusmodi, impedimento cessante legitimo, se absentet, sub pœnâ amissionis comunarum per mensem et robe sue per unum annum proximè tunc futurum, ne quis statutorum ipsorum valeat ignoranciam pretendere vel causari. Deinde fiat scrutinium et examinatio per custodem et vicecustodem, vel in unius ipsorum absentiâ seu rationabiliter impediti, per alterum eorundem meliori modo et formâ, quibus custodi et vicecustodi meliùs videbitur faciendum. In quo scrutinio de singulorum scolarium et sociorum presbiterorum vitâ et conversacione, moribus, condicionibus, profectuque studii scolastici; observacioneque statutorum et ordinationum nostrorum, necnon de omnibus que in ipso Collegii vel personis eiusdem correccionem aut reformationem indigent, cautiùs et diligenciùs inquiratur, atque ibidem, secundum quod per inquisitionem repertum fuerit, corrigenda corrigentur, necnon et excessus delinquentium pro modo et qualitate delicti secundum statuta et ordinationes nostra predicta, nisi priùs hoc expletum fuerit, animadversione condignâ plectentur. In his insuper scrutiniis diligens habeatur tractatus communis de et super ordinandis et reformandis omnibus et singulis que circa spiritualia et temporalia Collegii nostri expedienda tam infra quam extra occurrent seu utilia videbuntur. Et si ad perficienda premissa trium scrutiniorum huiusmodi non sufficiant primi dies ipsa continuari et prorogari volumus ad dies ultiores proximè tunc sequentes vel alios competentes, prout rerum et negociorum necessitas ac Collegii utilitas id exposcent. Ita quod omnia ordinationes et statuta nostra predicta in dictis tribus scrutiniis completè legantur et ab omnibus sociis supradictis plenariè audiantur sine excusacione quâcunque. Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod correcciones, puniciones, et reformationes quecunque omnium et singulorum criminum, excessuum, transgressionum, defectuum, et eciam delictorum per quoscunque scolares, aut socios presbiteros dicti Collegii commissorum quamcitiùs fieri poterit infra tres dies continuos postquam ipsa comperta fuerint vel delata seu aliàs de ipsis legitimè constiterit juxta omnem vim, formam, et effectum statutorum et ordinationum ipsius nostri Collegii absque dilacione ulteriori fiant debitè, sicut decet, nisi forsân propter custodis vel persone delin-

quentis aut alterius cuiuscunque ad huiusmodi correccionem et punicionem juxta ordinaciones et statuta nostra predicta requisiti absenciam, vel propter aliam causam urgentem utilem vel necessariam correcciones, puniciones, et reformationes huiusmodi fuerint meritò differende seu eciam prorogande, vel dilaciones expetant longiores, et tunc quamcitiùs fieri poterit absque dilacione quâcunque. Quodque in correccionibus et punicionibus huiusmodi, de quibus in nostris ordinacionibus et statutis fit mencio specialis, coram socio vel scolari puniendo, antequam puniatur, legantur statuta in quibus fit mencio de excessu, crimine, vel delicto de quo fiet punicio delinquentis. Si vero in nostris ordinacionibus huiusmodi et statutis de excessu, crimine, vel delicto aut pœnâ delinquentis specialiter cautum non existat, tunc correccionem et punicionem huiusmodi juxta arbitrium et discrecionem custodis seu vicecustodis et duorum sociorum presbiterorum fieri volumus, statuimus ac eciam ordinamus. Statuentes ulteriùs ac eciam ordinantes quod nullus sociorum presbiterorum vel scholarium predictorum alium eiusdem Collegii socium presbiterum vel scolarem de aliquo crimine, excessu, vel delicto coram custode vel vicecustode impetutum, delatum, vel accusatum tueatur, defendat, manuteneat, vel eidem assistat consilio, verbo, vel facto, aut pro ipso aliquialiter alleget, quominus ipsius delinquentis debita correccio seu punicio fieri valeat juxta exigenciam ordinacionum et statutorum nostrorum predictorum, ne ipsa correccio retardetur vel aliàs quomodolibet differatur, sub pœnâ ammocionis perpetue a nostro Collegio memorato; sed solus huiusmodi delinquens per se et pro se respondeat, pœnam pro meritis recepturus. Statuentes preterea, quod nullus socius presbiter vel scholaris dicti nostri Collegii super criminibus, excessibus vel delictis detectus vel delatus copiam compertorum et delictorum sibi tradi, edi, dari, aut liberari, aut nomina detegencium vel denunciencium sibi exponi petat, neque ipsa comperta et detecta aut nomina tradantur eidem, sed super compertis et detectis huiusmodi personaliter respondeat, ac correccionem debitam subeat juxta nostrorum ordinacionum et statutorum exigenciam et tenorem, cessantibus quibuscunque provocacionibus, querelis, et aliis juris et facti remediis, per quas seu que ipsius socii presbiteri vel scholaris correccio et punicio differri valeant, seu aliàs quomodolibet impediri, sub pœnâ ammocionis perpetue a nostro Collegio memorato. Statuentes insuper quod quilibet dicti nostri Collegii socius presbiter omnia nostra ordinaciones et statuta eiusdem Collegii ad minus semel singulis annis cum bonâ diligenciâ ac deliberacione maturâ per se legat, et ad intelligendum eadem animum et diligenciam apponat, ne socii dicti nostri Collegii propter ignoranciam statutorum huiusmodi de facili perjurii reatum occurrant, aut ignoranciam causari valeant in eisdem. De quâ quidem lecturâ fiat specialis inquisicio a quolibet socio presbitero in singulis scrutiniis

supradictis, et super hoc interrogetur quilibet socius sub ipsius debito prestiti iuramenti.

XLII. DE LIBRIS COLLEGII CONSERVANDIS ET NON ALIENANDIS.

Item volumus, ordinamus, et statuimus, quod singulis annis temporibus supervisionis Collegii predicti coram supervisoribus eiusdem Collegii necnon quolibet anni termino semel coram custode et bursariis dicti Collegii seu vicecustode et bursariis eisdem ostendantur realiter, visibiliter, et distinctè, omnes libri capelle ac omnes alii libri dicti Collegii quos ex nostrâ liberalitate, vel aliorum fidelium piâ largicione, vel legato, seu de ipsorum empcone vel provisione aliâ habent, et eos habere contigerit in futurum, ut sic apparere poterit, si aliquis liber dicti Collegii perditus fuerit, subtractus, distractus, dilaceratus, vel deturpatus. Volumus eciam et statuimus, quod nullus liber dicti Collegii ullo unquam tempore vendatur, donetur, permutetur, impignoretur, vel alio quovis alienetur titulo vel colore: nec alicui alteri quam de Collegio comodetur, nec alicui de Collegio vel de extra quaternatim tradatur pro copiâ extra Collegium describendâ, nec per custodem vel aliquem alium ducatur vel portetur extra Collegium supradictum; quodque nullus liber de nocte remaneat extra Collegium predictum, nisi aliquis liber ligandus fuerit, vel necessariò emendandus; quo casu, quum dictus liber ligatus vel emendatus fuerit, ad Collegium predictum illico reportetur.

XLII. DE CUSTODIÂ STATUTORUM COLLEGII PROPE WYNTON. ET COLLEGII OXONIE.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod originalis liber integer ordinacionum et statutorum nostrorum Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam, necnon liber statutorum Collegii nostri Oxonie, sufficienter ligati et cooperti decenter cum nostro pontificali sigillo eisdem unâ cum impressione sigilli nostri privati in dorso eorundem appenso in quâdam cistâ in unâ camerâ thesaurarie ad hoc dispositâ repositi sub salvâ et securâ custodiâ cum aliis reponendis ibidem fideliter conserventur. Quarum quidem ordinacionum et statutorum omnium predictorum veram copiam in vestibulo capelle dicti Collegii reponi volumus et eciam remanere, ut ad ipsam copiam inspicendam, legendam, et intelligendam socii presbiteri et scholares dicti Collegii pro informacione ipsorum, necnon ut ipsi ordinaciones et statuta predicta melius scire et observare poterint, ut tenentur, sine difficultate quâcunque, quociens opus fuerit, accessum habeant, sicut decet. Et ad amputandum omnem dissencionis materiam et ad tollendum occasiones discordie et controversie cuiuscunque, ad removendum scandala, et evitandum pericula que circa verum intellectum ordinacionum et statutorum nostrorum huiusmodi exprimendum ex opinionibus variis hominum minus utiliter et nimis forsan

subtiliter sentiencium, verisimiliter poterunt evenire, statuimus et eciam ordinamus inhibendo expressè ne custos aut quivis alius dicti nostri Collegii, cuiuscunque statûs gradûs aut condicionis existat, comuniter vel divisim dicta statuta et ordinationes vel aliquod capitulum eorundem alicui persone extranee ostendant, seu copiam, transumptum, vel transcripcionem statutorum et ordinationum predictorum, seu alicuius capituli eorundem, alicui faciant, seu quomodolibet fieri faciant vel procurent, vel quantum in eis fuerit permittant fieri quovismodo, nisi propter necessariam defensionem ipsorum, aut ex aliâ causâ necessariâ vel utili per maiorem partem sociorum presbyterorum Collegii nostri prope Wynton. approbandâ id necessitate cogente vel utilitate poscente fieri licebit.

XLIII. DE SALTIBUS, LUCTACIONIBUS, ET ALIIS INORDINATIS IN
CAPELLÂ ET AULÂ FIENDIS.

Item quia per incautos et inordinatos ludos in capellâ claustro vel aulâ dicti Collegii nostri prope Wyntoniam ex insolenciâ forsan aliquorum in eisdem fiendos dicte capella et aula in muris, stallis, picturis, et fenestris vitreis, et aliâs frequenciûs damnificari possent ac eciam deformari; nos ipsorum indemnitati prospicere cupientes jactus lapidum et pilarum, necnon rerum quarumlibet aliarum, capellâ, claustro, stallis et aula predictis, saltus insuper, luctaciones, aliosque incautos et inordinatos ludos quoscunque in capellâ, claustro, et aulâ predictis ullo unquam tempore fieri districtiûs prohibemus, per que vel eorum aliquod sumptuosis operibus eorundem in materiâ vel formâ dampnum inferri poterit quomodolibet vel jactura. Item, quia subtus aulam predictam que in modum solarii¹ desuper terram elevata et edificata consistit scole grammaticales ordinantur, in quibus scolares dicti nostri Collegii addiscere et studere debebunt, qui per luctaciones, coreas, tripudia, saltus, cantus, clamores, tumultus, et strepitus inordinatos, aquarum, cervisie, et liquorum aliorum effusiones, ludosque tumultuosos in aulâ ipsâ forsan fiendos ab ipsorum studio et doctrinâ de facili et verisimiliter poterunt impediri, aliâs in libris et vestibus, damna gravia sustinere:—Nos igitur omnes huiusmodi luctaciones, coreas, tripudia, saltus, cantus, clamores, tumultus et strepitus inordinatos, aquarum, cervisie, et aliorum liquorum effusiones, ludos quoque tumultuosos et alias insolencias quascunque in aulâ predictâ ullo unquam tempore fieri districtiûs prohibemus, per que vel eorum aliquod prefati scolares ab ipsorum studio vel doctrinâ quomodolibet poterunt impediri, seu aliâs in libris vestibus aliisve rebus suis dampnum sustineant vel gravamen, seu per que aula ipsa in ipsius ornatu vel fabricâ deorsum vel superiûs, infra vel extra, in aliquâ sui parte deturpetur lesionemve seu dampnum aliquod patiat. Et si quis

¹ A solar, sollar, or upper chamber.

in premissis, vel aliquo premissorum, culpabilis inventus fuerit, pro dampno per ipsum illato satisfaciat competenter. Et nihilominus ut pœna unius sit metus multorum per subtractionem comunarum suarum vel aliàs juxta discrecionem et ordinacionem custodis, vicecustodis, bursariorum, et sacriste dicti Collegii juxta quantitatem excessûs acriter puniatur sine favore quocunque.

XLIV. QUOD NON SIT ACCEPCIO PERSONARUM PER ALIQUEM
IN COLLEGIO.

Item quia in lege divinâ noscitur esse scriptum *Ita magnum judicabis, ut parvum, nec erit apud te acceptio personarum* statui-mus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod custos, vicecustos, bursarii, et senescallus aule et ceteri dicti nostri Collegii officarii et ministri, scholaresque et socii presbiteri universi cuiuscunque gradûs, statûs, vel condicionis existant, absque personarum, generis, aut patric accepcione quâcunque se invicem diligant mutuâ et debitâ charitate, ac tam in gubernacionis et regiminis rectitudine quam victualium at-que bone doctrine mutueque vicissitudinis exhibicione liberâ ceteris-que omnibus pertinentibus ad eosdem absque parzialità quâcunque se indifferentes exhibeant et ostendant, ac secundum quod decet equaliter et amicabiliter in omnibus se pertractent. Inhibentes insuper custodi, vicecustodi, bursariis, senescallo, et ceteris dicti Collegii superioribus quibuscunque ac scholaribus et sociis presbiteris eiusdem, ne quisquam ipsorum personarum quomodolibet sit acceptor, neque uni plusquam alii dicti Collegii in his que ipsius Collegii ordinaciones et statuta ipsorumque execucionem concernunt favens aut parzialità existat, seu partem pro aliquo aliquialiter se faciat, nec contra charitatis et fraternitatis amorem gravamina vel molestias inferat quovismodo. Et nihilominus eosdem custodem, vicecustodem, bursarios, senescallum, et superiores omnes et singuli qui pro tempore fuerint in virtute ac sub debito juramenti dicto nostro Collegio prestiti per eosdem ar-ciûs oneramus, ut ipsi et eorum quilibet, quantum in eis vel eorum aliquo fuerit, correcciones, puniciones, et reformationes debitas veras, racionabiles, atque justas de quibuscunque transgressionibus, delictis, criminibus, et excessibus scholarium et sociorum dicti Collegii quorum-cunque quociens ubi et quando ac prout opus fuerit, juxta negotiî qualitatem, vim, formam, et effectum ordinacionum et statutorum nostrorum, absque parzialità quâcunque, postpositis eciam et ces-santibus omnimodis parte, precio, amore, odio, invidiâ, et favore, necnon affeccionibus consanguinitatis vel affinitatis et prerogativis specialibus, ex quibuscunque causis pretensis eciam vel conceptis, diligenter et indifferenter faciant et exercean, ac ea, que in eâ parte pro comodo, utilitate, tranquillitate, fraternâ pace, mutuâ charitate, et honore dicti nostri Collegii fuerint facienda, fideliter in omnibus exequantur.

XLV. DE CLAUSURÂ PORTARUM COLLEGII; ET QUOD SINGULA MINISTERIA IPSIUS COLLEGII FIANTE PER MASCULOS; ET QUOD MULIERES NON INTRODUCANTUR IN COLLEGIUM.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod porte et ostia dicti Collegii exteriora singulis diebus ad solis occasum vel ad minus ante noctis tenebras claudantur firmiter et serentur, clausaque et serata permaneant, nec aperiuntur ante solis ortum sequenti die, nisi ex causâ rationabili et honestâ per custodem vel vicecustodem approbandâ aliud fuerit faciendum; volentes quod claves portarum et ostiorum ipsorum in custodis, cum presens fuerit, et in ipsius absentiâ vicecustodis custodiâ singulis noctibus, nisi causa rationabilis impediât, remaneant custodite. Ordinantes preterea, quod singula ministeria dicti Collegii et personarum eiusdem, presertim infra septa ipsius Collegii, fiant per masculos, et nullatenus per mulieres, nisi forsan in defectu lotoris masculi sit mapparum ac vestimentorum aliorum necessariorum usualium tam ipsius Collegii quam scolarium eiusdem lotrix aliqua ordinata, que per manus alicuius famuli iurati, Collegio ad hoc deputati, singula ad portam Collegii exteriorem recipiat sic lavanda; quam lotricem talis etatis talisque condicionis esse volumus, de quâ sinistra suspicio minimè habeatur, quem aut quam extra Collegium volumus commorari. Inhibentes preterea, ne janitor, pistor, brasiator, cocus, dispensator, seu alius dicti Collegii officarius vel minister mulieres aliquas in dictum Collegium aut ipsorum officinas introducat seu receptet in eisdem, nisi ex causâ rationabili et honestâ per custodem, vicecustodem, aut bursarios approbandâ.

FINIS ET CONCLUSIO OMNIUM STATUTORUM.

Porro nostris temporibus diligenter inspeximus antiquorum Patrum traditiones et Sanctorum regulas varias approbatas, necnon traditionum et regularum ipsarum multiplices professores, sed, quod displicenter referimus, nullicubi nunc ut olim juxta mentes fundatorum regulas, ordinationes, et statuta a suis professoribus invenimus observata. Unde multipliciter concutimur et turbamur, videntes firmam regularum, ordinationum, et statutorum diversorum compagem nimio errore concussam, ac quomodo clarum diei lumen irruens dense noctis obscuritas undique obfuscavit; super quo mente perspicuâ intimè advertentes, quod melius nobis foret bona nostra temporalia propriis manibus pauperibus erogare, quam usibus imprudentium seculo durante eadem appropriare aut quomodolibet stabilire, percipientes dilucidè animarum pericula maxima ex regule sive ordinationum et statutorum huiusmodi violacione pluribus imminere. In his tamen sic diutiùs vacillantes, sed auxilium divinum in agendis devotissimè invocantes, ad relevacionem pauperum sco-

larium clericorum in scolis degencium oculos nostre mentis interiores inflexibiliter configimus, sub spe firmâ quod viri litterati Deum habentes pro oculis ac Eius voluntatem in regulis, ordinacionibus, et statutis observandis lucidiùs pre aliis intuentes, regulas, ordinaciones et statuta nostra strictiùs observabunt, quorum subsidio et relevamini compassionis humeros supponentes finaliter determinavimus, nosque parati sumus ad hec opem et operam impendendam juxta posse. Ne igitur (quod absit) in nostris ordinacionibus et statutis, sicut in aliis compluribus jam vidimus accidere, de transactis dolus aut fraus fiat in futuro, ordinamus et statuimus sub pœnâ anathematis et indignacionis omnipotentis Dei, ne quis sociorum presbiterorum aut scolarium dicti nostri Collegii, cuiuscunque gradûs, statûs, sciencie, facultatis, aut officii exstiterit, pro sua voluptate, odio, seu aliâ causâ vel occasione quâcunque ordinacionum et statutorum nostrorum quicquam ad sensum nostre intencioni, ut premittitur, alienum, interpretacione excitante sinistra, aut quocunque verborum suadente colore, arte vel ingenio, occasione datâ, procuratâ, aut eciam exquisitâ, affirmet, construat, vel defendat, aut quovis alio modo per se vel alium quemcunque aliter quam nostre intencionis existit construi, interpretari, seu eciam affirmari quâcunque ex causâ procuret. Si quis vero, antiquo suadente serpente, quicquam contra premissa verbo vel facto presumpserit attemptare, a dicto Collegio, si super hoc per testes ydoneos convictus fuerit, tanquam in hac parte perjurus, sine spe regressûs penitûs excludatur, pœnis aliis in hoc casu superiùs irrogatis in suo robore nihilominus permansuris. Volumus nihilominus, quod non obstantibus huiusmodi nostris ordinacionibus et statutis factis, ut premittitur, imposterumve faciendis, ac aliis non obstantibus quibuscunque nobis pro tempore nostro libera sit facultas presentibus nostris ordinacionibus et statutis addendi, ipsas eciam et ipsa in toto vel in parte tollendi, diminuendi, mutandi, declarandi, interpretandi, corrigendi, et de novo alia ordinandi, ac cum et super eisdem et contra ea dispensandi toto tempore vite nostre. Tenore eciam presentium statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod nullo modo nec ullo tempore liceat alicui successori nostro Episcopo Wyntoniensi qui pro tempore fuerit, postquam cum Deo placuerit subtracti fuerimus ab hac luce, nec custodi aut sociis Collegii nostri predicti qui eciam sunt aut erunt collegialiter communiter vel divisim, nec alteri cuiuscunque dignitatis, statûs, gradûs, aut condicionis existat, aliqua alia nova statuta seu ordinaciones, regulas, constituciones, interpretaciones, immutaciones, injuncciones, declaraciones, aut exposiciones alias presentibus nostris statutis et ordinacionibus per nos jam editis, imposterumve condendis, aut sano et plano intellectui eorundem repugnantes vel repugnancia, derogantes vel derogancia, discordantes vel discordancia, contrarias vel contraria, diversas vel diversa, edere, condere, ordinare, statuere, vel dictare, nec eis vel

alicui ipsorum liceat premissa vel eorum aliquod quocunque quesito colore infringere, seu alicuius statuti, tenorem aut substantiam demere vel mutare, nec circa ea quomodolibet dispensare. Nec volumus quod per aliquam assuetudinem vel abusum aut aliam occasionem quamcunque intencioni aut verbis ipsorum statutorum nostrorum et ordinationum in aliquo derogetur. Nolentes insuper aliquam interpretationem fieri de eisdem, aut circa ea, nisi juxta planum sensum, communem intellectum, et expositionem gramaticalem et litteralem magis et aptiùs ad casum seu pretensum dubium, de quo queritur et agitur, applaudentem. Inhibemus quoque statuentes et ordinantes specialiter et expressè et sub interminatione divini judicii interdiciamus dicti nostri Collegii custodi et custodibus ac sociis et scholaribus eiusdem universis et singulis, presentibus et futuris, ac in virtute juramenti per ipsos et eorum quemlibet dicto Collegio prestiti admonemus et hortamur in Domino, ne ipsi collegialiter communiter vel divisim aliquas alias ordinationes vel statuta, declarationes, interpretationes, mutationes, injunciones, exposiciones, vel glosas presentibus nostris ordinationibus et statutis, vel ipsorum alicui, sano et plano gramaticali et litterali intellectui quomodolibet adversantes vel adversancia, repugnantes vel repugnancia, derogantes vel derogancia, nisi per nos edenda, acceptent, nec huiusmodi fieri procurent, aut eisdem utantur, publicè vel occultè, directè vel indirectè. Et si contra premissa vel contra intencionem nostram in premissis vel eorum aliquo per aliquam vel aliquos (quod absit) aliquid aut aliqua statui, ordinari, fieri, aut dictari, vel dispensacionem aliquam scienter aut ignoranter concedi vel haberi contigerit in futurum, auctoritate presentis statuti decernimus, pronunciamus, et declaramus dictos custodem et custodes, socios et scholares dicti nostri Collegii (quibus omnibus et singulis in eâ parte omnem et omnimodum adimimus potestatem) ad ipsa observanda non teneri quomodolibet vel astringi; sed ea vacuumus omnino et carere volumus omni robore firmitatis, aliis pœnis in hoc casu inflictis superiùs in suâ firmitate nihilominus permansuris. Statuentes nihilominus et eciam ordinantes, quod si forsan tempore invalescente maliciâ casibus fortuitis possessiones, redditus, et proventus spirituales et temporales dicti nostri Collegii in tantum decreverint, quod dictus custos necnon presbiterorum scholarium et clericorum de capellâ numerus per nos superiùs definitus de exitibus possessionum reddituum et proventuum predictorum ceteris omnibus oneribus eidem Collegio incumbentibus debitè supportatis non poterunt juxta formam ordinationum et statutorum nostrorum comodè sustentari, extunc comune singulorum ipsorum presbiterorum duodecim denariorum summam in septimanâ aliquâ non transcendant, nec amplior quam duodecim denariorum summa pro eorum septimanatim comunis de bonis dicti Collegii comunibus aliququaliter persol-

vatur. Deinde si redditus et proventus prefati Collegii custodi necnon presbiterorum et scolarium, ac clericorum capelle numero non sufficiant in hâc parte, tunc necessitate cogente annua liberata vestrum de quâ in dictis nostris ordinacionibus et statutis fit mencio a quolibet subtrahatur. Demum si post hec infortuniis (quod absit) invalescentibus numerus supradictus de redditibus, exitibus, ac proventibus possessionum dicti nostri Collegii tunc existencibus in formâ predictâ non poterit sustentari, permittimus quod tunc et non ante, nec aliàs quovismodo, juxta decrescenciam dictorum reddituum et proventuum decrescat successivè numerus sociorum et scolarium nostri Collegii supradicti. In his tamen omnibus custodis et sociorum presbiterorum dicti nostri Collegii, qui pro tempore fuerint, consciencias apud Altissimum arcîus oneramus, Ordinantes ac eciam statuentes, ut si necessitatibus et infortuniis supradictis cessantibus tempora mutantur in melius, possessionesque redditus, et proventus dicti nostri Collegii per Dei gratiam iteratò felicia recipiant incrementa, juxta ipsorum crescenciam numerus supradictus sic, ut premittitur, in dictis casibus minuendis augeatur eciam et accrescat, ac aliàs in omnibus participiant sicut prius. Declarantes preterea, quod jurati ad observacionem statutorum nostrorum in eisdem vel ipsorum aliquo delinquentes, ubi apponitur pœna certa, non reatu perjurii nisi hoc in eisdem statutis specialiter caveatur, sed pœnâ sic specialiter appositâ tantummodo puniantur nisi pœnam sibi inflictam juxta huiusmodi continenciam statutorum contempserint adimplere; tunc enim ipsos reatum perjurii volumus et statuimus incurrere ipso facto. Presentes autem regulas, ordinaciones, constitutiones, et statuta sic per nos edita ad Dei laudem et gloriam divinique cultûs augmentum ac studii scolastici profectum, necnon ad prefati Collegii commodum et decorem valere et perpetuis durare temporibus ac robur incommutabilis firmitatis volumus obtinere. His igitur sic per Dei gratiam salubriter ordinatis dicti Collegii nostri custodi ac sociis et scolaribus ac omnibus aliis comorantibus in eodem juxta informacionem Christi, tanquam eius discipulis, divinum obsequium commendamus, pacisque et unitatis fedus ac perfecte vinculum charitatis. Amen.

XII.

Warden Traffles' Diary, April 9—May 15, 1702.

1702. April 9. Journey to London concerning reversing King's letters.

Ap. 10. I called on the Provost of Eaton to engage him to assist ye Coll. in this matter by the interest of his brother ye Lo. Godol-

phin. I delivered a copy of ye agreement between King's, Eaton, New, & Winton Colleges¹. He told me that he had already a copy of it, assured me of his hearty assistance, & that all honest men would help it forward. This ye Provost more explicitly promised to Dr. Trimnell, rec^l by him while I was in London.

Ap. 14. I was brought to my Lo. Archbishop at ye lobby of ye H. of Lords, introduced by Dr. Trimnell. The Archbp. approv'd of ye draught for ye Queen's grant, wherein caution is provided for a common Election, & to give up private places & nominations. This keeping up private places or options in other Elections was ye great exception made agst ye removal of Queen's & Bishop's letters. Of this I wrote to Dr. Nicholas to incline him to quit these nominations & to engage ye Bp. of London to speak to ye Queen, w^h my Lo. Archbp. approved of as convenient.

Then my Lo. Archbp. told me that by reason of the present Hurry upon account of ye Coronation coming on ye 23^d this business could not be effected at present, but that he would take care of it; and gave me leave to return to my College; telling me that my absence should be no hindrance to the business, & that Dr. Trimnell & he would take care of it.

The Bp. of Sarum being then at ye Lobby of ye Ho. of Lords very kindly promised his assistance in this matter; which he the rather did, because once he had been instrumental in procuring a letter from ye King for Mr. Glasse.

Mr. Young Dean of Sarum then was very active in this affair, and undertook to engage ye Bp. of London in it; taking wth him all my papers which stated this business.

Ap. 19. Having wrote to ye Bp. of Winton to desire his letter to ye Archbp. to testify his approbation of our design, & ye giving up his own letter in order to promote it (as he had sent ye Warden of W. C. & myself word by Mr. Forbes his secretary at ye last Election) and my Lo. of Winton being come to London Mr. Brideoake then sent me word that he had been at Lambeth this day & acquainted ye Archbp. wth his Lord's design & good intentions to concur wth his Grace in effecting this matter. Whereupon ye Archbp. desired ye Bp. of Winton to meet him at 10 ye next morning at Councill.

Ap. 20. Accordingly ye Bp. of Winton met ye Archbp. at ye Cockpit in ye Archbp's Lodgings, declared freely his desire to have ye Queen's letters gott off, and that he gave over his own priviledge of sending a letter to ye Election in order to show his most hearty approbation of it, & that he wōd attend his Grace to ye Queen, when he should please, to petition her in order to her grant for such

¹ The Amicabilis Concordia, *ante*, p. 199.

removall. Mr. Young, Dean of Sarum, Mr. Bridgeoake, Mr. Bisse were present when these things were said by ye Bp. of Winton. Before whom my Lo. Archbp. began to speak of the opposition from ye Secretaries of State, who wrote from their concern for ye E. of Bridgewater's kinsman Will. Egerton¹, to whom a Letter for ye ensuing election was already granted by ye late King. But if ye Secretaries cōd be made easy herein by allowing for this time Egerton's letter, it was not doubted but that Mr. Vernon partic'ly wōd be our friend & assistant to gett them off for the future. And to this expedient ye Archbp. seemed most inclinable, and looked upon it as a good composition. To wch I repli'd to his Grace (1) that Egerton for whom that letter was granted had last election many others his seniors who seem'd to deserve preference; & probably it is still so, I suppose, that 10 or 12 may at ye Election deserve preference over him. (2) That cou'd I for this one time allow Mr. Egerton this preference above persons more worthy, I cou'd always allow ye same, & then I sho'd not have troubled his Grace & other friends to remove these letters. (3) That if ye Queen's Letters sho'd be gott off though after ye turn of Egerton was served, it wo'd very well satisfy myself & I should take it most thankfully, as a good work done: provided I myself be allowed without offence to vote according to my own judgment, as I did at ye last Election. Wch his Grace, Dean of Sarum, etc, seemed to allow of, and with God's grace I hope to practice, whether letters be taken off or not. Then my Lo. Archbp. declared that he had acquainted ye late King before his death of our petition, to wch. the K. graciously reply'd 'That God forbid that he sho'd hinder any of his Colleges from observing their statutes.' But his death following speedily after hindred our business from being effected then. But his Grace then assured me that I need not doubt of success from the Queen, when her leisure should allow her to be addressed, wch he wōd take care of; and then gave me leave to attend my business, promising to acquaint ye Queen that I had been ready to attend her. This repeated at Lambeth, where by his Grace's command I then dined.

Memdum. (1) The Archbp. desiring our case to be drawn up as short as may be, Mr. Young, D. of Sarum drew it up in short, a copy of wch with ye petition to ye Queen was left wth Dr. Trimnell, and ye D. of Sarum took ye original for ye Bp. of London. (2) Dr. Windebank (Ap. 21) at Mr. Rawlinson's lodgings offered to go wth ye D. of Sarum to ye Bp. of London, whom he had already acquainted with ye business, & assured me ye Bp. of London was hearty in it.

May 15. I rece'd a letter from Mr. Bisse that ye Queen had granted a stop of letters for her time. Whereupon Dr. Oldys, Mr.

¹ Admitted 1698, to Winchester College. Elected in 1703 to New College.

Loggan, and I went to ye Secretary's office. S^r Charles Hedges was engag'd in a Committee & not to be spoken with. But Mr. Ellis told us that a stop was put to all letters ; and that an instrument was ordered to be drawn up according to the direction of my papers, wch were left by ye Archbp. in ye Secretary's office. Of this Mr. Ellis promised to take due care, & Dr. Oldys to sollicit, as also Mr. Rawlinson by Dr. Windebank.

XIII.

Bishop Cooper's Order for the number of Founders to be bred in both Colleges.

' WHEREAS Fiennes and Bolney pretending themselves to be of the blood consanguinity & kindred of William of Wykeham, sometime B^p of Winchester & Founder of S^t Mary Winton Coll. & of S^t Mary Winton Coll. in Oxon, have of late claimed such benefits & privileges for the election admission & preferment of their children, as by the statutes of the s^d Founder are to be allowed to his undoubted kindred & blood. And whereas the now Wardens & Fellows of the s^d Colleges (though willing to observe the statutes of the s^d Founder in that behalf made & provided for all such as are truly & undoubtedly of the Founder's blood & kindred, yet) finding the s^d persons claiming the s^d privileges as of blood to the s^d Founder cannot directly & fully prove their pedigrees and consanguinity to the Founder. And also that from the first foundation of the College unto this present day, there were never admitted of the s^d persons complainants before the s^d Ri. Fiennes now living, other than one Ri. Fiennes Ann. 5 Edw. IV. to whom they by likelihood of the same names supposed themselves to be kin, without sufficient proof as the s^d Warden & Fellows do think.

Therefore the s^d Wardens & Fellows have not thought it good to make general allowance of the claim before better & more exact proof be made of their pedigree & consanguinity to the Founder. Whereupon the s^d Fiennes &c. have exhibited their Bills of complaint in the Honourable Court of Chancery against the s^d Wardens & Fellows, thereby to make due & just proof, that they are of the blood & consanguinity of the Founder, & to receive such further order upon hearing of the matter by the Lord Chancellor as to his Lordship should in equity seem meet. Whereupon the Lord Chancellor hearing the case, gravely considering that the public benefits of the realm for the education of scholars in learn-

ing chiefly intended by the Founder would be greatly hindered, if every of the children of the s^d complainants, (allowing them to be of the undoubted blood of the s^d Founder) should be admitted into the s^d Colleges, being at this instant a great many in number, & in a short time likely to spread & increase & grow into more generations, sufficient of themselves to fill the number of both the s^d Colleges, hath thought it most convenient to refer the whole hearing ordering & finishing thereof, by the mutual consent of all parties whom it concerneth, to the Right Rev^d. Father in God Thomas now Lord B^p of Winchester visitor of the s^d Colleges. After which the s^d Bishop calling before him the s^d persons complainants, & also John Bolney of Bolney in the County of Sussex, making the like claim for himself & his lineage to be kin to the s^d William of Wykeham, & hearing their proofs & examining witnesses at large, & considering the s^d statutes & the meaning & intent of the Founder therein, & weighing likewise the reasons & allegations of the s^d Wardens & Fellows, Upon due consideration & deliberation of the whole cause, hath by the mutual consent of all the parties aforesaid set down declared & finally ordered from henceforth always to be observed touching the s^d persons now claiming & all other persons that shall hereafter claim to be of consanguinity to the Founder, as followeth:—

First, the Bishop (though finding imperfections on the behalf of the s^d persons in the proof of their kindred to the s^d William of Wykeham, Founder of the s^d Colleges, such as by rigour & extremity of law might perhaps in trial exclude them & their offspring from the privileges & preferments intended & provided by the aforesaid Founder for his undoubted kindred in both his Colleges, yet) inclineth to have a thankful remembrance of so worthy a work as the building of two Colleges, to be continued in both houses, & to be extended even to any such as in any probable shew seem to be of the blood of the s^d Founder, so that the same tend not to the annoying & disturbance or prejudice of the s^d foundations, which the s^d Founder meant to make for the public benefit of the whole realm & not to be appropriated & made peculiar to one only kindred & family. And therefore the s^d B^p condescendeth with the liking & agreement of the s^d Wardens & Fellows of either College, for the causes aforesaid, to yield an allowance of some convenient & reasonable number of the s^d complainants & of John Bolney of Bolney & of their issues & offspring, & then such other as shall hereafter prove themselves to be of lineage & blood to the s^d Founder, to have the benefit & preferment appointed & provided by the s^d William of Wykeham in the statutes of either College for his undoubted kindred. And for that the children of the s^d complainants & others are at this time many

in number & their offspring & issues of them hereafter likely to grow to a great multitude, so that if it be not in wisdom foreseen, the number of the scholars appointed in the Colleges aforesaid are like in a short time to be supplied by the children & offspring of the s^d reputed kinsmen, be they apt or not apt to be brought up in learning, so that the public benefit, which undoubtedly the Founder intended in his foundation to be good education of all other persons in general apt for learning, would be frustrated. And for that it is evident by the records of both Colleges, that there hath not been allowed or admitted, as kinsmen to the s^d Founder, above the number of 18 persons, of all descents whatsoever, & at all times, since the first foundation of the s^d Colleges, till some of these persons now complaining were admitted. And for that also over & above the revenues of the s^d Colleges anciently given by the s^d Founder, the same hath been since greatly augmented & enlarged with many grants privileges lands & possessions by the free & liberal gift of the Queen's Most Excell. Majesty & other her Highness' most noble Progenitors, & of divers other well disposed persons, to the end that as the same Colleges were first founded, & so have continued hitherto as famous nurserys of learning for the whole realm, so the education & bringing up of youth should still be universal & open for all the persons of this realm, by electing such as should be apt & meet in good time to do good in the commonwealth, without which augmentation & increase of revenues, as times have changed the value & prices of things, the ancient possessions given by the s^d Founder were nothing like sufficient to answer the ordinary & necessary charges yearly to be spent & employed about the education & maintenance of half the number by the Founder appointed to be brought up & maintained. In consideration whereof & of many other reasons & circumstances & for the avoiding of such inconveniences as might ensue, if one blood consanguinity & kindred should have both Colleges in their possession & regiment. And for that also the allowance of money made by the s^d Founder to his undoubted kin within the said Colleges for their apparel books & necessary expenses is but £20 p. ann. in either College amongst them all—the Founder himself allotting 4 marks to every kinsman for his yearly charges, which sufficeth only for 7 persons & no more, whereby the s^d Founder seemeth not to have made account of so great a number as the s^d persons complainants & others that now claim to be admitted in s^d College at one time.

For these & many other causes & considerations him moving, & by the mutual consent of all parties aforesaid, the s^d B^p of Winton hath declared & expounded the true meaning & intent of the

Founder always to have been, that the education of scholars shall more largely extend than to his own kindred, & that some convenient number of his own kindred should enjoy & have the benefit & privileges of their admission maintenance & allowance set down & appointed by the s^d statutes. And therefore in ratification & confirmation thereof he the s^d Bishop hath ordered & decreed, that from henceforth there shall not be above the number of 18 persons proved & reputed to be of the blood & consanguinity of the s^d Founder received or remaining within the s^d two Colleges (which is as great a number as hath been there ninescore years last past received or maintained), & the s^d number of 18 persons proved & reputed to be of the s^d Founder's blood to be so divided between both the s^d Colleges, that there be not received or remaining within the College of Winchester near Winchester in any wise at any one time above ten such persons proved & reputed kinsmen at one time, to be hither elected there admitted or maintained or suffered there to remain or abide. But as the number of proved or reputed kinsmen afore-limited in either College wanteth faileth or decreaseth, so the same to be supplied without contradiction or difficulty at the next election of scholars in the College of Winchester near Winchester, if any of the s^d Founder's proved or reputed kindred be then offered & found apt & able according to the statutes of these Colleges.

And further the s^d Bp hath also ordered that the s^d Rich^d Fiennes & John Bolney of Bolney & John Bolney of Stoke-Ash, nor any claiming to be of the s^d Founder's blood by their descent or pedigrees, nor any of their children issues or offspring at any time of election, or otherwise, at any time hereafter shall offer, present, require, claim, or demand any of their children issues offspring &c. to be nominated elected admitted or received to be a scholar of the s^d S^t Mary Winchester Coll. nigh Winchester, or to be preferred or admitted to the s^d Winton College in Oxford, so long as the s^d several numbers of ten in the one College & eight in the other, appointed by these orders aforesaid to be admitted or remaining in the s^d Colleges or any of them shall remain full & undiminished, nor shall offer present or require above the number of two of their children or issues at any one election to be received or admitted into either of the s^d Colleges, any clause sentence or order herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And further that no persons claiming to be of blood & consanguinity to the s^d Founder, otherwise than the persons aforesaid & their children & offspring, shall hereafter be elected admitted or allowed to be of blood & consanguinity kindred to the s^d Founder before such time as the s^d person or persons have made due proof of their blood & consanguinity as well before the Bishop of Win-

chester for the time being, as in the s^d Court of Chancery by ordinary proceeding therein, whereunto the Wardens for the time being shall be made parties unto the suit, & shall make privy, or give notice of the s^d suit unto the s^d Rich^d Fiennes John Bolney & their issue & offspring or some of them, to the end they may object what they can for the disproof of such evidences instruments testimonies or witnesses as such person or persons pretending to be of the Founder's blood shall produce for the proof of their pedigrees descents & consanguinities of or to the said Founder.'

XIV.

The Bishop of Achonry's¹ Commission from the Founder to consecrate the Chapel and Cemetery of the College.

Dated July 7, 1395.

VENERABILI in Christo patri ac domino domino Symoni Dei graciâ episcopo Accadensi Willelmus permissione divinâ Wyn-ton. Episcopus salutem et fraterne dilectionis perpetuum incrementum. Ut capellam collegii nostri beate Marie prope Wynton. nostrâ diocesi necnon altaria in eâdem erecta locumque pro cimiterio in dicto collegio ordinatum ac lapides pro superaltaribus² ordinatos dedicare et consecrare cum officio debito et in formâ ecclesie consuetâ possitis ceteraque peragere et expedire que in premissis et circa ea necessaria fuerint seu etiam oportuna paternitati vestre reverende tenore presentium committimus vices nostras et liberam pro hac vice concedimus facultatem. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Dat. in castro nostro de Farnham vii die mensis Julii anno domini millesimo ccc^{mo} nonogessimio quinto et consecrationis nostre xxviii^{mo}.

¹ An ancient Irish See, now united with Killala and Tuam.

² These were stone or marble slabs used to cover altars, especially when the altars were wooden, as the altar in Canterbury Cathedral was in the time of Erasmus.

XV.

The CASE of the Sub-Warden and Bursars of *Winchester-College*, concerning the Allowances made by them to their Warden, *pro Victualibus*, for the Year 1710.

THE FACT. The Sub-Warden and Bursars of *Winchester-College*, did, soon after their Election into those Offices, in *December 1709*, make the following Allowances to their Warden *pro Victualibus*, for the Year ensuing: *viz. That from and after the 23d day of December 1709, the Warden shall have Weekly, pro Victualibus, after the Proportion of four Fellows; And that the Warden's three Statutable Servants shall have Weekly, after the Proportion of the other Servants of the College.* And the said Sub-Warden and Bursars did revoke all former Allowances, made to the Warden or his Servants, *pro Victualibus*.

POWER. The AUTHORITY whereby the said Sub-Warden and Bursars did thus allocate to the Warden and his Servants, *pro Victualibus*, is given them by the 13th and 26th Rubricks of the Statutes of *Winchester-College*; which provides thus. Rub. XIII. "*Statuentes præterea quod Custodi dicti nostri Collegii de bonis communibus ipsius Collegii, prout Statui suo conveniat, in victualibus deserviat, juxta ordinationem & discretionem ipsius Custodis Vicecustodis & Bursariorum Collegii nostri supradicti.*" Rub. XXVI. "*Volentes insuper quod Custos prædictus tres secum habeat proprios servientes, quorum unus Clericus, sive Domicellus, alius Valettus, & tertius Garcio existat, qui sicut cæteri familiares dicti Collegii de bonis communibus juxta statum, & conditionem ipsorum in victualibus procurentur.*"

The REASONS for which the said Sub-Warden and Bursars thought themselves oblig'd to withdraw the former Allowances made to the Warden, were these:

REASONS. I. *Because the former Allowances were such as did not, in their Judgments, Statui Custodis convenire.*

II. *Because the former Allowances were greater than he could consume.*

III. *Because, by reason of those Allowances, the Scholars of the College were provided for after a worse manner than they ought to be.*

IV. *Because, by reason of those Allowances, the Revenue of the College was found insufficient to defray the necessary Expences thereof.*

PROOF of the First Reason.

The *Status Custodis* is to be determin'd, 1. By the several Provisions allow'd in the Statutes to the Warden, compar'd with those allow'd to the Fellows. 2. By the Ancient Practice; and, 3. By the State of the Warden of *New-College*.

Provisions in the Statutes for the Warden.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The <i>Status Custodis</i> .			
For his Stipend Yearly	20	00	00
For his Habit, 12 Yards of Cloth, at 21 <i>d.</i> per Yard in value	01	01	00

As to his Diet, he is to eat in the Common-Hall, at the same Table and Dish with the Fellows.

As to his Attendants, he is to have three Servants, besides the common Servants of the College.

For his Apartment, he is to have two Chambers and Garrets.

For his Stable, Provender for two Horses; which two Horses are to be bought, and chang'd, and provided with Bridles, Sâddles, Shoes, &c. at his own Charge.

To support this State the Warden had,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For his own Stipend Yearly	23	06	08
and for his Servants	06	05	04
For his Habit	01	13	04
and for his Servants	06	09	00
For the Diet of himself and his Servants Yearly	337	17	08
For his Fuel	47	00	00
For his Stable	52	10	00
For Linen of divers kinds, &c.	10	00	00
For other Particulars	10	09	08
Total	495	11	08

Provisions in the Statutes for a Fellow.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For his Stipend Yearly	05	00	00
For his Habit, 8 Yards of Cloth, at 21 <i>d.</i> per Yard in value	00	14	00
For Fur for his Habit	00	03	04

As to his Diet, he is to eat in the Common-Hall, at the same Table and Dish with the Warden.

As to his Attendants, he is to have no proper Servant, but the common Servants of the College.

For his Apartment, he is to have one third part of a Chamber.

For his Stable, no Horses but such as are provided for the use of the College.

For a Fellow's Support, he hath, when Resident,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For his Stipend Yearly	07	00	00
For his Habit Yearly	01	01	02
For his Diet Yearly, about	30	00	00
For his Fuel	00	12	00
For other Particulars, about	02	10	00
Total	41	03	02

1. By comparing the Provisions made in the Statutes for the Warden and Fellows, with those claim'd at present by them; The Warden's allowances were found to be much more than sufficient for the Support of the State appointed to him by the Founder, and that in the Article of his Diet they were highly Extravagant, and being more than as Eleven to One, did greatly exceed the Proportion the Statute hath made between him and his Fellows, who were all to eat together.

2. That the Allowances made to the Warden for Diet, did not *Statui suo convenire*, is prov'd by the ancient Practice from the first Foundation of the College in 1393, till towards the Year 1600; during all which time, *viz.* for near 200 Years, the Wardens did eat in the Common-Hall with the Fellows, and had but double allow'd to them for their Diet that then was allow'd to a Fellow.

3. This is also prov'd from the State of the Warden of *New-College*, which tho' intended by the same Founder to be greater than that of the Warden of *Winchester* (inasmuch as he hath allow'd him a Table separate from that of his Fellows, and for his Stipend double to that of the Warden of *Winchester*) yet hath not so much allow'd for his Diet as one third part of what the Warden of *Winchester* had for his.

PROOF of the Second Reason.

The Warden's Statutable Family consisteth of himself and three Servants; but he now hath in his Lodgings a Son, a Sister, and nine Servants, who did not all of them consume what was allow'd for his and his Servants Diet. For besides what he is suppos'd to save out of about 150*l.* yearly, which is paid by the Bursars in Money for several particular kinds of Diet; he is known to receive of the Baker yearly about 10*l.* of the Butcher yearly about 25*l.* and of the College about 14*l.* yearly for Bread Meat and Beer, allow'd, but not spent.

PROOF of the Third Reason.

The Scholars of the College are known to be so ill provided for as to be chargeable to their Friends; and tho' the College hath been willing to make better Provision for them, yet by reason of the great Allowances claim'd by the Warden, the Revenue of the College hath

not been great enough to afford it. The Warden having more of the annual Revenue of the College for his own Uses, than all the Seventy Scholars put together.

PROOF of the Fourth Reason.

By an Estimate of the Receipts and Payments of *Winchester College*, from *Michaelmas 1700*, to *Michaelmas 1707*, it appeareth that the Expences of the College for those seven Years have exceeded their certain Income above 4000*l.* which great Sum hath been supply'd out of the Woods belonging to the College, and cannot be supply'd in like manner for the future, without the apparent Destruction of them.

CONCLUSION. Wherefore the College being under the Necessity of contracting their Expences, and withal under Obligation to provide better for the Scholars, it was thought advisable by the said Sub-Warden and Bursars, to withdraw from the Warden those Allowances *pro victualibus*, which they were persuaded in their Judgments did not *Statui suo convenire*, and were also known to be greater than he did spend, even in that State wherein he lived, which was almost four times as great as that wherein the Founder intended he should live, and wherein the Wardens his Predecessors, 'till the beginning of the last Century, actually did live.

After that the said Sub-Warden and Bursars had, for the Reasons recited, thought themselves oblig'd to withdraw from the Warden his former Allowances, they did, upon due Consideration, allow him after the Proportion of Four Fellows, for these REASONS.

I. *Because the Practice, from the Foundation of the College for the first 200 Years, having been to allow the Warden but double to what was allow'd to a Fellow pro victualibus, an Allowance to him after the Proportion of Four Fellows was very ample.*

II. *Because by such Evidence as was to be found of the Allowance made to that Warden, who first had a Table separate from the Fellows, it appear'd, That he was allow'd after the Proportion of Four Fellows, without being allow'd any thing for his Servants: Wherefore an Allowance after that Proportion, not including Servants, could not be thought other than very sufficient.*

III. *Because the Disproportion of four to one, was the greatest that the Statute had put between the Warden and a Fellow, in any, and that but in one Article.*

IV. *Because an Allowance pro victualibus, after the Proportion of Four Fellows, together with the Allowances made to his Servants, would, together with the other Payments coming to him, make his Wardenship much superior to that of New-College, or to most Deaneries in England.*

For these several Reasons therefore the said Sub-Warden and Bursars did allow to their Warden after the Proportion of Four Fellows, over and above the Allowances made to his Servants, and do think that they have acted herein agreeably to their Statutes, and to the ancient Practice, and with abundant Respect to their Warden.

OBJECTIONS against the Power of the Sub-Warden and Bursars Answer'd.

OBJECTION I. *That the Warden, being one of the four Persons who are to allocate to himself in victualibus, the Act of the Sub-warden and Bursars without him, is not valid.*

ANSWER. That an Act done by the Majority of the Persons appointed by Statute, is to be esteem'd an Act of them all.

That the Statute would be unaccountable, in joining these Persons to the Warden in making his Allowances, if nothing may be done therein without his Consent.

That the Warden, being interested in his own Allowances, is not so proper a Judge of them, as the other three Persons are.

That the College would be in an ill State, if whatever the Warden became possess'd of by any Means, might not be taken from him without his Consent.

OBJECTION II. *That the Allowances, pro victualibus, claim'd by the Warden, were given to his Predecessors, by the Grant and Consent of all, or the major part of the Fellows; were approv'd by the Warden and Posers of New-College; and have, as 'tis said, had the Confirmation of a higher Power; and therefore cannot now be taken away, or alter'd, without the Consent, Approbation, and Confirmation of the like Persons.*

ANSWER. That no Consent, Approbation, or Confirmation is required by Statute, save, of those four Persons only, who are to make the Warden's Allowances, and therefore not necessary.

That many of the Particulars now claim'd by the Warden, do nowhere appear to have been consented to by the Fellows, or the major part of them; or to have been approv'd or confirmed by any other Persons.

That no Act of former Officers, however consented to, approved, or confirmed, can so bind their Successors, but that they have liberty to revoke the same.

That the present Fellows did never, by any Act of theirs, in any Year, consent to, or confirm the Warden's Allowances.

That much the greater part of the present Fellows do concur with the Officers in those Allowances that are now made.

OBJECTION III. *That the present Lord Bishop of Winchester hath formerly, by Letter, requir'd the Warden and Fellows to let the Matters then in dispute, be and continue in the State they were in at his Accession to the Bishoprick of Winchester.*

ANSWER. That what the Bishop wrote, was near two Years since, without hearing of Parties, in a Dispute very different from that now on foot: (*viz.* In a Case wherein the Warden complain'd of the two Bursars only; who, with the Consent of the Majority of the Fellows, withdrew from him part of his Allowances).

That the Bishop hath, several times since that Letter was written, kindly admonish'd the Warden and Fellows, to put a stop to the Wast of their *Victuals*; whereof, allowing to the Warden more than is fitting, must be esteem'd a part.

That could the Bishop be suppos'd, by what he wrote two Years since, to intend a Prohibition of the Warden and Fellows in time coming, from doing what their Statutes require, they must not submit to such Prohibition.

That the Bishop of *Winchester*, (being Visitor of *Winchester* College, of common Right only, and not by any express Appointment of the Founder,) hath no other Power over the College, than he hath over any other part of his Diocess; is to take care that the College be under the Direction of the Statutes, as his Diocess is under the Ecclesiastical Law; and in case he shall require, or order any thing contrary to the Statutes, is to be appeal'd from, as in all other parts of his Jurisdiction.

OBJECTION IV. *That the Allowances the Warden claims, are immemorial, and therefore he hath Title to them by Prescription.*

ANSWER. That several of the Warden's Allowances are risen within Memory.

That those Allowances whereto he pretends any just Title, are known and confess'd to have first began by the free Grant and Consent of the Fellows.

That no Custom ought to avail against direct Statute.

That any Usage or Custom, contrary to Statute, is expressly provided against, in the 45th Rub. of the Statutes, where the Founder saith thus, *Nec volumus quod per aliquam assuetudinem, consuetudinem, vel abusum, aut aliam occasionem quamcunque, intentioni, aut verbis ipsorum statutorum, aut ordinationum nostrarum, in aliquo derogetur.*

OBJECTIONS against the REASONS for lessening the Warden's Allowances Answer'd.

OBJECTION I. *That it is not reasonable to lessen the Warden's Allowances, and at the same time not lessen those of the Fellows.*

ANSWER. That the Fellows Allowances *pro Victualibus*, have been lessen'd one half of what they were about 50 Years ago; but the Warden's Allowances *pro victualibus* have not been lessen'd within that time, but encreas'd.

That a Fellow's Allowance *pro victualibus*, not exceeding 30*l.* yearly, is as little as can be made to a Person of that Character.

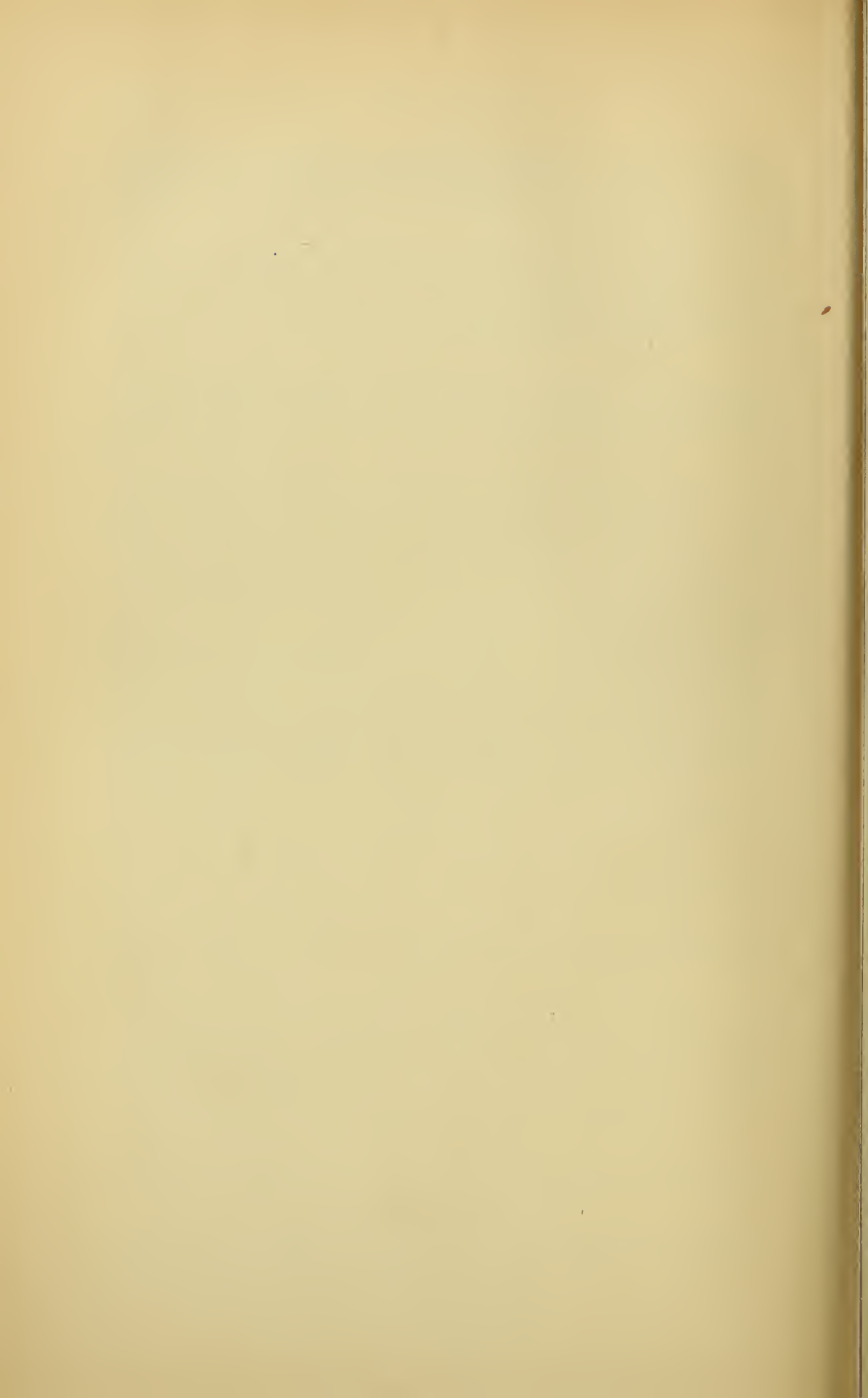
That if a Fellow's Allowance is lessen'd, the Warden's will be so too, who is to have a Proportional Allowance to his.

OBJECTION II. *That the Warden hath been a great Benefactor to the College, and therefore 'tis ungrateful to take any thing from him, which his Predecessors have quietly enjoy'd.*

ANSWER. That Gratitude cannot oblige to a Breach of Trust.

That besides his Contribution to the New-School, which was built at the cost of diverse Contributors, the Warden's Benefactions have been wholly to his own Lodgings; which being made too great for that State wherein a Warden ought to live, are a Burthen, and not Benefit to the College, encreasing the Charge of the House, in the Repairs and Furniture of the same.

That he hath withstood all such needful Regulations as the Fellows have offer'd him from time to time, to prevent the great Wast of the College *Victualia*, and to enable the College to provide better for the Scholars: by which Stiffness of the Warden, the College hath received great Damage, not less than 300*l. per Annum*, which in Thirty-one Years, the time he hath been Warden, amounteth to near 10000*l.*



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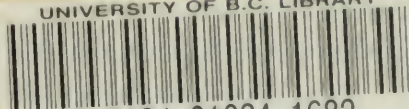
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